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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT SHIRLEY,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1909.

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Approved by
The State Board of Publication.

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PUBLICATIONS

Subject: *Economic Geology of Africa* (553.096)

Title: MINERAL RESOURCES OF SOUTH-CENTRAL AFRICA

Author: R. A. PELLETIER, past president of the
Geological Society of South Africa and past
regional vice president of the Society of
Economic Geologists

The Book: This handsome and detailed book describes and assesses the mineral resources, both actual and potential, of the countries forming southern and south-central Africa, one of the richest areas of mineral wealth in the world. An introductory chapter outlines briefly the geology and mineral deposits of south-central Africa as a whole, and subsequent chapters deal with these matters in greater detail for each of the component territories, along with mineral possibilities and the future of the principal mine fields. Statistical data pertaining to production and value are given for each territory. In a short final section, the author discusses exploratory techniques, as applied to southern Africa and seen in the light of his own experience. The book is well illustrated by fifty-six halftones and figures and thirty-nine maps, including a full-color geological fold-out map of southern Africa. Dr. Pelletier was consulting geologist to a large Rand mining house for many years and has directed exploration in most of the countries covered in this volume.

277 pp. (11¼ x 8¾) 56 figs., 39 maps cloth

Library price $8.16 pub. May 1965

South African Publisher Oxford University Press
Cape Town

U.S. pub. price $9.60

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Massachusetts. Industrial
School for boys. Shirley.
1908 – 1910

Bnd with

Mass. Trning schools
A Rpts of trustees

1st – 1910/10

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
16-00 Pollitt Drive, Fair Lawn, New Jersey
WHOLESAL
DEPARTMEN

Subject: *Chamber Music--Encyclopedias* (785.7)

Title: COBBETT'S CYCLOPEDIC SURVEY OF CHAMBER MUSIC, Second Edition

Editors: WALTER WILLSON COBBETT, deceased, and COLIN MASON, London music critic for *The Guardian*

The Book: Originally published in 1929 and out of print since 1946, *Cobbett* remains the major work in its field. For this new edition the original two volumes have been reprinted exactly as they were except for a handful of small amendments and the insertion of marginal symbols indicating further references in the third volume. The new volume covers the period since 1929 in a number of long essays rather than following the alphabetical arrangement of volumes one and two. Like the original volumes the new one surveys published works, defines chamber music as extending from duos to nonets, and gives concise information for reference rather than a consecutive history. Colin Mason writes on European and British chamber music and Stravinsky, I.I. Martinov on Soviet chamber music, and Nicolas Slonimsky on chamber music in the United States and Latin America. Volume 3 closes with an index of composers.

1462 pp. (9½ x 6 3/8) in 3 vols. cloth

Library price $34.30 per set pub. Nov. 1963
Vol. 3 $ 8.59

British Publisher Oxford University Press

U. S. pub. price $40.35 per set
Vol. 3 $10.10

OFFICERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TRUSTEES.

DAVID F. SLADE, *President,*	Fall River.
GOLDE BAMBER,	Brookline.
MATTHEW LUCE,	Cohasset.
MAUD M. ROCKWELL,	Roxbury.
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,	Peabody.
JOHN A. HORGAN,	Roxbury.
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, *Secretary,*	Boston.

SUPERINTENDENT.

HERBERT F. TAYLOR,	Shirley.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Industrial School for Boys beg leave to submit this, their first annual report, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1909.

Your trustees, appointed the last day of June, 1908, under Acts of 1908, chapter 639,[1] met and organized, with Mr. Slade as president and Mr. Davenport as secretary, on July 30, 1908; purchased a site Sept. 18, 1908; took possession, Jan. 1, 1909, of the premises purchased, and opened the school, with accommodations ready for 100 boys, July 31, 1909.

The first work of the trustees, before looking for a site for the school, was to make a survey of the situation, estimate the future demands upon the institution by collecting all available data concerning the probable number and character of commitments, and visit other institutions of kindred sort. A site was desired which would be suitable for development into an all-round, efficient institution, which would meet not only present but future demands, which would be centrally and healthfully located, surrounded with natural elements which aid in building character, and which would be reasonably accessible. A dozen or more promising locations in various parts of the State were visited, and finally the old settlement lying in the south part of Shirley and north end of Lancaster, partly in each of the two important counties of Middlesex and Worcester, was purchased from the United Society of Believers called Shakers, together with an adjoining tract, lying between it and the Nashua River, and formerly a part of the Shaker settlement. This made a compact area of 889 3/20 acres, lying westerly of the Nashua River, which formed its easterly boundary, and located about a mile south of the Shirley station on the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and the same distance from the street-car line leading from Fitchburg to Ayer, and with an elevation of from 300 to 375 feet above the sea level. The area was well divided into tillage, orchard, forest and pasture land. This particular Shaker community for a hundred years had been prosperous, and had in years gone by housed and maintained over 100 people. Whatever the community had built it had built thoroughly and well, and when the State took possession of the premises there were still twenty-five buildings, consisting of several large brick buildings used for dwellings, several smaller wooden houses, three barns and several outbuildings. These, upon examination by experts, were found, for the most part, to be in good condition, and readily adaptable to school purposes. Owing to annoying delays in the investigation of the title, possession was not taken until Jan. 1, 1909, and then it was too late in the season for out-of-door work or reconstruction to be prosecuted to advantage, as was planned when the purchase was made.

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[1] For this act and for subsequent legislation concerning the school see laws at end of report.

The trustees believe that in making this selection of a site the State received full value. They also feel certain that by its selection, with its then equipment, it thereby became possible to open the school at least a year sooner, and at much smaller outlay than would have been otherwise possible.

It was early made apparent to the trustees that even if restrictions upon commitments were permitted for a time by the Legislature, because of the congestion and overcrowding in existing institutions, as large accommodations as possible should be provided by your trustees, and these as soon as possible. Acting accordingly, the trustees prosecuted development, and when the institution was opened, two brick buildings and one wooden building had been remodeled into cottages of modern plan, to accommodate 100 boys; a three-story brick building had been renovated for an office and administration building, with quarters for the superintendent and some of the officers; another building had been turned into a central cooking, laundry and lighting plant; and a sewerage and water system had been constructed. Soon after, the remodeling of a large stock barn, with silo attached, to accommodate 38 cows, of the horse barn, of a building into an infirmary, and of the old chapel into a chapel and school building was finished; and the removal and relocation of two houses, one of which was refitted for residential purposes, and of a carriage house and blacksmith shop, were accomplished. The engine room has since been enlarged, and other buildings will be developed by home talent as fast as possible.

In developing existing buildings, your trustees have made extensive outlays only on those which could be developed into buildings of permanent value. Others which were necessary for present uses, but which, either because of condition or location, would not justify extensive outlays, have been temporarily cleaned up and repaired. Additional buildings, however, will be needed in the immediate future. The restriction upon commitments, granted by the Legislature, continues only until Aug. 1, 1911, and thereafter commitments to the school will be restricted by law only by age limits. To prepare partially for the future housing demands, your trustees are petitioning the Legislature for an appropriation for two new cottages, to house 30 boys each, and for an assembly and recreation building, the latter to meet present urgent needs and the former to prepare for the future. An ice house, piggery for 60 swine and hen houses for 400 birds are needs which are urgent, but which it is expected will be temporarily cared for from the establishment appropriation. An existing brick building should be developed into a cottage for farm boys, and a house built for the superintendent, so that his present quarters may be handed over to teachers and officers. The present demands for shops have been met by using existing buildings. These buildings, when fully developed, answer for temporary demands only, and at present can be supplied with the surplus power from the lighting plant; but as soon as a larger population appears, a general shop building, with a power plant to operate it, will be an indispensable part of the school's equipment.

A thoroughly equipped woodworking shop, with modern machinery, where various kinds of woodworking and cabinet making will be taught, will be in operation in a few days. A carriage painting and wood finishing shop, in charge of an expert teacher, is in operation. A thoroughly equipped blacksmith shop has been in operation since the school opened, and will later be moved to more commodious quarters, next to which a machine shop can be temporarily installed. A thoroughly equipped machine laundry, where boys are taught laundry work, is in charge of an expert laundryman. Several boys are employed in the kitchen and bakery, both of which are equipped with modern and up-to-date machinery and appliances, and are in charge of an experienced baker and cook, who employs and instructs a group of boys, and at the same time supplies the needs of the school in this respect. Another group of boys is in the dairy, supervised and instructed by a graduate dairyman. The schoolroom engages a large number of boys, and a clothes making and cobbling shop will occupy others.

As soon as the various shop boys, all of whom were without experience in the beginning, become more used to their work, they will give way to a second shift half of each day, and in this way double the present number of boys will be given four hours a day in the shops. Another group of boys will be engaged in out-of-door work, about the farm and buildings. As soon as the spring opens a group of boys will be given a course of instruction in gardening, another in forestry, and others in practical farming and orcharding. The boys have already painted nearly all the buildings one or two coats, and will do more of this work in the spring. The carpenter boys have fitted up the woodworking shop themselves, under the direction of an instructor, and have done much general carpentry. There remains much more to be done in the way of renovating, repairing, remodeling and construction, as soon as proficiency is acquired. There remains also much more necessary masonry to be done in the line of walls, renewed foundations and walks; and if new buildings are built, a large amount of home talent will be engaged in this work. Before the winter is over the blacksmith boys will be given practical experience in wagon making, as well as in the various kinds of ironwork now being done.

A private telephone system, connecting all the principal buildings, will be installed during the coming winter.

The apple orchards, the fruit of which has made famous the Shaker apple sauce, produced about three hundred barrels this year, but the trees need to be and will be pruned, cleaned up and put in shape the coming winter, to become larger producers of fruit of excellent quality. A large acreage of corn, potatoes and other crops will be planted the coming year, so that, as far as possible, the institution may be self-supporting in these particulars.

Other development of the plant has been the starting of a herd of young, high-grade Holstein cows, to supersede and increase the number of cows taken from the Shakers, so that now the entire milk supply is produced at home. Some of the cows taken from the Shakers have been killed and eaten as their usefulness disappeared, and the balance will be likewise disposed of the coming year. This will necessitate the addition of a large number of new cows. The institution will require two new pairs of horses for two extra teams the coming year. The poultry house, which accommodates only 75, has been filled with good stock, from which it is planned to breed a large number of chickens for home use. The swine are now multifariously housed, and should be better housed another year and also substantially increased in number.

It would have been ideal to have opened the school with but a few selected boys, without previous court records, and to have added to these gradually and slowly; but the Legislature, in enacting the statute providing for the establishment of the school (Acts of 1908, chapter 639), deemed it wise, when the school was declared opened, to permit transfers to it from existing institutions, by the Prison Commissioners and by the trustees of the Lyman School, with the trustees' consent, and by the trustees of the Suffolk School, without their consent, and to entirely stop further commitments of boys over fifteen years of age to the last institution. It became apparent at the outset, however, that with these transfers and with the original commitments, — the probable number of the last being estimated from statements by the judges themselves, — the normal receipts of the school, for the first year at least, would be over 400 boys. To wait to provide for such a number before opening the institution was thoroughly impracticable, if any heed was to be given to the existing crowded condition of other institutions then taking the boys, or to the crying needs of the courts of commitment. Your trustees, in view of these circumstances, believing that transfers from other institutions at the outset, and before the school has developed a spirit of its own, would be subversive of a fair start, petitioned the Legislature to permit them to notify the courts and so stop commitments when the accommodations for 100 boys were filled; to provide that no transfers should be made without their consent, and that the outlet for boys over fifteen should be left open for two years longer by continuing to send them to the Suffolk School. This the Legislature thought wise, and at the end of its session in 1909 enacted chapter 472. But to provide for even 100 boys, and to otherwise equip the institution, it was necessary to ask for an addition of $41,000 to the original appropriation. This was granted by the Legislature in Acts of 1909, chapter 498.

The commitments (no transfers being permitted) to the school up to December 1, or in the first four months, were over 90 boys, a fact which goes to show that, with the transfers of those in other institutions eligible to transfer and with the original commitments, there would have been fully, if not over, 400 boys during the first year, had not your trustees been provided with restrictive legislation.

The cottage system, each cottage being in charge of a master and matron, was adopted. These cottages, three of which are now in use, have a play, clothes, boiler and wash room in the basement, a kitchen, dining and sitting room, with quarters for the master and matron, on the second floor, and an open dormitory, shower baths and clothes room on the top floor. This cottage and open-institution system, where human bodies and vigilance supplant bolts and bars, is, of course, more expensive to administer, especially with boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, than the old congregate building system, with walls and play pens, but it is believed that, as in the case of younger boys, it will prove practicable and worth the extra cost.

Late in March the trustees were successful in securing Mr. Herbert F. Taylor, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and with large experience along educational lines, for superintendent. He assumed his duties April 1, 1909, moved to the premises May 1, and has since been meeting the hundred and one problems which have arisen in starting a new institution.

The task of creating a growing institution is a wide one. For the first year almost weekly board meetings have been held by the trustees, and all sorts of problems have had to be decided, many of which, though arising at the threshold, so involved the future development of the institution that most careful and extensive investigation had to be conducted. Just how well these various matters have been handled will be passed upon by our critics. Those who would have it a vocational school, pure and simple, teaching only trades, perhaps lose sight of the fact that it is a State institution, the population of which could be forecast only in theory, and with a population which is not picked by the trustees, or by any other small body with uniform ideas of commitment, but is determined by the several judges, who have all sorts and conditions before them, and, perforce, must deal with those cases as seems best to them, resulting in all classes and conditions between the ages of fifteen and eighteen being sent to us. Perhaps, too, they lose sight of the fact that its primary function is to repair fractured character, and to make from the material sent, in the first instance, useful, self-respecting and industrious citizens, who will respect and obey other laws than those of their own volition. It should also be borne in mind that those committed to the school are delinquent in some respect, and are sent to us against their will and for cause, a large number for causes, which are the outgrowth of idle and disorderly lives; and that, therefore, not every boy is by any means eager to undertake the learning of some occupation which calls for industry, perseverance and obedience. Nor do all of them, of the age they are and of the worldly experience they have had, so welcome being sent to an institution that they manifest any particular desire for staying. Many, too, as our superintendent's report shows, are neither physically adapted nor mentally equipped for a trade as such, but must be taught habits of industry, and occupations by which they can earn a decent living.

For a sort of clearing house to try out the newcomers, and to learn their aptitudes and bents, the farm, which is in charge of an excellent man, has served well. It is perhaps well to note here, — inasmuch as there seems to exist, in the minds of some, an idea that industrial training means only training in trades and that that training is a sort of panacea for and the real rectifier of all the evils of youth, — that the State commission appointed by the New York Legislature to investigate the establishment of the New York Training School for Boys, which called together, for expert advice and for an extended conference, " the most experienced and presumably most expert superintendents engaged in the training of delinquent boys," of ten of the generally recognized leading institutions for boys, and in addition subsequently submitted to these men most searching and comprehensive questions, made a report to the New York Legislature that " as many boys as possible should be interested and occupied in agriculture, horticulture and other similar outdoor work as a beneficial and interesting training quite apart from their future calling."

The boys as a whole have been responsive. They are all of a formative age and most are in a formative state, and it is the State's duty, therefore, as a common parent, to work formation rather than reformation; to train and teach rather than to bend or break; placing about them, in the first place, healthy surroundings and a healthy atmosphere; teaching them habits of right and clean thinking and action, habits of regularity and industry, for with these come pride and self-respect and honor among men, — manhood as a possession of their own. To achieve this end is the chief problem, and means and resources are being used to this end. Years alone will show the solution.

The trustees beg to extend their thanks to all who have assisted and advised them in starting the school, and to those who are contributing their best efforts to its well-being.

The financial report and some statistics are hereto appended, together with the enactments relating to the establishment of the school.

This report is respectfully submitted.

DAVID F. SLADE,
GOLDE BAMBER,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MAUD M. ROCKWELL,
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,
JOHN A. HORGAN,
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,
Trustees Industrial School for Boys.

Nov. 30, 1909.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

A formal report submitted at this time must of necessity be a report of work commenced rather than of work accomplished.

The school was opened by proclamation of His Excellency Governor Eben S. Draper, Saturday, July 31, 1909, and the first boy committed reached the school Tuesday, August 3. From the date of opening to November 30 there were 97 commitments, which is within 3 of the number that can be housed on the grounds with the present buildings. Should that rate be maintained, it would mean that at least 300 boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen would be sent here each year.

It is apparent from the experience of the few months that the school has been opened that adequate provision should be made for shops in which trades may be taught. The blacksmith shop left by the Shakers accommodates 6 boys. The shop has been in operation since the school opened, and under the skillful guidance of Mr. Edward S. Dwyer has done all the blacksmith work required at the institution. Not only has structural ironwork been turned out, but horseshoeing and wagon work have been done.

What used to be a mill building of the Shakers will contain a well-equipped woodworking shop, which will furnish all-day employment for 12 boys. The shop is fitted with adequate machinery for doing woodwork of all kinds. The boys will make a large part of the furniture required for the future needs of the school, will work and finish lumber cut from our own wood, and will, so far as possible, do all the repair work needed.

A paint shop, where 8 boys will be taught carriage painting and wood finishing, is being fitted up in the basement of the mill building. These boys have already painted the barns, sheds and other buildings on the farm, and have also received instruction in paper hanging and interior wood finish.

What may be called the living needs of the boys, namely, food, light and care of buildings, require the services, for a part of each day, of 35 boys. Six of these boys are in the central kitchen, where the effort is made, under an experienced chef, to thoroughly teach them the trade. They prepare all the food served at the institution, — boys, officers and superintendent's family being served from the one kitchen. A laundry thoroughly equipped is used not alone to do the work needed at the school, but to make of the boys practical laundrymen.

There are 35 boys employed in out-of-door industries, 5 of whom are in the dairy department, under a graduate dairyman. The large area (889 acres), with land well adapted to agriculture in all its phases, furnishes splendid opportunity for practical instruction in forestry, small fruit growing and the care of field and garden crops. These opportunities, under the expert supervision of Mr. E. T. Clark, M.A.C., 1892, will be improved to the fullest, the work of bringing the farm to its greatest productiveness requiring several years' work of the present number of boys. It is, however, essential that shop accommodations should increase with the increase in the cottage accommodations. In no other way can the boy be given sufficient trade training to go out from the institution with the ability to earn a decent living at a trade. To send him forth with any less training is to half complete the task.

A glance at Table No. 6 shows the grades in which the boys were when their school course was finished. Ninety of the 97 report more schooling than the public school superintendents demand for a certificate of literacy, and 80 have reached the grammar grades (six to nine inclusive). At least 8 are grammar school graduates, and 4 have completed a part of a high school course. With these facts in mind the school work has been started, to supplement the work of the trades to be taught. The fundamental assumption of the course is that a boy learns a trade by working at it. Our boys work seven or eight hours each day, except Saturday. There is an academic or theoretical side to every trade which the boy will be given for one hour each day in the schoolroom. It is not certain that the proportion of eight to one is the best, but this may be changed as time shows the desirability of a modification of the plan.

It will be necessary to teach the boys who are either physically or mentally unfit for the trades something along commercial lines, for some of them will find their future work in some phase of commercial activity. The training should be furnished here. It is also necessary to establish a class for a number of boys who have not completed the school work required to be considered literate.

The industrial side of the education planned for the boys of this school is further emphasized by a merit system of securing parole. One-half the merits are earned by extra or superior work, the other half by deportment. The boy thus literally works his way back to the outside world, — a world his training ought to fit him to assist instead of prey upon.

Careful provision is made for the health of the boys as the school has its own sewerage system, an adequate hospital and sanitary buildings. There is need of a gymnasium and assembly hall, where systematic physical exercise may be had, as well as military drill. This need is greatest for the boys whose work confines them indoors all day, but the round shoulders, flat chests and other physical deformities of the boys on the farm should be corrected. Evenings and Saturday afternoons are used for recreation, and games and good books are provided.

The trustees of the Hazen Memorial Library, to whom our thanks are expressed, have very kindly placed the library at the disposal of the school.

A brass band has been organized with 20 boys and some chorus singing has been attempted. Outdoor games in their season have occupied the boys Saturday afternoons.

In assigning a boy to the department in which he is to work, physical condition is a very important consideration, but some boys have been committed here who were fit subjects for some of the hospitals of the State. A boy who is consumptive, epileptic or feeble-minded is not a fit subject for a school of this kind. A few such cases have been sent here. Some have been committed here who have previously been inmates of jails, houses of correction and reformatories. Such commitments tend to defeat the purpose of the school, which was established to separate as much as possible the novice in crime from the adept.

The difficulties met in establishing a new institution have been encountered, and while the few months of the school's existence does not warrant any assertions concerning the ultimate success of the work, outside observers have reported marked progress in the spirit of the school, and have commented favorably on the improved physical condition of the boys. Parents and friends of the lads have been most kind in their attitude toward the school and its officers. Progress toward a good school has been due in large measure to the loyalty of the men and women employed here. I wish to express my appreciation of their assistance. I also wish to extend thanks to the members of the Board of Trustees for assistance and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT F. TAYLOR,
Superintendent.

Shirley, Mass., Nov. 30, 1909.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

Every boy upon his arrival at the school, before being sent to a cottage, is given a thorough physical examination, and a record is made of his physical condition and his medical history.

Since the school has opened the majority of the disorders treated have been those arising from minor accidents and slight disturbances of the digestive tract. With boys of this age there is a tendency to complain of insignificant troubles or to feign illness to get respite from work, which makes a difficult problem to solve without doing an injury to any of the parties concerned.

In the latter part of October the hospital building was opened and placed in charge of a very capable trained male nurse, who has been of great assistance in taking charge of a large number of cases of the more serious sort which have arisen since that time. This building, although small, is thoroughly equipped, and answers every need of the institution at present. There has been but one accident of a serious nature. A boy who was employed in the laundry caught his finger in the mangle and burned his hand, so that it was necessary to have him transferred to the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment. His hand is now in a very satisfactory condition. One boy was received with a fractured nose, resulting in necrosis of some of the bone, and he was also treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The other injuries have been of a minor nature, such as boys of this age are susceptible to. A large number of felons, abscesses, boils and similar infected conditions have been treated.

The case of a more serious nature consisted of pericarditis and pleuritis with effusion, which was a recurrence of an old rheumatic condition. This case was treated by the operation of thoracentesis, with the result of a very good recovery. One case of acute lobar pneumonia has also been treated successfully.

Immediately after the opening of the hospital building two cases of diphtheria were detected by means of cultures, which are taken in all cases of suspicious sore throats. As soon as the return was obtained from the cultures everybody in the institution was immunized by antitoxin and an epidemic prevented. The dormitory which was occupied by the infected boys was fumigated, as was the hospital after their discharge. There have also been a large number of cases of tonsilitis, which seemed to make its way through one cottage after another, and which was undoubtedly of an infectious nature. Otherwise the health of the boys has been very good.

There are at present in the school an epileptic, a tubercular patient and a boy who at times has loss of memory and similar manifestations of some brain disturbance. Undoubtedly proper transference will be made of these patients.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

Shirley, Mass., Nov. 30, 1909.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1909:—

Cash Account.

Receipts.

Institution Receipts.			
Sales :—			
Clothing and materials,		$23 13	
Farm, stable and grounds :—			
Cows and calves,	$33 00		
Sundries,	1,008 60		
		1,041 60	
Miscellaneous receipts :—			
Sundries,		34 87	
			$1,099 60
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.			
Maintenance appropriations :—			
Advance money,		$1,150 00	
Approved schedules of 1909,		11,494 90	
			12,644 90
Total,			$13,744 50

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	$1,099 60	
Maintenance appropriations :—		
Three months' schedules, 1909,	11,494 90	
Advances,	1,150 00	
Total,		$13,744 50

Maintenance.

Appropriation,	$22,000 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	21,994 76
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	$5 24

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor :—		
General administration,	$1,602 52	
Ward service (male),	535 00	
Ward service (female),	209 16	
Repairs and improvements,	803 64	
Farm, stable and grounds,	1,294 23	
		$4,444 55
Amount carried forward,		$4,444 55

Amount brought forward,		$4,444 55
Food : —		
Butter,	$205 62	
Beans,	24 63	
Bread and crackers,	53 59	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	77 92	
Cheese,	15 65	
Eggs,	132 78	
Flour,	894 15	
Fish,	105 17	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	131 45	
Meats,	906 17	
Molasses and syrup,	5 00	
Sugar,	601 16	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	107 99	
Vegetables,	631 58	
Sundries,	167 15	
		4,060 01
Clothing and materials : —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$459 52	
Clothing,	1,505 85	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	17 33	
Furnishing goods,	71 38	
Hats and caps,	63 00	
Sundries,	4 27	
		2,121 35
Furnishings : —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	$135 00	
Brushes, brooms,	50 66	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	74 84	
Kitchen furnishings,	446 79	
Sundries,	32 10	
		739 39
Heat, light and power : —		
Coal,	$1,998 82	
Oil,	50 12	
Sundries,	39 24	
		2,088 18
Repairs and improvements : —		
Cement, lime and plaster,	$4 75	
Electrical work and supplies,	10 80	
Hardware,	114 28	
Lumber,	64 77	
Machinery, etc.,	30 00	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	185 57	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	151 34	
Sundries,	306 44	
		867 95
Farm, stable and grounds : —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	$379 66	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	204 55	
Hay, grain, etc.,	2,755 15	
Harnesses and repairs,	29 35	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	216 78	
Sundries,	754 56	
		4,340 05
Amount carried forward,		$18,661 48

Amount brought forward,		$18,661 48
Miscellaneous : —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$34 65	
Chapel services and entertainments,	34 50	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	569 10	
Hose, etc.,	92 00	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	69 61	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	404 00	
Postage,	68 65	
Return of runaways,	157 81	
Soap and laundry supplies,	343 52	
Stationery and office supplies,	151 71	
School books and school supplies,	257 98	
Travel and expenses (officials),	304 29	
Telephone and telegraph,	144 46	
Water,	100 00	
Sundries,	601 00	
		3,333 28
Total expenses for maintenance,		$21,994 76

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	$1,150 00	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth on account November, 1909, schedule,	10,499 86	
		$11,649 86

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	$11,649 86

HERBERT F. TAYLOR,
Superintendent.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

Appropriation, 1908,		$85,000 00	
Experts' services,	$56 65		
Stationery,	15 00		
Surveying property,	283 57		
Travel and disbursements,	168 89		
		524 11	
Balance Dec. 1, 1908,		$84,475 89	
Appropriation, 1909,		41,000 00	
Total,			$125,475 89
Appraisal,		$16 25	
Architects,		3,690 39	
Bedding,		866 42	
Central kitchen, laundry and refrigerator,		2,133 00	
Clerical services,		20 00	
Clothing,[1]		410 45	
Contour plan,		95 78	
Dynamo,		205 00	
Engine and belting,		253 17	
Fertilizers,[1]		139 60	
Fuel,[1]		14 55	
Furnishings,		4,873 39	
Harnesses,		56 70	
Land, including stock, crops, tools and buildings,		45,104 70	
Legal services,		182 22	
Live stock,		2,171 00	
Lumber,		341 50	
Miscellaneous,		6 39	
Paint supplies and hardware,		242 60	
Provisions,[1]		456 13	
Remodeling buildings, carpentry, plumbing and heating,		37,751 19	
Salaries and labor,[1]		1,243 08	
Amounts carried forward,		$100,273 51	$125,475 89

---

[1] Before school opened and before appropriation for maintenance became available.

Amounts brought forward,	$100,273 51	$125,475 89
Seeds,	101 77	
Sewer system,	4,693 32	
Shoeing horses,	25 40	
Shoes,[1]	438 00	
Soap,[1]	78 05	
Stationery,[1]	5 50	
Telephones,[1]	70 34	
Traveling expenses,	385 48	
Wagons,	145 00	
Water system,	6,161 00	
		112,377 37
Balance Dec. 1, 1909,		$13,098 52

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,
Secretary.

---

[1] Before school opened and before appropriation for maintenance became available.

VALUATION.

Real Estate.

Buildings,	$60,500 00	
Land, $889\frac{3}{20}$ acres,	19,000 00	
Total real estate valuation,		$79,500 00
Sewer and water systems,		10,854 62

Personal Estate.

Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	$1,625 00	
Blacksmith supplies,	100 78	
Carriages and agricultural implements,	1,308 50	
Drugs and medicines,	227 77	
Dry goods and sewing machine,	40 00	
Fire apparatus,	380 00	
Fuel,	1,360 00	
Furniture in infirmary,	220 00	
Hay and grain,	1,766 00	
Library,	100 00	
Live stock on farm,	4,670 00	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	3,164 31	
Musical instruments,	550 00	
Other furniture in inmates' department,	571 50	
Other produce of farm on hand	1,090 00	
Other supplies undistributed,	1,240 60	
Personal property of State in administration building: —		
Apartments,	200 00	
Administrative,	2,054 15	
Provisions and groceries,	1,749 13	
Ready-made clothing,	712 64	
School furniture and supplies,	393 48	
Total personal estate valuation,		23,523 86
Total valuation,		$113,878 48

The above is a fair valuation according to our best judgment.

MELVIN W. LONGLEY,
HERMAN S. HAZEN,
Appraisers.

Shirley, Mass., Nov. 30, 1909.

LIST OF REGULAR SALARIED OFFICERS.

Herbert F. Taylor, superintendent	$2,000 00
George J. Newhall, chef Frances V. Newhall, matron } in charge of family,	900 00 300 00
Frederick H. Fowler, clerk,	800 00
Elmer I. Butterfield, chief engineer,	800 00
E. F. English, assistant engineer,	300 00
Martha S. Fowler, seamstress,	300 00
S. Thomas Hall, teacher,	600 00
Fred H. Wing and wife, in charge of family,	800 00
J. A. Reynolds and wife, in charge of family,	800 00
John W. Craig, night watchman (per year),	–
Elizabeth Whitmore, housekeeper,	300 00
Frank A. Pierce, detail officer,	500 00
Fred L. Whitcomb, nurse and utility man,	600 00
Leslie K. Clark, instructor in carpentry,	800 00
N. H. Barrows,[1] instructor in painting and band,	1,100 00
Edward S. Dwyer,[1] instructor in ironwork and blacksmithing (per day),	2 50
E. M. Stanley, laundry and utility man,	600 00
Edward T. Clark, farmer,	900 00
Clifford Dolan, dairyman,	480 00
Charles H. Hughes, farm foreman,	480 00
Michael Taylor,[1] teamster,	480 00
Evered Eisner, teamster,	400 00
—— ——, teacher	–
—— ——, physician,	–
—— ——, carpenter,	–

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[1] Lives outside.

NOTE. — Some others have been employed as extra help in cleaning up the premises; and during the coming year other departments will be established, necessitating an extension of the above list somewhat.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

Table No. 1. — *Number received and leaving the School for Four Months ending Nov. 30, 1909.*

Boys committed,		97
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	5	
Runaways,	5	
		10
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1909,		87

Table No. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.*

Months.	Admitted.	Released (Transferred).	Average Number.
August,	26	–	14.66
September,	28	2	39.66
October,	28	–	62.96
November,	15	3	84.76
Totals,	97	5	50.91

Table No. 3. — *Nativity of Parents of Boys committed.*

Fathers born in the United States,	28
Mothers born in the United States,	28
Fathers foreign born,	57
Mothers foreign born,	52
Both parents born in the United States,	16
Both parents foreign born,	42
Unknown,	8
One parent unknown,	13
Per cent. of American parentage,	16.5
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	43.3
Per cent. unknown,	8.2

Nativity of Boys committed.

Born in the United States,	89
Foreign born,	8

Table No. 4. — *Authority for Commitments.*

By district court,	41
municipal court,	11
police court,	27
superior court,	6
State Board of Charity,	2
juvenile court,	10
Total,	97

Table No. 5. — *Domestic Condition of Boys when committed to the School.*

Had parents,	43
no parents,	8
father,	15
mother,	24
stepfather,	10
stepmother,	9
intemperate father,	23
intemperate mother,	4
both parents intemperate,	1
parents separated,	6
attended church,	92
not attended school within one year,	23
not attended school within two years,	38
not attended school within three years,	17
been arrested before,	55
been inmates of other institutions,	30
used intoxicating liquor,	19
used tobacco,	80
Were idle,	2
Parents owning residence,	15
Members of the family had been arrested,	25

TABLE NO. 6. — *Showing Literacy of 97 Boys committed to the School.*

In 12th grade,	1
In 10th grade,	3
In 9th grade,	10
In 8th grade,	23
In 7th grade,	31
In 6th grade,	13
In 5th grade,	6
In 4th grade,	3
In 3rd grade,	3
Illiterate,	4
Total,	97
Had some manual training,	49

LEGISLATION ENACTED CONCERNING THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Acts of 1908, Chapter 639.

An Act to provide for the Establishment of the Industrial School for Boys.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall, during the month of June of the current year, appoint a board of seven trustees, two of whom shall be women, in whom and in their successors shall be vested the government and management of a school for the industrial training and for the instruction and reformatory treatment of boys committed thereto. Said institution shall be known as the Industrial School for Boys. The terms of office of the trustees shall begin on the first day of July following their appointment. Of the trustees first appointed under this act two shall hold office for two years, two for three years, two for four years and one for five years, or until their successors are appointed; and the governor shall appoint annually thereafter, in the month of June, successors of the trustees whose terms are about to expire, and such successors shall hold office for five years from the first day of July next ensuing. Said board shall be a corporation for the purpose of taking, holding and investing in trust for the commonwealth any grant or devise of land, or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property made for the use of said school. Said trustees are hereby authorized to purchase, in behalf of the commonwealth, real estate, with such personal property as may be upon the same, as a site for said school.

Section 2. With the approval of the state board of charity the trustees may erect new buildings, and may alter and repair buildings upon the property purchased. They may also equip and furnish buildings so erected, altered or repaired. Said trustees shall have authority to make all contracts and employ all agents necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. Their reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties under the first two sections of this act shall be paid from the appropriation for carrying out of the provisions hereof. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the first two sections of this act the trustees of said school may expend a sum not exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars, but no expenditure shall be made under said sections except for the purchase of a site for said school and for plans, until said state board shall certify that in its opinion the cost of purchasing land and buildings, as aforesaid, of altering and repairing buildings upon the land purchased, of erecting and making ready for occupancy any new building or buildings under the provisions of this section, and of furnishing and equipping any building erected, altered or repaired as aforesaid, will not exceed eighty-five thousand dollars, and the total expenditures made and liabilities incurred under the provisions of said sections shall not exceed that amount.

Section 3. When the buildings are ready for occupancy the trustees shall notify the governor, who shall thereupon issue his proclamation establishing said school; and thereafter, if it shall appear to any police, district or municipal court or trial justice that any boy not less than fifteen years of age who has been adjudged to be a delinquent child, or any boy not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age who has been convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment other than imprisonment for life, is a suitable subject for said school, and that his welfare and the good of society require that he should be sent thereto for industrial training, for instruction and for reformatory treatment, the court may issue a warrant of commitment to said school. So far as they are applicable, except as herein otherwise provided, all provisions of law in relation to commitments to the Lyman school for boys shall extend to commitments to said industrial school. A boy committed to said school as aforesaid may be held therein until he attains the age of twenty-one years, and the custody of such boy shall be in said trustees until that age is attained, excepting during such time as he shall be absent from said school in the Massachusetts reformatory. Said trustees may release from said school upon probation any inmate thereof, and may recall him from probation. They may employ such agents as may be required for the care of such probationers.

Section 4. Upon the request of the trustees of the Lyman school for boys, the trustees of said industrial school may transfer to it any inmate of said Lyman school, and may transfer any inmate of said industrial school to said Lyman school with the consent of its trustees. The trustees for children of the city of Boston may transfer to said industrial school any boy committed to the Suffolk school for boys after the passage of this act. Upon application of the trustees, the prison commissioners may remove to the Massachusetts reformatory any inmate of said industrial school, and upon a further application may return him to said school. A boy so removed to said reformatory shall be subject to all laws relating to the other inmates thereof until he is returned to said school. With the consent of the trustees, the prison commissioners may remove to said industrial school any boy under the age of seventeen years who is sentenced to the Massachusetts reformatory. When a boy is removed or returned under this act, all mittimuses, processes and other official papers, or copies thereof, by which he is held, shall be removed or returned with him; and he may be held in the institution to which he is removed or returned until the expiration of the term for which he was originally committed. After the establishment of said industrial school, no boy who is more than fifteen years of age shall be committed to the Suffolk school for boys.

SECTION 5. The trustees shall have general charge of said school and of all its interests. They shall, from time to time, establish rules, regulations and by-laws for its government, for the direction of its officers and the instruction and discipline of its inmates; and they shall see that its affairs are conducted according to law and to said rules, regulations and by-laws. They shall appoint a superintendent who shall be the executive officer of the school, and, subject to the approval of the governor and council, they shall fix his compensation.

SECTION 6. Said trustees and the state board of charity shall have the same rights and powers, be charged with the same duties and be subject to the same responsibilities in regard to said industrial school and to the officers and inmates thereof as by law are given to or imposed upon said board and upon the trustees of the Lyman and industrial schools in regard to the Lyman school for boys and its officers and inmates. Sections six, seven and nine of chapter eighty-six of the Revised Laws shall apply to the superintendent of said school; and all other laws in relation to the duties, powers and obligations of officers of said Lyman school, so far as they may be applicable, shall extend to officers of the said industrial school.

SECTION 7. For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act, the treasurer and receiver general is hereby authorized, with the approval of the governor and council, to issue scrip or certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars, for terms not exceeding thirty years. Such scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be issued as registered bonds or with interest coupons attached, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November. They shall be designated on the face thereof, Prison and Hospital Loan, shall be countersigned by the governor, shall be deemed a pledge of the faith and credit of the commonwealth, and the principal and interest thereof shall be paid at the times specified therein in gold coin of the United States or its equivalent. Such scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be disposed of at public auction, or in such other manner, and at such times and prices, and in such amounts, and shall bear such rates of interest, not exceeding four per cent. per annum as shall be deemed best for the commonwealth, but none of the same shall be sold at less than the par value thereof. The sinking fund established by chapter three hundred and ninety-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, known as the Prison and Hospital Loan Sinking Fund, shall also be maintained for the purpose of extinguishing bonds issued under the authority of this act; and the treasurer and receiver general shall apportion thereto from year to year an amount sufficient with the accumulations of said fund to extinguish at maturity the debt incurred by the issue of said bonds. The amount necessary to meet the annual sinking fund requirements and to pay the interest on said bonds shall be raised by taxation from year to year.

Section 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 13, 1908.

Acts of 1909, Chapter 472.

An Act relative to Transfers and Commitments to the Industrial School for Boys.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section 1. The state board of charity shall have the right to transfer boys in its custody between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years to the industrial school for boys; but no boys shall be transferred to said school by the trustees of any institution without the consent of the trustees of the industrial school for boys.

Section 2. For a period of two years after the school is declared open its trustees may notify the courts of commitment when the school is full, and no boys shall thereafter, within this period, be committed except with the consent of the trustees; but the courts of commitment shall have during this time the same right to commit boys over fifteen years of age to the Suffolk School for Boys as existed before the said industrial school was declared open. *Approved June 4, 1909.*

Acts of 1909, Chapter 489.

An Act in Addition to an Act to provide for the Establishment of the Industrial School for Boys.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section 1. To provide for finishing and equipping the industrial school for boys provided for by chapter six hundred and thirty-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight, and for grading, and a water supply, the trustees are authorized to expend the further sum of forty-one thousand dollars, in addition to the eighty-five thousand dollars authorized by section two of said act.

Section 2. For the purpose of meeting the additional expenses that may be incurred under the provisions of this act the treasurer and receiver general is authorized, with the approval of the governor and council, to issue scrip or certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding forty-one thousand dollars, for a term not exceeding thirty years, which shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, and shall be in addition to the loan already authorized. The sinking fund established by chapter three hundred and ninety-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, known as the Prisons and Hospitals Loan Sinking Fund, shall also be maintained for the purpose of extinguishing bonds issued under authority of this act.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 11, 1909.

ACTS OF 1909, CHAPTER 495.

AN ACT MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. A sum not exceeding twenty-two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, for the maintenance of the industrial school for boys provided for by chapter six hundred and thirty-nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight; but no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be available until the school is declared by the governor to be open and ready for occupancy, as provided for by section three of said chapter.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 15, 1909.

Public Document No. 87

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT SHIRLEY,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1911.

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Approved by
The State Board of Publication.

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OFFICERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TRUSTEES.

DAVID F. SLADE, *President,*	FALL RIVER.
GOLDE BAMBER,	BROOKLINE.
MATTHEW LUCE,	COHASSET.
MAUD M. ROCKWELL,	ROXBURY.
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,	PEABODY.
JOHN A. HORGAN,	ROXBURY.
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, *Secretary,*[1]	BOSTON.

SUPERINTENDENT.[2]

—— ——,	SHIRLEY.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

ELMER E. BUTTERFIELD,	SHIRLEY.

---

[1] The office of the secretary is at 53 State Street, Boston.

[2] Mr. George P. Campbell has been elected superintendent, to assume his duties Jan. 1, 1911.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Industrial School for Boys beg leave to submit this, their second annual report, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

The school has now been open a year and four months. Its capacity for the year covered by this report has remained that of 100 boys, the same as at its opening. Two new dormitories, with a capacity of 30 boys each, are now in process of construction, and one of the original Shaker buildings is being remodelled to accommodate 25, thus giving the school during the coming year, when these three buildings are completed, a capacity of 185 boys. These three cottages will be opened as fast as ready.

The school was entirely filled in a little over four months after it opened; and then the trustees, under the authority granted them under Acts of 1909, chapter 472, requested the courts to make no further commitments except by first communicating with the school, to learn whether there were vacancies existing. No vacancies arose, except because of a few minor transfers from illness, disease or other cause, until the 1st of August of the present year. Then the first boys committed began to be released on parole, and their places have been taken by new commitments. During the last four months 54 boys have been released on parole. The major part of those so released have either had homes which were deemed proper for them to return to, and through which employment was forthcoming, or else have had relatives who have assumed personal charge of them. The others have had work secured for them. We have thus far, in view of the circumstances and on account of the limited numbers, had no regular parole officer whose duties were only such; but this work has been done by the acting superintendent, by Mr. Whitcomb, otherwise employed at the school, and in some cases by the men under whom the particular boys have been employed at the school, and who have been, therefore, most conversant with their capabilities. It will be necessary, however, early in the new year, as the numbers for parole increase, to have a regular parole officer. While it has now been too short a time to warrant the making of any general statements concerning the future of the first group of boys released, it is certain that at present, and as fast as they have been released, all, with two or three exceptions, have gone to work and for the most part are doing very well. Their wages range from $17 a week, the highest, to $4, the lowest, this wide variation being due in part to the various differences in size and maturity of the boy and his consequent earning capacity, and in part to the difficulty in finding such employment as would be preferred at this season of the year.

The character of the boys we have lately received does not vary essentially from those first received. None of them ought properly to be classed as criminals, though they would have to be so classified and so treated, generally speaking, if our institution could not take them; but they are, rather, younger members of society who have forfeited for a time their privilege of remaining a part of it, because they have so conducted themselves that it will no longer excuse or condone their offences. Most of them have slipped through the more lenient meshes of probation, and to save them from their environment, and ultimately for themselves and for society, they have been deemed proper subjects for temporary segregation, and are sent to us for institutional treatment, where their entire manner of life may be regulated and constantly supervised. Though, it may be presumed, they have already offended many times, or else they would not come to us, they are not habitual offenders in the usual usage of that term; but they are still in that period of life when their whole character may be rebuilt upon a new foundation, or at least radically modified. While they have not yet crossed the dividing line between offenders and criminals, many have such foundations and prospects that it does not require a prophetic eye to foresee that, if left unrestrained to follow their own bent, they would shortly be permanently landed in the latter class, charged with breaches of the law of such magnitude as to be weighed by juries and passed upon by higher courts, and therefore, when not a prey upon society, a permanent expense to it. We have not, therefore, supposedly to deal with the habitual criminal, nor with the instinctive criminal with some great physical abnormality or subnormality; but rather with the ordinary juvenile one, between fifteen and eighteen years of age, who, through unfortunate industrial conditions in his family, or perhaps without parents to pilot him through youth, or because not strong enough for the persuasive temptations of environment, or for some other weakness, physical or external, has taken the law into his own hands, and for a time has lost his way in society and become a derelict of it. We believe that as such they are not subjects for punitive treatment, primarily, to be put through a stern and strenuous course, by harshly dealing out to them the heavy hand of the law, endangering thereby the breaking of their spirits, and making a criminal career appear as the only solace for their discouragements; but instead we believe that they should have curative and deterrent treatment, by training them in their minds, in their muscles and in their morals, so that they may be returned to the community sufficiently trained and sufficiently matured in their general make-up to be received back into it with as little prejudice as possible, and without harm to it or to themselves, and prepared to earn an honest and creditable livelihood. We believe that our ultimate product must be manhood. To secure this, what is good must be encouraged, what is bad must be discouraged; what is hard must be softened, what is weak must be strengthened; what is right must be instilled, what is wrong must be annihilated.

The treatment of each case, to be effective, has necessarily to be largely individual, and calls for patience and foresight. The first endeavor is to make a healthy physical body upon which to build the future. Whatever is known of their life histories, of their antecedents and of their environment is important, and must be carefully pondered, as tending to throw light upon the causative forces of their past careers, and as a basis for the reforms to be inaugurated, both by means of individual and institutional treatment, looking to their reinstallment in the community and for their conversion into industrious and law-abiding citizens. They are all wordly wise. In many respects they are bright and alert, and in other respects — and these not without explanation — childlike and morally deficient. With us they are fortunately removed from contact with the outside world, and are not mingled with older criminals, from whom they would hear life stories of mature wrong-doing, and so become saturated by reiteration with the idea that it is hopeless to mend their ways. They are also, fortunately, not left in idleness and isolation, with much time for brooding and introspection, but from the outset are removed from the past into an atmosphere of industry and of uplift, without thought of punishment or degradation, where they can see at close range that endeavor, good conduct and efficiency are rewarded by kindness and the repose of trust and confidence. Soon, to some extent unconsciously, the elements of pride and rivalry to outdo their fellows, combined with the reflection which the isolation of the place, apart from previous influences, tends to induce, and combined in varying degrees with remorse for the past, submerge the baser and the lower and lift them into the better and the higher. Self-reliance is stimulated, trustworthiness is rewarded by greater freedom, and efficiency by advancement. There is nowhere the idea of inflicting punishment for the old offence committed. Good conduct and industry spell speedier release, and come to have a real value to the individual which they never before had; gradually both become a part of the character of the individual, and remove him farther and farther from the ranks of the future criminal.

Every boy works, in some departments seven hours a day, except Saturday afternoons. With this employment, and with hours for recreation and for eating, the day is consumed with little or no opportunity for loneliness and introspection. Release is earned by earning credits. These are given half for conduct and demeanor and half for efficiency and industry, and are so regulated that a boy can earn his release in sixteen months. Whether this is long enough as a minimum to keep boys who, it must be assumed, have broken over the probation system before coming to us, and whether they will have in this time regained sufficient mastery of themselves to become industrious citizens and members of society, only long observation can more than approximate. They certainly leave us with ten to sixty pounds more of brawn and from one to six inches more of height than upon their arrival, with which to make their way in the world ; and we hope they have become thinking individuals, instilled with ideas of responsibility, with knowledge of and with regard for what is right, and with sufficient industry to pilot them through their old temptations into respectable citizenship.

Policy of Building inaugurated.

During the past year we have firmly inaugurated a policy of doing our own construction. We have now one new dormitory under way, for 30 boys, and another being remodelled, also half completed, for 25. The work is under the direction of a head builder of experience, a mason is regularly employed, and the work is done by boys, with occasional help from the outside. We have also built an ice house, 30 by 40 feet, all except the outer walls being done by boy labor ; two hen houses, 100 by 16 feet each ; have moved and reset some smaller buildings, besides doing endless repairing and small jobs. We are now also starting an enlargement to the creamery, which will be completed early in the year. This building policy not only gives us buildings just as we want them, but employs and trains the boys practically, and will save the State money. If we are to meet the demands of the courts for supplying accommodations for new commitments, we shall have building of divers kinds to do for a long time to come, and this we plan to do in all respects possible with home talent.

Betterments and Repairs.

When the institution was opened it was developed only at the living quarters ; everything else in the way of repairs and other things not absolutely necessary was left to be done by home talent. In this construction, restoration and reclamation we have worked hard the whole year. Grading has been done ; miles of fence rebuilt ; brush, wood and lumber cut ; and small stumps pulled from many acres around the bush-grown fences.

Hundreds of apple trees have been trimmed, and all of them scraped for scale and searched for moths. Stone walls have been torn away or rebuilt and ditches and drains laid. Nearly every building on the place has been given from one to three coats of paint on the outside, and, in the case of cottages, throughout on the inside. Withal, the end of year finds, us a more nearly presentable institution, as compared with the makings of one with which we started the year.

Farm, Stable and Grounds.

The course of bringing up a run-down farm is somewhat slow, but the results attained by our farmer have been conspicuous. About 70 acres were put under the plow; 40 acres of corn, 6 acres of potatoes and 8 acres of garden vegetables, besides various crops of grain, have been harvested. Two large silos have been filled, and every available space has been packed with vegetables. Two new teams have been acquired, making the supply adequate, barring accidents, for the next few years. The new hen houses have been stocked with high-class stock of our own breeding. A hundred pigs and hogs have been raised, and a basis laid for a permanent and continuous supply of home-grown pork. A large number of high-grade young cattle have been raised. The herd has been weeded out, and, with the acquisition of a few new cows, has been so ordered that an adequate supply of dairy products will be forthcoming to meet the new demands through the twofold increased population during the coming year.

Industries.

The carpenter shop boys, after the machinery was installed and the shop was fitted up, have made during the winter upwards of three hundred heavy removable screens for the windows; have gotten out and finished the lumber, most of which was home-grown, for the hen houses; and have since supplied finishings for the new buildings being constructed. The blacksmith shop boys have done an endless amount of general repairing, have built one new cart and one new big sled, and have rebuilt and repaired several other vehicles. The paint shop boys, besides painting the outsides of the buildings, repainted the insides in many cases, and have overhauled and repaired the old housing accommodations for help, besides painting all the farm wagons and sleighs, etc.

General, Health, Administration, etc.

On July 31, 1910, Herbert F. Taylor resigned to resume public school superintendency, and Elmer E. Butterfield, who had been at the school since its opening, was appointed acting superintendent.

The health of the institution has been good, without epidemics. The conduct of the boys on the whole has been very creditable and encouraging.

Though the boys when they come to us are beyond the required public school age, during the school year all were given instruction in English and arithmetic, greater attention being given to those of foreign birth and to the more deficient. In addition, the boys in the industrial departments were given instruction in subjects correlated with their industries, those in the cooking department being taught the theory and practice of cookery; those from the farm, elementary agriculture in part and forestry and gardening in part; those in the carpentry and blacksmith shop, mechanical drawing and studies in construction; those with the painter, freehand drawing and the theory of color, and color mixing and designing.

There has been an endeavor to so make up the official force that every one living at the school should be employed, and therefore a contributing unit to the administration of the institution. This matter has been so adjusted, with a view to present and immediate future needs, that, with the addition of extra cottage masters for the new cottages and of one or two outside officers, there will probably be no further additions necessary to care for the increase in numbers for the coming year; in other words, so that the cost of administration and officering 185 boys will be but slightly more than for the present number, even though the extensive improvements prosecuted this year are continued.

Requirements.

With only 100 boys, and with all the work of repairing, construction and out-of-door work which has been at hand the past year, the boys who have not been occupied in our temporary shops and domestic departments have been kept busy; but with even 85 more, which the close of the year will find with us, the problem of employment alone will be very difficult, let alone that of giving any considerable number of them a knowledge of a trade or of an organized industry by which they can earn a sustaining and creditable living after leaving the institution. While the farm and out-of-door life makes strong and healthy boys, for various reasons we cannot train all to be farmers. If we should try to do this, the community could not assimilate such numbers of our class of boys so trained; and it would also mean taking the majority of the boys who have come from urban environments and transplanting them to the farming districts, to a life distasteful for the most part, with the consequent result of early idleness and the undoing of what has been done for them.

We have developed the trades at the school conservatively. We have waited until we should know what the capacities of our population, both physical and mental, should be; and until, with this knowledge, we could approximate the industries affording greatest opportunities to our type of boy. The time, however, has now arrived when we must have adequate shop facilities, not only for employing the constantly increasing numbers, but also in fulfilling the purposes for which the school was designed, and for its development along the lines which our experience has shown us it should develop. Adequate shop equipment is, therefore, we believe, the most imperative equipment need of the school; and with the shops there must be provision for power to operate them. In connection with the power plant we need permanent lighting facilities large enough to cover the institution, and to do away throughout with the use of kerosene lights, the use of which is at best fraught with danger. We also need the beginning of a heating system which will heat a part of the institution at once, and eventually all of it.

With the future development of the school in mind, your trustees have laid out a comprehensive plan for the development of an institution for the accommodation of from 400 to 500 boys. This layout includes a system of shops with power, lighting and heating plant, and a series of cottages and other buildings, making the present buildings units of a whole. The new layout is itself upon the unit system, so that progress by yearly additions may be made toward the completion of a whole. The plan looks to the grouping of the shops and domestic buildings near the power, light and heating plant, apart from the housing facilities. It also contemplates the grouping of the farm buildings at the north end of the premises, making, as in the case of the cottages, the present buildings parts of a whole.

SUMMARY.

For the next year, all of which is a part of the plan for developing the whole, as new equipment, we need very much a thoroughly equipped central shop building, and with this a power, lighting and heating plant and coal pocket, all properly equipped and connected with our present plant.

We need a new cottage for 30 boys, to partially meet the present demands of the courts of commitment.

We need a telephone system, connecting the offices with the various cottages and departments.

We need a steam-heating system for the brick cottage now being remodelled, which could not be provided for from the original appropriation, from the last of which the cottage is being remodelled.

We are in great need of a piggery and of a root and vegetable cellar.

For rearrangement of the present buildings, a small cottage should be moved from the front of the brick building now being remodelled, and be relocated, repaired and an ell added, as a cottage for employees.

The farmer's cottage, so called, should have, as it was originally planned to have when it was moved and partially remodelled, an ell for a kitchen and pantry.

We also need very much, for the new shops, additional woodworking machinery for the carpentry and cabinet-making shops, additional blacksmithing facilities, and equipment for a machine and printing shop.

We also need concrete walks to connect the existing cottages and the administration and domestic buildings, which are at present without any artificial walks.

The trustees believe that the extension of the provisions of section 2 of chapter 472 of the Acts of 1909 for a period of two years longer, whereby they are granted the authority, when the school is full, to so notify the courts of commitment, is essential for the welfare and development of the school; otherwise, the school, with its present limited accommodations, can, so far as the law is concerned, be swamped by transfers and commitments.

In closing, the trustees wish to express their gratitude to each and every officer who has lent his best efforts for the welfare of the school, and to all friends of the school who have contributed to its welfare and development.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID F. SLADE,
GOLDE BAMBER,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MAUD M. ROCKWELL,
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,
JOHN A. HORGAN,
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,
Trustees Industrial School for Boys.

Nov. 30, 1910.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

The year now closed has witnessed several changes in the governing body at the school, not the least of which was the resignation, on August 1, of your superintendent, Mr. Herbert F. Taylor.

Having been chosen acting superintendent, it becomes my duty at this time to submit to you a report of the work of the school during the year.

Fifty-four boys have earned their parole, all but 7 of whom returned to their homes, positions having been secured for them by their parents or friends. We have kept in touch with these paroled boys, through the visitations of Mr. Whitcomb and in other ways, and know that all of them, with the exception of 3, are doing well.

Boys when received at the school are as a rule lacking in habits of industry. Most of them have worked intermittently at various occupations, but rarely is one received who can be depended upon to do a fair day's work. The change in many of these boys has been very marked, due in part to wholesome food, fresh air, regular hours of rest, and in part to realizing that a fair day's work is expected of them. As their knowledge of what to do and how to do increases with their strength and ability to perform, they not infrequently develop into good and willing workers, well qualified to earn their own living when placed on parole. This fact has been demonstrated again and again during the past year.

Twelve boys have been employed in the carpenter shop, in connection with our industrial training departments; 6 in the blacksmith shop; 9 in the paint shop; 4 in the engine room; 3 in the laundry; 1 in the cobbler shop; and 6 in the cook house. There are 15 boys employed about the different cottages, who remain at that work only one week in six. The other boys are employed upon the farm and about the farm buildings. All the work about the institution, so far as practicable, is performed by the boys under the direction of their instructors.

During the winter of 1909 and the spring of 1910 the carpenter shop boys were employed in sealing up their shop and setting up their machines, and in building benches for 12 boys, each bench equipped with drawer for tools. When completed and machinery in running order, the boys were set at work making screens to screen all the windows in the different buildings, requiring 265 in all.

The studding and walls of the new ice house were built by contract. The house was then filled with ice, our boy carpenters doing all the boarding, shingling and finish work.

They have built two hen houses, each 100 by 16 feet wide, all the lumber except the inside finish and shingles being grown on the place.

Early in the summer the boys began remodelling the North Cottage to make a dormitory to accommodate 25 boys. At our present writing the building is ready to plaster. All the carpenter work and slating have been done by the boys and their instructors.

The excavating for Cottage No. 5 was done by the farm force. The mason with his force put in the concrete walls, using one hundred barrels of cement.

Our farm force has been called upon this year to perform many duties outside of their regular farm work. Foundations for the hen houses, granary and brooder house were laid, grounds around same graded; and many rods of drain have been laid, besides grading done about the various buildings.

One boy has been employed in the cobbler shop repairing shoes, and 3 boys are at work in the sewing room making overalls and repairing necessary clothing.

The religious services for the Catholic boys have been for the last half of the year in charge of Rev. Charles F. Bridges of Boston College, who comes weekly to the school, and before that they attended services at the Catholic church in Shirley. The Protestant boys have attended church throughout the year at the Shirley Congregational church. Services for the Hebrew boys were early in the year in charge of weekly volunteers, and for the last half-year in charge of Mr. Samuel Price, who comes regularly to the school. Very faithful and painstaking work has been done by all these men, and the results of their labors have been apparent in the improvement in the attitude and conduct of the boys.

Our school was maintained until about the middle of July. The school periods were divided as follows: 7.30 to 8.30, paint shop and blacksmith boys; 8.30 to 9.30, carpenter shop and engine room boys; 10 to 11, dairy boys, under the instruction of the dairyman; then a class made up of deficient boys, who had not mastered the English tongue. In the afternoon from 2 to 3 came the hall and kitchen boys, and from 3 to 4.30 the farm boys. Later in the year special instruction was given in lettering and sign painting to members of the paint force, by the instructor in charge, Mr. Barrows.

The band referred to in last year's report developed successfully, and before its membership was depleted by paroles in the early fall made several very creditable appearances in public, particularly on Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and in concert work. Two members of the band, now paroled, are playing in a band in a neighboring town.

Entertainments for the benefit of the boys have not been of frequent occurrence. One of the most delightful was a stereopticon lecture on "Hiawatha." In the early fall four of the older boys took it upon themselves to have a minstrel show. They struggled alone for a few evenings, then appealed to the superintendent for assistance, and the plan finally took shape under the leadership of Mr. Barrows, who had had much experience in that line of work. The boys selected for the principal parts and for the chorus, some thirty in number, became greatly interested, and worked hard to make the show a success. It was given before the school on the evening of November 16, and was of such a character that the following week it was repeated by request in Odd Fellows Hall, Shirley, for the benefit of the Shirley Athletic Association. In this connection we desire to thank the friends of the school who have so ably and willingly assisted in making the various entertainments of the year so thoroughly enjoyable.

The principal outdoor sport of the boys has been that of baseball. During the past summer a very creditable baseball team was developed, which was successful in competition with outside players. Football and other outdoor games have also afforded recreation and healthful exercise for the boys while not engaged in their appointed duties.

Attention is called to the accompanying tables, presenting statistics concerning the boys received during the year. It will probably not escape the notice of the casual reader that while nominally boys, they are in reality young men, with a knowledge of the evil in the world obtained unhappily by actual experience. As young men, they must be treated as such. It has been found that the average boy committed to this school, like most boys of his age, appreciates recognition and fair treatment, and that, in spite of his incomplete early training, he will in most cases respond to the wishes of his instructor, and will cheerfully co-operate with him in performing an assigned task. In this fact lies the hope of the school.

In concluding his report, the acting superintendent wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness for assistance received from trustees, officers, boys and friends of the school, enabling him to take up and carry forward to the close of the year the work laid upon him; and to express the hope that the coming year will witness a decided growth in those things that shall tend to make the school successful in the mission of good it has been created to accomplish.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER E. BUTTERFIELD,
Acting Superintendent.

Shirley, Mass., Nov. 30, 1910.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

The past year has dealt kindly with the medical department, and the health of the institution as a whole has been good. Besides, everybody who has been paroled upon this examination has shown gain in health and weight since his examination upon his admission to the school. While there have been 3,400 cases treated as out-patients, only 37 have been treated as inmates of the hospital. The bulk of cases treated as out-patients consisted of local infections, such as boils, small abscesses, tonsillitis, and slight disturbances of the digestive tract.

There have been many minor accidents treated, such as cuts, bruises and sprains, etc., but only two more serious ones. These last were injured in the use of the laundry machine, and were successfully treated at the school.

One case of diphtheria appeared in the school during the year, and was promptly taken care of and quarantined. Every inmate of the institution was given an immunizing dose of antitoxin, which course removed the danger of an epidemic.

The tuberculous and epileptic cases were transferred to other State institutions.

Two inmates have been sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital: one with a serious heart lesion, from which he was suffering when committed to the school; and the other for an operation for hernia. Both of these made good recoveries, and in good time were paroled.

During the year November, 1909, to November, 1910, 81 have been admitted to the school. Each of these has been examined and his history recorded.

Three boys have been operated upon for the removal of adenoids and one for the removal of tonsils.

The eyes and ears of the boys have been examined by a specialist, and all needing treatment have received it.

The need is more evident, since the school has become filled, of more extensive hospital facilities, and particularly the need of a suitable isolation ward for contagious diseases and suspicious cases.

I wish to thank the trustees and officers of the school for their co-operation and unfailing courtesy.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.,
School Physician.

SHIRLEY, MASS., Nov. 30, 1910.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1910: —

Cash Account.

Receipts.

Institution Receipts.			
Sales: —			
Clothing and materials,		$37 10	
Farm, stable and grounds: —			
Cows and calves,	$50 50		
Pigs and hogs,	317 69		
Hides,	1 50		
Sundries,	1,531 47		
		1,901 16	
Miscellaneous receipts: —			
Interest on bank balances,	$22 39		
Sundries,	53 13		
		75 52	
			$2,013 78
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.			
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance of 1909,		$10,499 86	
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30),		2,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1910,		40,340 93	
			52,840 79
Special appropriations,			1,495 50
Total,			$56,350 07

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	$2,013 78	
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1909,	10,499 86	
Eleven months' schedules, 1910,	40,340 93	
November advances,	565 43	
		$52,420 00
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules ($1,495.50, less advances of November, 1909),	$1,495 50	
November advances,	135 15	
		1,630 65
Balance Nov. 30, 1910: —		
In bank,	$1,281 93	
In office,	17 49	
		1,299 42
Total,		$56,350 07

Maintenance.

Appropriation,	$48,550 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	43,065 93
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	$5,484 07

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —		
General administration,	$5,033 61	
Medical service,	345 00	
Ward service (male),	3,921 44	
Ward service (female),	460 25	
Repairs and improvements,	3,028 68	
Farm, stable and grounds,	4,521 01	
		$17,309 99
Food: —		
Butter,	$601 90	
Butterine,	180 20	
Beans,	163 54	
Bread and crackers,	111 50	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	374 96	
Cheese,	79 16	
Eggs,	268 15	
Flour,	418 89	
Fish,	500 74	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	265 67	
Meats,	2,789 19	
Molasses and syrup,	99 70	
Sugar,	199 06	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	289 22	
Vegetables,	345 77	
Sundries,	566 16	
		7,253 81
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$666 95	
Clothing,	1,594 25	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	81 86	
Furnishing goods,	230 24	
Hats and caps,	60 42	
Leather and shoe findings,	178 29	
Sundries,	17 15	
		2,829 16
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	$128 65	
Brushes, brooms,	79 17	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	60 84	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	38 56	
Furniture and upholstery,	19 76	
Kitchen furnishings,	164 82	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	19 15	
Sundries,	11 09	
		522 04
Amount carried forward,		$27,915 00

Amount brought forward,		$27,915 00
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$1,754 98	
Oil,	70 89	
Sundries,	318 85	
		2,144 72
Repairs and improvements: —		
Doors, sashes, etc.,	$190 34	
Electrical work and supplies,	54 99	
Hardware,	387 40	
Lumber,	732 59	
Machinery, etc.,	122 52	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	665 83	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	162 42	
Roofing and materials,	12 75	
Sundries,	48 20	
		2,377 04
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	$340 73	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	155 50	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	887 74	
Hay, grain, etc.,	1,529 25	
Harnesses and repairs,	144 50	
Horses,	791 80	
Cows,	640 50	
Other live stock,	143 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	680 44	
Sundries,	350 08	
		5,663 54
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$42 55	
Chapel services and entertainments,	595 41	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	596 99	
Gratuities, parole expenses,	75 95	
Ice,	62 11	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	444 15	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	110 50	
Postage,	189 50	
Printing and printing supplies,	21 64	
Printing annual report,	63 66	
Return of runaways,	213 35	
Soap and laundry supplies,	464 15	
Stationery and office supplies,	131 75	
School books and school supplies,	107 50	
Travel and expenses (officials),	580 43	
Telephone and telegraph,	237 50	
Water,	687 20	
Sundries,	341 29	
		4,965 63
Total expenses for maintenance,		$43,065 93

Special Appropriations.

Appropriations for fiscal year,	$32,500 00
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	1,495 50
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$31,004 50

Resources and Liabilities.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$1,299 42	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	700 58	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth on account November, 1910, schedule,	725 00	
		$2,725 00

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	$2,725 00

ELMER E. BUTTERFIELD,
Acting Treasurer.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Furnishing a brick building, ...	Res. 1910, chap. 136,	$1,500 00	–	–	$1,500 00
Construction, furnishing and equipment of two cottages, ...	Res. 1910, chap. 150,	31,000 00	$1,495 50	$1,495 50	29,504 50
		$32,500 00	$1,495 50	$1,495 50	$31,004 50

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER E. BUTTERFIELD,
Acting Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

[Acts 1908, c. 639; Acts 1909, c. 489.]

Balance Dec. 1, 1909,		$13,098 52
Architect,	$360 00	
Bedding,	101 25	
Belting,	44 30	
Builders' materials, lumber, brick, roofing, cement, hardware,	2,309 92	
Carpenter shop equipment,	1,450 00	
Dynamite,	13 07	
Electrical equipment, wiring, etc.,	1,056 56	
Fire apparatus,	280 00	
Furnishings,	560 65	
Hospital and medical supplies,	140 39	
Live stock,	227 25	
Pipe, water and sewer,	143 34	
Painters' supplies,	360 33	
Remodelling buildings, carpentry, plumbing, heating, masonry, plastering,	4,088 61	
Sleighs,	140 00	
Steam plant,	804 83	
Title Abstract Company,	353 50	
Window guards,	125 00	
Total,		12,559 00
Balance[1] Dec. 1, 1910,		$439 52

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,
Secretary.

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[1] For payment of incompleted contracts.

VALUATION.

REAL ESTATE.

Buildings,	$64,450 00	
Land, 889 3/20 acres,	19,600 00	
Sewer and water systems,	11,004 77	
Total real estate valuation,		$95,054 77

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	$1,640 00	
Blacksmith supplies,	100 78	
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,219 50	
Drugs and medicines,	227 77	
Dry goods and sewing machine,	90 00	
Fire apparatus,	380 00	
Fuel,	1,150 00	
Furniture in infirmary,	220 00	
Grain on hand, purchased,	368 00	
Kitchen furnishings,	282 50	
Library,	100 00	
Live stock on farm,	7,736 00	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	3,142 31	
Musical instruments,	500 00	
Other furniture in inmates' department,	801 50	
Other supplies undistributed,	1,028 10	
Produce of farm on hand,	5,151 00	
Personal property in administration building,	2,350 90	
Provisions and groceries,	684 65	
School books and supplies,	257 98	
School furniture,	135 50	
Ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, furnishing goods, etc.,	400 00	
Total personal valuation,		28,966 49
Total valuation,		$124,021 26

The above is a fair valuation, according to our best judgment.

HERMAN S. HAZEN,
S. LeROY LONGLEY,
Appraisers.

SHIRLEY, MASS., Nov. 30, 1910.

SALARIED OFFICERS.[1]

Engineer and acting superintendent (per month),	$125 00
Farmer (per month),	92 00
Clerk (per month),	75 00
Chef (per month),	60 00
Fireman and utility man (per month),	45 00
Fireman (per month),	35 00
Cottage master (per month),	75 00
Cottage master and blacksmith (per month),	91 50
Cottage master (per month),	66 66
Matron (per month),	30 00
Detail officer (per month),	40 00
Night watchman (per month),	30 00
Nurse (and detailed officer) (per month),	50 00
Painter[2] and leader of the band (per month),	91 50
Carpenter (per month),	66 66
Seamstress (per month),	25 00
Instructor in masonry (per month),	75 00
Laundress (per month),	25 00
Herdsman (per month),	40 00
Gardener[2] and poultry man (per month),	50 00
Teamster[2] (per month),	40 00
Teamster[2] (per month),	33 33
Teamster (per month),	38 00
General farm man (per month),	35 00
Farm laborer (per month),	23 00
Physician (per year),	300 00

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[1] As employed in November, 1910.

[2] Board and lodgings not furnished by the State.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

Table No. 1. — *Number received and leaving the School for the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1909,	88	
Boys committed during the year,	79	
Paroled and returned,	1	
		168
Paroled,	60	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	3	
Transferred to Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics,	1	
Transferred to State Sanitorium,	1	
Unreturned escapes,	4	
		69
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1910,		99

Table No. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.*

Months.	Admitted.	Paroled.	Transferred.	Average Number.
December,	11	–	1	88.90
January,	3	–	–	93.74
February,	2	1	–	93.71
March,	–	–	1	97.77
April,	–	–	1	95.13
May,	2	1	–	95.13
June,	–	–	1	94.96
July,	4	11	1	94.19
August,	7	6	–	88.87
September,	11	11	–	93.90
October,	18	15	–	93.19
November,	21	15	–	96.99
Totals,	79	60	5	93.87

Table No. 3. — *Nativity of Parents of Boys committed.*

Both parents born in the United States,	11
Both parents foreign born,	49
Fathers born in the United States,	7
Mothers born in the United States,	5
Fathers foreign born,	3
Mothers foreign born,	7
Birthplace of father unknown,	9
Birthplace of mother unknown,	7

Nativity of Boys committed.

Born in the United States,	69
Canada and the Provinces,	2
Sicily,	2
Austria,	1
England,	1
Spain,	1
Italy,	1
Poland,	1
Scotland,	1
Total,	79

Table No. 4. — *Authority for Commitments.*

By district court,	39
police court,	19
superior court,	6
juvenile court,	6
State Board of Charity,	4
trial justice,	5
Total,	79

TABLE No. 5. — *Commitments by Counties.*

Berkshire,	1
Hampden,	4
Worcester,	1
Middlesex,	29
Essex,	11
Suffolk,	21
Norfolk,	1
Plymouth,	3
Bristol,	8
Total,	79

TABLE No. 6. — *Causes for Commitment.*

Larceny,	30
Stubborn child,	21
Breaking and entering,	10
Breaking and entering and larceny,	8
Idle and disorderly,	2
Assault and battery,	1
Attempted larceny,	1
Trespass and larceny of fruit,	1
Drunkenness,	1
Disturbing the peace,	1
Vagrancy,	1
Running away,	1
Not reporting while on probation,	1
Total,	79

TABLE NO. 7. — *Domestic Conditions of Boys when committed to School.*

Had both parents living,	45
father only,	15
mother only,	16
stepfather,	1
stepmother,	7
intemperate father,	29
intemperate mother,	6
parents separated,	8
parents owning residence,	13
members of the family had been arrested,	20
not attended school within one year,	14
not attended school within two years,	32
not attended school within three years,	13
been arrested before,	44
been inmates of other institutions,	24
used intoxicating liquor,	11
used tobacco,	58

TABLE NO. 8. — *Ages of Boys when committed to the School.*[1]

15–15½ years,	13
15½–16 years,	17
16–16½ years,	16
16½–17 years,	19
17–17½ years,	11
17½–18 years,	3
15–16 years,	30
16–17 years,	35
17–18 years,	14
Total,	79

---

[1] The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

TABLE No. 9. — *Showing Literacy of Boys committed to the School.*

In 3d grade,	2
In 4th grade,	4
In 5th grade,	6
In 6th grade,	13
In 7th grade,	9
In 8th grade,	11
In 9th grade,	11
In high school,	4
In private schools or unknown,	19
Total,	79
Had some manual training,	30

LEGISLATION ENACTED CONCERNING THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Acts of 1908, Chapter 639.

An Act to provide for the Establishment of the Industrial School for Boys.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall, during the month of June of the current year, appoint a board of seven trustees, two of whom shall be women, in whom and in their successors shall be vested the government and management of a school for the industrial training and for the instruction and reformatory treatment of boys committed thereto. Said institution shall be known as the Industrial School for Boys. The terms of office of the trustees shall begin on the first day of July following their appointment. Of the trustees first appointed under this act two shall hold office for two years, two for three years, two for four years and one for five years, or until their successors are appointed; and the governor shall appoint annually thereafter, in the month of June, successors of the trustees whose terms are about to expire, and such successors shall hold office for five years from the first day of July next ensuing. Said board shall be a corporation for the purpose of taking, holding and investing in trust for the commonwealth any grant or devise of land, or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property made for the use of said school. Said trustees are hereby authorized to purchase, in behalf of the commonwealth, real estate, with such personal property as may be upon the same, as a site for said school.

Section 2. With the approval of the state board of charity the trustees may erect new buildings, and may alter and repair buildings upon the property purchased. They may also equip and furnish buildings so erected, altered or repaired. Said trustees shall have authority to make all contracts and employ all agents necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. Their reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties under the first two sections of this act shall be paid from the appropriation for carrying out of the provisions hereof. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the first two sections of this act the trustees of said school may expend a sum not exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars, but no expenditure shall be made under said sections except for the purchase of a site for said school and for plans, until said state board shall certify that in its opinion the cost of purchasing land and buildings, as aforesaid, of altering and repairing buildings upon the land purchased, of erecting and making ready for occupancy any new building or buildings under the provisions of this section, and of furnishing and equipping any building erected, altered or repaired as aforesaid, will not exceed eighty-five thousand dollars, and the total expenditures made and liabilities incurred under the provisions of said sections shall not exceed that amount.

Section. 3. When the buildings are ready for occupancy the trustees shall notify the governor, who shall thereupon issue his proclamation establishing said school; and thereafter, if it shall appear to any police, district or municipal court or trial justice that any boy not less than fifteen years of age who has been adjudged to be a delinquent child, or any boy not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age who has been convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment other than imprisonment for life, is a suitable subject for said school, and that his welfare and the good of society require that he should be sent thereto for industrial training, for instruction and for reformatory treatment, the court may issue a warrant of commitment to said school. So far as they are applicable, except as herein otherwise provided, all provisions of law in relation to commitments to the Lyman school for boys shall extend to commitments to said industrial school. A boy committed to said school as aforesaid may be held therein until he attains the age of twenty-one years, and the custody of such boy shall be in said trustees until that age is attained, excepting during such time as he shall be absent from said school in the Massachusetts reformatory. Said trustees may release from said school upon probation any inmate thereof, and may recall him from probation. They may employ such agents as may be required for the care of such probationers.

Section 4. Upon the request of the trustees of the Lyman school for boys, the trustees of said industrial school may transfer to it any inmate of said Lyman school, and may transfer any inmate of said industrial school to said Lyman school with the consent of its trustees. The trustees for children of the city of Boston may transfer to said industrial school any boy committed to the Suffolk school for boys after the passage of this act. Upon application of the trustees, the prison commissioners may remove to the Massachusetts reformatory any inmate of said industrial school, and upon a further application may return him to said school. A boy so removed to said reformatory shall be subject to all laws relating to the other inmates thereof until he is returned to said school. With the consent of the trustees, the prison commissioners may remove to said industrial school any boy under the age of seventeen years who is sentenced to the Massachusetts reformatory. When a boy is removed or returned under this act, all mittimuses, processes and other official papers, or copies thereof, by which he is held, shall be removed or returned with him; and he may be held in the institution to which he is removed or returned until the expiration of the term for which he was originally committed. After the establishment of said industrial school, no boy who is more than fifteen years of age shall be committed to the Suffolk school for boys.

Section 5. The trustees shall have general charge of said school and of all its interests. They shall, from time to time, establish rules, regulations and by-laws for its government, for the direction of its officers and the instruction and discipline of its inmates; and they shall see that its affairs are conducted according to law and to said rules, regulations and by-laws. They shall appoint a superintendent who shall be the executive officer of the school, and, subject to the approval of the governor and council, they shall fix his compensation.

Section 6. Said trustees and the state board of charity shall have the same rights and powers, be charged with the same duties and be subject to the same responsibilities in regard to said industrial school and to the officers and inmates thereof as by law are given to or imposed upon said board and upon the trustees of the Lyman and industrial schools in regard to the Lyman school for boys and its officers and inmates. Sections six, seven and nine of chapter eighty-six of the Revised Laws shall apply to the superintendent of said school; and all other laws in relation to the duties, powers and obligations of officers of said Lyman school, so far as they may be applicable, shall extend to officers of the said industrial school.

Section 7. For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act, the treasurer and receiver general is hereby authorized, with the approval of the governor and council, to issue scrip or certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars, for terms not exceeding thirty years. Such scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be issued as registered bonds or with interest coupons attached, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November. They shall be designated on the face thereof, Prison and Hospital Loan, shall be countersigned by the governor, shall be deemed a pledge of the faith and credit of the commonwealth, and the principal and interest thereof shall be paid at the times specified therein in gold coin of the United States or its equivalent. Such scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be disposed of at public auction, or in such other manner, and at such times and prices, and in such amounts, and shall bear such rates of interest, not exceeding four per cent. per annum as shall be deemed best for the commonwealth, but none of the same shall be sold at less than the par value thereof. The sinking fund established by chapter three hundred and ninety-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, known as the Prison and Hospital Loan Sinking Fund, shall also be maintained for the purpose of extinguishing bonds issued under the authority of this act; and the treasurer and receiver general shall apportion thereto from year to year an amount sufficient with the accumulations of said fund to extinguish at maturity the debt incurred by the issue of said bonds. The amount necessary to meet the annual sinking fund requirements and to pay the interest on said bonds shall be raised by taxation from year to year.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 13, 1908.

ACTS OF 1909, CHAPTER 472.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO TRANSFERS AND COMMITMENTS TO THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The state board of charity shall have the right to transfer boys in its custody between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years to the industrial school for boys; but no boys shall be transferred to said school by the trustees of any institution without the consent of the trustees of the industrial school for boys.

SECTION 2. For a period of two years after the school is declared open its trustees may notify the courts of commitment when the school is full, and no boys shall thereafter, within this period, be committed except with the consent of the trustees; but the courts of commitment shall have during this time the same right to commit boys over fifteen years of age to the Suffolk School for Boys as existed before the said industrial school was declared open. *Approved June 4, 1909.*

Public Document No. 93

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1911.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CARL DREYFUS, Boston, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston.
JAMES W. McDONALD, Marlborough.
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, Boston.
JOHN F. SCULLY, Arlington.
MATTHEW LUCE, Cohasset.
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, Brookline.
DAVID F. SLADE, Fall River.
JAMES J. SHEEHAN, Peabody.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.[1]

——— ——— ———, 198 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

ELMER L. COFFEEN, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*
AMY FORD EVERALL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Parole Department for Boys.*
MARY W. DEWSON, *Superintendent of Parole Department for Girls.*

---

[1] After the preparation of this report, but before its publication, the Civil Service Commission submitted certified names from which Frank Leslie Hayford has been selected and elected by the trustees to fill this new position, created under the legislative act consolidating the trustees of all three schools into one Board.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools, created under chapter 566 of the Acts of 1911, to have charge of Lyman School for Boys at Westborough, Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, and Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, in place of the one Board formerly in charge of the first two schools, and in place of the Board in charge of the last-named school, respectfully present the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1911, upon the three schools under their control. The report is arranged on the same plan, and covers the same range of information, as the two separate reports heretofore annually made upon the same three schools.

Respectfully,

CARL DREYFUS, Boston, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston,
Secretary pro tempore.
JAMES W. McDONALD, Marlborough.
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, Boston.
JOHN F. SCULLY, Arlington.
MATTHEW LUCE, Cohasset.
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, Brookline.
DAVID F. SLADE, Fall River.
JAMES J. SHEEHAN, Peabody.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

Founded in 1848.

The Lyman School opened the year with 330 boys and closed with 335. There were 197 commitments, and 175 were returned from parole, either for misconduct or relocation. There were also 1,128 boys on parole and in the care of the visiting department at the close of the year.

The Lyman family have been closely identified with the school since 1864, when the Hon. Theodore Lyman, prompted by a noble desire to help the boys of this class, bought land and gave money toward founding and maintaining what was one of the first schools of the kind in the country. The far-seeing methods on which Mr. Lyman planned the work should have made impossible the mistakes of later years, when the school was made a veritable prison. In 1884, however, the old buildings and location were abandoned, its name was changed from the Reform to the Lyman School, and a new institution built up in accord with the original policies of its founder but with further developments of modern times.

One can hardly expect a boy in eighteen months' stay at the school, the average time in which he can earn his credits and be ready for release, to return to the outside world a model citizen; yet many expect this to happen. One must take into consideration the years of bad influence, environment and ideas from which the school has to wean the boy, and this is a daily struggle.

There are in the institution 12 cottages, a large, central schoolhouse, a hospital, a building for the use of the manual training classes, a central kitchen and storehouse, and several well-equipped farm buildings. As each new improvement has been added, a cottage or school built, the work has been done as much as possible by the boys, thus giving them a real and practical training; and the carving of the woodwork in the school building and the mission furniture in the cottages would please any craftsman.

In his daily life the Lyman School boy lives up to the old saying that " Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." The day must begin early for there is much to be done, — simple housework, field cultivation, building construction and repairs, road making, manual training, sloyd, printing and gymnastic classes, and at 1 o'clock all meet at the school and go to the different grades. There are recreation periods with baseball, football, skating, etc., and the band practice. Sometimes there is an entertainment or a party in the evening. Much attention is paid to cleanliness.

From 16 to 20 boys under thirteen are cared for at the primary department, which is situated on a farm at Berlin some 7 miles distant. There were 21 boys there at the end of the year, with a total attendance during the year of 64 boys. Most of these youngsters are cigarette fiends and have been their own masters since they could walk. The school's first duty is to build them up physically and then to awaken in them a moral sense of things, until they are fit to be boarded out and continue their education in the public schools. The length of detention at Berlin is rarely more than a few months.

There are two classes of boys who are easily understood and appreciated. The one class is comprised of those who wish to learn, and to whom the chance of better things and better ideas is the beginning of a new existence; the other is comprised of the poor unfortunate children, the feeble-minded and misunderstood, for whom custodial care must be found and who are the great problem of the present day. In the superintendent's report will be found more details on the question of the feeble-minded, as a systematic study in the light of the newer psychology has been started at the school. Between these two extremes is the average boy who has been sent to be made over at his most difficult age, so to speak. Boys with over-indulgent parents who allowed them to become the masters of themselves and their homes, boys who were crowded out of their homes, boys without religious and moral training, boys without interest in life and without ambition, who have not found their niches in this world and who need vocational guidance. All these go to make up the inmates of the school and the boys on parole.

More than half of the boys, when they have made up their 5,000 credits, are released on parole either to parents or to relatives. When the homes of these are definitely unfit, a home is found for the boy elsewhere. But under whatever circumstances, he is under the probation of the school until he becomes twenty-one years of age. It is necessary, often, to change his placing several times. Boys on parole who do badly are returned to the school for a second time, and boys who fail seriously and repeatedly are sent to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, to which place we sent 5 boys this year. It is interesting to note that out of 139 probationers becoming of age this year, only 36 had been returned for a second term of training at the school. The report of the parole department on page 53 gives full details of this work.

Only those who know can appreciate the value and need of a good parole department in work of this kind. Human nature is an unknown quantity, and a probation visitor must be prepared for disappointments and failures, and be ever ready for another trial. There is a psychological moment in every one's life, and this is especially true of a Lyman School boy. Fortunate is the visitor who is at hand and can help at such a time.

With interest money of the Lyman Fund it is possible to give the school many unusual advantages. This year some of this money will be used to pay the expenses of a lecturer from the Agricultural College at Amherst, to give talks to the boys on improved methods in farming, etc. Also $150 of this interest will be spent for psychophysical literature and other things needed for the study of feeble-mindedness at the school.

The only special appropriation last year was $1,500 for a coal pocket, which is now nearing completion, and which has been mostly constructed with boys' labor.

The requests for special appropriations for the coming year are: —

Connecting Oak cottage with central heating system, and boiler for Bowlder cottage,	$1,946
Railroad siding,	1,200
Refrigerating plant,	1,000
Hennery and piggery,	800
	$4.946

The whole number of individuals in the school during the year was 683 and the average number was 324.3.

The appropriations were: for expenses of the institution, $107,800; for salaries and traveling expenses of visitors, $11,400; for boarding out, $10,000; for tuition fees to towns, $1,000. The expenditures were: $107,791.96 for the institution, and $20,594.28 for boys outside the institution, or $128,386.24 for the whole number of boys in the care of the trustees, whether in or outside the institution, — approximately $1.84 per capita.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

Opened in 1909.

This school has been opened two years and four months, and is therefore the newest institution of its class in the Commonwealth. It receives boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years, principally by original commitment. The commitments are in all cases for the period of minority, the trustees being given the discretion of determining how much of that time each boy shall be kept in the school, and when he shall be released on parole, either to his parents or placed elsewhere.

The school at the end of last year (Nov. 30, 1910) had accommodations for 100 boys, and closed the year with a population of 99. This year it closed the year with accommodations for 180 boys, and had a population of 161. During the year there were 139 new boys received at the school, and 75 released or transferred from the school. The whole number of boys received at the school from July 31, 1909, when it opened, to Nov. 30, 1911, the close of the present year, has been 315.

The trustees regret that the accommodations at the school were so limited in the first half of the year that only a small proportion of the requests for commitment could be granted; but now that the accommodations have increased from 100 to 180 boys, and with the likelihood hereafter of more gradual releases in consequence of more even distribution of commitments, — when the school was opened it was filled in about four months, remaining full until those first commitments were released, and then filled again in about the same period as at first, remaining full until additional new quarters were opened, the practical result of which has been that between times very few new boys would be received, — it is hoped that the vacancies may come more uniformly, and the demands of the courts be met more satisfactorily from now on, with the gradual addition of new cottages.

The year has witnessed many changes in the affairs of the school, both in its administration and in its material development. On Jan. 1, 1911, George P. Campbell assumed his duties as superintendent; and on July 1 a new Board of Trustees — 9 instead of 7 — was appointed in consequence of the consolidation in management of this school with that of the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls. By the completion of 3 cottages during the year, the housing capacity has been increased from that for 100 boys, with which it opened, to 180; and with these additions and the consequent almost doubling of its population, with the construction, renewal and remodeling of service buildings, and with the hundred and one changes in the grounds, the school has fast lost its resemblance to the old Shaker village, which it originally was, and has taken on the appearance of a busy community, — developing into one of the sizable institutions of the State.

The present year has also heard practically the last cry of "Wolf," the volunteer prophecy that boys of this rampant age (from fifteen to eighteen years) — nearly, if not all, of whom have been found unsusceptible to probationary treatment, and have been adjudged to be no longer proper subjects for liberty in the community — could never be successfully handled, let alone kept, in an open institution on the cottage plan. It has been demonstrated, at least to the trustees, that human vigilance and the development of an *esprit de corps* can keep boys as well as bolts and bars, and at the same time make them much better in the keeping. The old and well-tried theory that to make boys trustworthy they must be trusted all they can stand has been applied with success. Hope and encouragement have been made the scourges of despondency and the don't-care-what-becomes-of-me spirit. Patience and kindliness, firmly and liberally applied, and a constant appeal to the best, enkindle pride and self-respect, and the chance to be a man develops a man in fact as well as in years. It is only the development and possession of these things and of this spirit that makes lasting changes, and makes the paroled boy strive to do well, so that he may come back filled with pride to visit his former masters and to tell how well he is doing.

The trustees wish that there might be wider understanding of the school, of its efforts, and of its aims, particularly by the judges of courts of commitment, who to such a large degree determine the work of the school by determining the character of the commitments. The difference between familiarity and unfamiliarity with the school is quite apparent in the commitments to it by the handful of judges who have visited and the majority who have not. In the ordinary affairs of life when something is furnished to be fashioned, it is reckoned essential, for successful co-operation, for the furnisher to know something about the fashioner; and what is true in material affairs is many times more true, it need hardly be added, in the juvenile workshop. It is hoped that wider familiarity with the school and its workings may be had, particularly by the judges of the courts of commitment and by their officers, and that it may be more deeply appreciated that such a school is only a component part of the system of administration of justice, and only a means to an end, which last cannot be most successfully achieved without the co-operation of all the parts.

Building Operations.

Since our last report the construction of the 2 cottages provided for by the Resolves of 1910, chapter 150, each accommodating 30 boys with quarters for masters and matrons, have been completed and opened. The first one, done by contract, was opened on May 20, and the other, done by home talent, under the direction of a head builder, was opened November 1. The old Shaker cottage, which was being remodeled at the time of our last report, done also by home talent, was opened about the middle of September. The furniture for all 3 of these, excepting beds and bedding material, was made and finished in the school carpenter shop. A small cottage house occupied by a farm hand has been moved from a position in front of the remodeled cottage to another point over a quarter of a mile away, where it has been reset, renovated, an ell removed from another building and attached, and it is now reoccupied. The brick addition to the creamery, providing butter-making and receiving quarters for milk, has been completed. The new piggery, with concrete walls, has been "poured" and is now about half done, and will be completed during the winter months. The outside electric wiring system has been entirely overhauled, the poles reset, the wires restrung and the system extended to the north settlement. The telephone system connecting the principal buildings has been installed. The first story of the reinforced concrete shop building, 120 by 45 feet, with basement, is now well under way and will be completed as fast as the weather will permit. All these buildings except the first cottage mentioned have been built by home talent. The boys have been used in all this construction whenever possible, and have performed substantial parts of the work. All the lumber for the buildings built, save the cottage let out by contract, including window and door frames and finishing, has been milled in the wood-working shop. With the piggery and the shop building to complete, the energy of all the surplus boy labor will be occupied until spring opens. Building with home talent provided much more substantial buildings for the same money, through the saving in labor, though it takes somewhat longer, and provides at the same time excellent training and practice in handicraft for the boys.

Betterments and Repairs.

The work of clearing up the farm and fields, of cutting brush and reclearing lands, digging ditches and grading the grounds, has gone on through the year with vigor and with extensive accomplishments. Three or four squads of boys composed principally of the new arrivals and more difficult ones have been engaged in these occupations throughout the year. Among other things, over 40 acres of unimproved land have been cleared up and brought into pasturage.

Farm, Stable and Grounds.

The year has been a bad one for crops. Extensive plans were made for very large acreage of planted and cultivated ones, but the frosts until after the first of June, then the very hot, rainless months, followed by a freeze about the middle of September, just as the fall rains began to show results, were all discouraging and destructive. As it was, a good supply of garden vegetables was raised and enough corn, so that an extra silo had to be purchased, but the hay and potato crops dried standing. The farm has also produced the milk and butter supply, has furnished pork throughout the year and considerable beef.

INDUSTRIES.

The completion of the new shop will be a great help in the advancement of the purposes of the school. Except during the hours devoted to class-room work, the building occupations have provided the chief trade training of the trade-competent class, except in the blacksmith and clothes-making shops and in the kitchen, bakery and laundry. The present blacksmith shop is small and accommodates only a few boys. These, however, have done exceedingly good work, endless repairing, all the horseshoeing, and have made new farm wagons and farm implements. Painting all the new buildings and finishing all the new furniture has kept the painting squad of 8 boys, under their instructor, with more work ahead than could be done throughout the entire year.

GENERAL, HEALTH, ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

On Jan. 1, 1911, George P. Campbell assumed the duties of superintendent. He brought to the school wide educational and business experience, energy, patience and persistence, combined with a broad, intelligent interest and love for the boy. He has been successful in the difficulties and complexities in administering such an institution as this, composed as it is of turbulent and heretofore untrained boys. He has made the boys responsive and he has developed an *esprit de corps* which holds the older ones and assimilates the newer ones.

The health of the institution has been good, without epidemics.

The number of runaways has decreased with the increasing commitments, and there have been several cases where the return has been voluntary, notably of one boy, who was at large and unheard from for over a year, and who meanwhile traveled nearly over the entire United States, but returned voluntarily several hundred miles, and is now working his way out in the ordinary manner.

One session of school has been run throughout the year save for eight weeks in summer, and since September another session has been added.

The parole work of the school has just been consolidated with that of the Lyman School for Boys into one department for both schools.

Thirteen very small boys, who were too small physically to learn a trade, and who were deficient in education, have been transferred to the Lyman School, where they can get more schooling.

The religious instruction of the Catholic boys has continued under Father Bridges and that of the Protestant and Hebrew boys has remained the same as last year.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGISLATION — NEW EQUIPMENT.

Last year the trustees petitioned the Legislature for an appropriation for a central power and lighting plant, coal pocket, and shop building with shop equipment. This request was granted in part by an appropriation for the shop building, and for partial equipment. This year the trustees are asking for that part of last year's request which was not granted, and, in addition, for a new cottage, for a cow barn and storehouse, and for an ice house. The need for the power and lighting plant is even greater than last year, for, with the institution nearly twice the size it was then, the present lighting and power facilities, which were originally intended only for temporary purposes, are entirely inadequate for the present needs. The new shop building, now half done, should be completely equipped to provide additional opportunities for trade training. The request for an additional cottage is to provide further for meeting the demands upon the school. The cow barn and storehouse will provide a necessary addition to the housing capacity of the farm department. The request for the ice house is to build a duplicate of the present building and thereby increase twofold the ice-storage facilities and to provide a cold-storage room. The requests for special appropriations in summary are: —

Power and lighting plant and equipment and coal pocket.

Additional equipment for shop building by providing for machine and printing departments.

Cottage for 30 boys.

Cow barn and storehouse.

Ice house with cold-storage room.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

Founded in 1854.

The Industrial School for Girls began the year with 247 girls, and closed with 297. There were also 293 outside the school in the care of the parole department, and 62 in other institutions, but liable at any time to return to our care, making thus a total of 652 girls for whose maintenance and guidance we are responsible. There have been 109 commitments within the year.

Girls under seventeen years of age are sent here because their parents cannot, or do not, control them. Many of them are found on the streets at all hours of the night, in cheap shows, cafés, houses of ill repute, — those places with their terrible consequences. A few are sent for petty larcenies, but this is usually only a technical charge and many of these girls have gone as far as any of the rest in the more degrading forms of wrong doing. It is the old story of inheritance, environment and lack of training. Really, no undertaking in the world is more difficult than that of reforming these misshapen young lives into those of self-respecting and self-sustaining young women.

When a girl first comes to the school, she is given a bath, an examination by the doctor and nurse, and if she requires medical care it is given to her at the hospital. She is given new clothes and sent to the receiving cottage until she is better known. There she helps with the daily duties, goes to school and learns to sew. After she has completed a sample book of all kinds of stitches, hems, patches and seams, and has learned the rudiments of simple housework, she is transferred to a cottage suited to her abilities. The cooking at this receiving cottage is done by returned girls, — those tried on parole who have failed, and who completed their course of training before they left the school.

The complete training consists of three and a half hours of school daily, sloyd, all kinds of housework and cooking and laundry work. There is promotion from department to department, so as to give them an all-round training, and each one is taught sewing from mending to making their going-out clothes.

The chief emphasis of the school training is upon the domestic arts, upon teaching the girls to become home makers; for therein will lie their most certain sphere of usefulness.

It takes a girl at least eighteen months to complete the industrial course, but many are kept much longer, owing to their inability to learn. They will do a thing perfectly to-day and to-morrow have to be shown all over again. The lack of a central school building is a serious handicap, as it is difficult to classify the girls properly whether for academic or industrial work. As it is, the girls go to chapel for music lessons and to one cottage or another for special classes, and time is wasted and the special teachers and the principal are at a great disadvantage.

There are 10 cottages, 2 of them being used for mental defectives and 1 for physically unfit girls who must be segregated. From very strict discipline at the receiving cottage more freedom is given until, at the Honor cottage, self-government is allowed and is very successful. Owing to the demand put upon the school many cottages are overcrowded all the time. For several weeks last summer there were 32 girls sleeping on mattresses on the floor.

To Bolton, a big brick house a mile and a half away, girls are sent who cannot be disciplined at the school, and returned girls, whose conduct has been too bad to allow them to associate with the better girls in the school. The daily routine is the same there, but with very strict discipline. This is a half-way place to Sherborn, the Women's Reformatory, and is the last trial when all else fails.

We have at the school some 60 cases who are more or less mentally defective. Some of these are clearly feeble-minded, but most of them are border-line cases, — a class now described by the psychologists as "Morons." The deficiencies of such types are difficult to recognize, as they look like other people and are capable of a small amount of scholastic accomplishment, but their brain development remains that of a child, and they are incapable of learning by experience, as normal people do. A mental test devised by Binet, a noted French psychologist, is being given to every girl in the school. This test is based upon a psychological examination of an immense number of children, not in matters of scholastic information, but in the simple things of practical experience that children of special ages usually know. Children who fall more than three years behind the accomplishments of the average child of any given year are classed as defective. The test is not perfect, of course, and must be supplemented by further observation and by a physical examination to find out if the difficulty is due to defects of eyes or ears, lack of nutrition or some such cause. The test, however, is a wonderful help as a preliminary, even if rough, classification, and calls to notice children who might otherwise either escape attention or be blamed and punished as if for willful misbehavior.

These Binet tests are given by a teacher who has been trained for such work under Dr. Henry H. Goddard at the School for Backward Children at Vineland, N. J. After sorting out girls of the feeble-minded and "Moron" types, all the data about them that can be obtained at the school are collected and a careful study made of each case. All this is under the direction of the physician, Dr. C. C. Beckley, who for several years has been specializing in this line of research. The result of these examinations of 107 new commitments shows: —

Chronological and mental age the same,	4
Backward one year,	13
Backward two years,	15
Backward three years,	21
Approximately normal,	53
Backward four years,	20
Backward five years,	16
Backward six years,	10
Backward seven years,	5
Backward eight years,	3
Defective,	54

Last spring we arranged to have the Binet test given to 56 girls who had gone out from the school on parole and who had shown themselves particularly incapable, difficult, and ill-behaved. This examination showed: —

Girl tested 8 years old in mental development,	1
Girls tested 9 years old in mental development,	12
Girls tested 10 years old in mental development,	14
Girls tested 11 years old in mental development,	14
Girls tested 12 years old in mental development,	11
Girls tested 13 years old in mental development,	4
	56

One of the girls who tested eight years mentally was sixteen years old. Two who tested nine and ten, respectively, were really twenty. And these were girls whom the school had unwittingly sent out into the world, expecting them to conduct themselves like normal persons. The full details of the examination are given in an appendix on page 25, in a paper by Dr. Goddard, which is here reprinted.

The study of abnormal children is being carried still further by a trained worker whose services are supplied to the institution through the Russell Sage Foundation, and who makes a field study of selected cases covering the girls' heredity and early history. By this means it is expected that material will be gathered which will throw light upon what is at present a serious problem, and a most potent source of social degeneration.

It is eminently the duty of a State school to take a lead in diagnosing the diseases that make its wards dependent upon public care. But feeble-minded girls are at a great disadvantage in a school whose methods are all directed toward fitting its pupils to go out and to take their places again in the world. What these defectives need is protection from difficulties and temptations which no amount of education can teach them to master. Unprotected, their lives will be one long story of misery and degradation. They spread disease, and, worse still, they bring into the world diseased and feeble-minded children.

Girls of this class should be sheltered in a happy home or in a religious refuge, which to many girls of this type is particularly congenial. Taught by routine, and guarded from the demoralization of debauchery, they become an industrious, contented and peace-abiding community.

As it is, to protect such girls from themselves we are often obliged to keep them at Lancaster year after year, overcrowding this school and limiting its usefulness for those whom it is meant to benefit, and to turn them at large when they are twenty-one, to work the damage which they cannot but do in the world. The School for the Feeble-Minded at Waverley, which formerly received many of our wards who were suitable for its care, is so overcrowded and has so long a waiting list that it is hopeless to seek admission for our girls there, and this is true, also, of the State school at Wrentham. Three girls who were committed by the probate court to Waverley months ago are still at Lancaster, awaiting their chance to be transferred.

It is estimated that at least one-quarter of the juvenile delinquents of this State, and even a larger proportion of our prison population, belong to the feeble-minded and "Moron" class. Last year, as a result of a report of a commission to investigate the increase of criminals, mental defectives, epileptics and degenerates, legislation was enacted authorizing custodial care for "defective delinquents," but no funds were given to carry the measure into effect. An appropriation for this purpose is certainly among the most urgent needs of the time and, moreover, is an alternative to enlarging quarters here to accommodate the custodial cases of the defective delinquent type who year by year are accumulating on our hands. A campaign of education must be carried on to make the public understand how fundamental this problem is, and also to make clear to this same public that justice will be done to these cases by testing their capacities from time to time, in order to make sure that the lack of development is not due to physical defects which can be remedied.

The whole point is to distinguish between normal persons who can be educated and abnormal or subnormal persons whom no education will fit to live in the world, and to give to each class the thing that will benefit them. Because a girl has had an illegitimate child is not evidence that she is feeble-minded; but illegitimate children who are the offspring of mentally defective parents should be provided against. From a Christian, a civic and a social standpoint, people have a right to the inheritance of a sound mind.

When a girl is paroled from the school she is occasionally released to either parents or relatives, but more often it is found wiser to find another home for her. If she is under fourteen she is boarded out and goes to school, but we get very few of these young girls. Those who are over fourteen are placed in carefully selected families and paid wages for their work. As a girl proves herself trustworthy she may be allowed, if she desires, to do other work than housework. Every girl is under the supervision of the parole department until she is twenty-one years of age, except in the rare cases when an honorable discharge from further care is given.

The table on page 117 shows the multitude of ways in which a visitor befriends a girl; as, for instance, 177 times the girls were taken shopping, 23 times taken to visit their homes, 167 times taken to hospitals, 74 times to physicians, 50 times to dentists, etc. Also one notes 706 conferences held with parents or relatives, while lovers or husbands were interviewed 98 times.

The report of the parole department on pages 113 to 118 gives a complete statement of this part of the work, without which the training given in the school would, for the most part, be money wasted.

A special appropriation of $8,000 was given last year for sewer beds. Plans and estimates have been made and the contract is let to C. H. Trumbull Company.

The special appropriations asked for are: —

Central school building and furnishings,	$34,500
Wiring the grounds and buildings and fixtures for electric lighting system,	9,228
Repairs, improvements and plumbing on several cottages,	6,742
Sidewalks to be put in condition,	500
To connect the water supply at Bolton,	1,549
A new barn and outbuilding at Bolton to be repaired,	1,650
Heating at Bolton,	2,067
Total,	$56,203

Additional accommodations, which are really the most urgent need of all, are not asked, upon the assumption that relief will soon be accorded to this institution in the care of custodial cases, which are not proper subjects for it.

The appropriation for running the institution was $73,500, and for the parole department (including hospital bills and the care of maternity cases) was $16,000. The sum expended for the institution was $73,499.44, and the sum expended for the parole department was $15,833.09. The per capita for the institution was $5.16, for the parole department, $0.78 [1] and for the whole number in the care of the institution, $2.29.

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[1] This is not comparable with the per capita spent in visiting boys, from which the clothing and maintenance of boarded boys, and doctors' or hospital bills, are excluded.

APPENDIX A.

A STUDY IN THE BINET TEST

AND THE

DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT LAW.

A STUDY IN THE BINET TEST.[1]

Perhaps nowhere among our social problems can one be found which is so discouraging as that of the wayward girl. As one looks over the inmates of our reformatories and sees the group of healthy, physically well-developed young women, who in many instances are quite attractive, and are potentially capable of much that is good, but who do not conform to the conventions of society, who have committed perhaps the worst offense that a young girl can, one is compelled to say, almost with a groan, "cannot something be done to save such girls?"

With the advent of the Binet tests, and the increased confidence which their growing use has inculcated, we were led to ask the question, "Is it possible that we can determine by these tests whether these wayward girls are responsible, or are they of a high grade defective class who do as they do because they have not mind enough to do differently?"

Accordingly, it was with a good deal of interest that we accepted the offer of a prominent probation officer to examine some 50 of her girls who had been in the girls' reformatory, but were now out on parole.

Some little experience with similar groups had led us to feel confident that quite a percentage of these girls would be found to be distinctly feeble-minded, but we were not prepared for the results that we did find. In all, 56 girls were examined, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty, the average probably being eighteen and a half. The usual misgivings were had on the part of those who knew the girls, as to the effect of asking them to do the test, but as experience always shows, there was not the slightest difficulty. Indeed, the girls took hold of the tests with great earnestness and enjoyment, and, after they were through, were very proud of their achievements.

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[1] Reprint of an article by Henry H. Goddard and Helen F. Hill, which appeared in "The Training School" for June, 1911. In this reprint two or three purely verbal changes have been made for the sake of greater clearness.

The results are summarized as follows: 1 of them tested eight years, that is, showed the mentality of a normal girl of eight years of age; 12 tested nine years; 14 tested ten years; 14, eleven years; 11, twelve years, and 4 did the tests for thirteen. As the tests for thirteen have been demonstrated to be much more difficult than that age would indicate, we may say that 4 out of the 56 are not feeble-minded, as we usually define feeble-mindedness. The rest are clearly mental defectives, and could be made, or could have been made, had they been taken early enough, happy and useful in an institution for feeble-minded. As it is, they must always be a trouble, must always be a disappointment, incapable of bearing the responsibilities that have been put upon them, and, what is worse, they will be, as many of them already are, mothers of more feeble-minded and deficient persons.

The following few cases, picked out largely at random, will show the type of girl and something of the test, together with a little of the family history: —

No. 1. This girl is sixteen years old and tests eight; that is, she has the mental capacity of a child of eight years. Father dead. Mother married him on his deathbed so that she might receive his pension. Had had three children by him. Mother died of tuberculosis; was intemperate and immoral. One child died at eighteen of tuberculosis. Aunt and grandmother died in almshouse. Girl's history: ugly disposition. Very troublesome, quarrelsome, slow and dull. Generally needed much direction in work. Lived an immoral life for a year. Was committed to the reformatory for larceny. Very much excited by company of men. When brought into probation office for a few moments, attracted attention of workmen across the street. Plays with little boy of six in house where she works.

In the test she could not make change by taking 9 cents out of 25, nor could she put the words Philadelphia, money, river into two sentences. She saw nothing absurd in the story about the unfortunate painter who fell and broke his neck, but was taken to the hospital, where they did not think he would get well. Nor the other one about the three brothers — "I have three brothers, John, Henry and myself."

No. 2. This girl is twenty years old and tests eleven. Father drinking man. Never provided for family. Mother shiftless and ignorant. Preferred company of colored men to white. Girl's history: placed in 11 different places on probation from April, 1905, to May 9, 1906. Was then kept in industrial school until March, 1908. Was again placed out with about the same result. Arrested for larceny and immorality, which she admitted. Bad temper, moody, careless of dress and person. Said by employer to be "boy crazy."

She could not arrange the weights which is usually done by nine-year-old children. She could not put the three words in a single sentence.

No. 3 is nineteen years old, tests ten. Father drank, but has no court record. Hard working, industrious man. Mother has absolutely no control over children. Chronic victim of nervous prostration. Girl's history: was wild for three years. Easily influenced. Will do anything for any one she likes. Good worker, neat and willing. Especially good at scrubbing and cleaning, but cannot work without much supervision. Good with little children. Lady for whom she worked said she appeared no older than her seven-year-old daughter and enjoyed playing with her, but cared to have nothing to do with the daughter of the house of her own age. Was bold and forward. She could not repeat a sentence of 26 syllables. She could not give a word that rhymes with day, or spring or mill. She could not repeat 7 figures, although this is done by twelve-year-old children. She had no idea of what justice was, and could only say that goodness is "to be good." She could not put the three words into two sentences.

No. 4 is fourteen years, eleven months old; tests ten. Mother died of tuberculosis; was alcoholic and an opium fiend. Father was a confirmed drunkard; several times in jail. Brother George, nine years old, in Orphanage for Feeble-Minded. Father and mother and two children lived in one room. There were often other inmates. Child was nervous. Poor in school; about second grade. Fond of all kinds of children's play. Very irresponsible. Sent to store for two articles, will come back with one, sure to forget the other. Sent downstairs for potatoes, will be gone for fifteen minutes, and come back without them. When asked, "Why?" will say she had forgotten. Can pick out airs on a piano. Reads in third reader with difficulty. Very stubborn, excitable, sensitive, cries easily. Fond of children, but cannot be trusted with them. Committed to reformatory as delinquent child; had been on the street night and day for several months. Expelled from school one year before commitment, as her influence was considered bad for the other children. Mother sent her into the streets to beg for money from men to be used to buy drink. The child was unchaste with them and took the money gotten in this way to her mother. She has no idea of what charity is, says, "Board of healthy." Justice, has nothing to say, goodness, she defines. She could not give a word that rhymes with day without assistance.

No. 5 is eighteen years old and tests twelve. Father is a drinking man; mother, a low-grade woman, absolutely no sense or power to control her children, probably immoral. One brother out of reformatory on probation; another, just out of truant school on probation. Girl's history: hard to manage; was a fairly good scholar, a great mischief-maker and terrible story-teller. Would call up strange people on telephone. Took a much-prized hand-woven towel belonging to the lady for whom she worked and cut it up to make a dressing sack. Will do work well one day and the next not seem able to do anything. Will steal little things. So untruthful and such a trouble-maker; tells stories about the people for whom she works, and is so crazy about the men (has been immoral) that she cannot keep a position.

She tests somewhat better than the four preceding girls. She is able to repeat 7 figures and to give words that rhyme with day, etc., but she could not repeat a sentence of 26 syllables, although this comes in the twelve-year tests. She did not know the difference between pleasure and honor, poverty and misery, pride and pretension, and the like.

No. 6 is twenty years old and tests nine. (Indian blood.) Mother immoral; living with man not her husband; keeping house of ill-fame, using her children for gain. Own father alcoholic; lives with a woman not his wife; attempted rape upon his own children. Two sisters immoral; one (been in prison) now living a vicious life. A younger sister insane. A younger brother, an unruly boy. Girl's history: committed at fifteen as beyond control, immoral and a runaway. Responded to little training. Never worked without supervision. Fond of attracting attention. Would faint on street or in store to create scene. Paid $10 for doll. Did not care to play with it, only that it was pretty. Had child; father unknown. Wholly incompetent to care for it. Some days wants to give baby away and next day would not part with it for the world. Very nervous and moody.

She cannot make change out of 25 cents. Having read a short selection, she cannot remember a half dozen things about it. She sees no absurdity in the painter's story or that of the brothers, nor in any of the others. She cannot put the three words into a sentence, cannot remember 7 figures, nor repeat a sentence of 26 syllables, nor define goodness. She says justice is "Doing right to people."

No. 7 is nineteen years old, tests nine. Father and mother both heavy drinkers. At time child was committed, father was in house of correction and mother in prison. Mother especially hard character, having been arrested no less than 27 times. Father plainly below normal mentality. Girl's history: school work very poor; was a runaway. Would steal little things. Was immoral. Placed in good home. Very childish. Needs constant supervision in work and behavior. Extremely fond of boys. Could not be trusted to do an errand; would never go directly back. Once, when told to cut only the end pieces from loaf of bread, she cut up whole loaf. When asked why she did it, said, "Why, how could I get the end piece unless I did cut it all up?" Follows a beaten track, never remembering from one day to another what she is to do.

She fails to pass the reading test, taking sixty-five minutes to do what should have been done in twenty-five minutes. She could not tell how much money it would take to buy three one and three two-cent stamps, and she could, of course, do none of the questions that are mentioned for the others.

No. 8 is nineteen years old, tests nine. Father intemperate, abusive. Never supported family. Mother intemperate, never kept house for family. One brother in city orphanage. Two brothers intemperate and worthless. One sister married to worthless colored man. Girl's history: immoral, often staying out all night. Smoking cigarettes, swearing, etc. Stubborn, wilful and thoughtless. Likes little children and is fond of playing with dolls. School work sometimes learned rather quickly, other times work was very poor and seemed to go backward rather than forward. Careless about clothing. Was put in good family. Was very careless, untidy and dishonest.

No. 9 is seventeen years old, tests thirteen; is not feeble-minded. (This girl did the test with almost the rapidity and ease of a normal child; however, her personal appearance and manner were very childish.) Mother until last year had passed as girl's sister. Girl's history: neglected and abused at home. Mysterious family. Committed to reformatory as a stubborn child. Placed on probation. Was not truthful. Stole little things and was suspected of being immoral with small children. Would entertain men in the house every time left alone. Was lazy and slack about her person and clothing. Placed in home. Was constantly attracting the attention of men. Painfully conceited and exaggerates her charms to an amusing extent. While at school she was detailed to care for the furnace. One day she found it almost out; she poured in some kerosene oil and then, when it failed to ignite, she put her head in the furnace door and blew it. The fire blazed up, burning her hair, eyebrows, face and arms. The lesson seemed to be sufficient for her. When first sent back to the school she was placed in one of the cottages where the better girls are sent. She was so ugly that she could not be tolerated. When given some sewing to do, she tore it into rags. When told to iron some of the officer's clothes, she deliberately burned them.

No. 10 is nineteen years old and tests eleven. Father is a drinking man; wood chopper; away from home most of time. Mother very dangerous, immoral woman. Indifferent to children. Works in mill. Goes away at 6.30 A.M.; locks the children out of the house. Sisters: one absolutely hopeless; depraved. Another has served a term in prison. Probation officer says she is the "biggest rogue and devil" he ever saw. Another's behavior was pretty bad until put on probation, at which time she was married. Another who was in the State reformatory is now in the State Hospital. Two younger sisters live with married sister. One brother — best in family — never goes home. No. 10 committed to industrial school as delinquent child. Worked in mill. Been with young men a great deal. Noisy and profane. Willing, neat and quiet about her work. Sews very well. Can cook some and prepare a meal, but when her work was done, would never find anything else to do, but if told what to do is willing to do it. Improvement in disposition and temper. Can tell time, make change; can read fairly well. Went into family with four small children, who completely upset her and she would forget her work entirely. Is still very forgetful.

No. 11 is twenty years old and tests thirteen; is not feeble-minded. Father is a very respectable man. Mother immoral with a disreputable Italian; driven from home by husband. Sister sent to industrial school; has been a good girl since. Girl's history: had no one to advise her, got into bad company; committed immoralities with many men. Was out nights; arrested twice. Put on probation. No improvement. Sent to industrial school. Can do general housework very well when she wishes to; is very slack and careless. Gave birth in 1909 to an illegitimate child, but because of her untruthfulness the guilty party was never followed up. No system about her work; no self-control. Has no idea how to care for her child. Lets it eat anything to keep it from crying. Will not wash clothing as long as she can help it, and then will put it on while wet. Once took the baby for a walk; said she would return in an hour; was gone all the afternoon and evening. Said she got lost, but it was found she had gone several miles to visit an old employer.

No. 12 is twenty years old, tests twelve. Father a hard drinker and quarrels with children. Has court records. Mother has bad temper, uses vile language, immoral, has a court record. One sister separated from husband. One brother in reform school. Four other children in court as neglected children. As each child becomes fourteen is sure to get into trouble. Girl's history: has been under probation six months. With very careful supervision has done very well in work. Has fits of temper. Once smashed furniture when shut in room for punishment. Will steal little things and lie. Just now she is absorbed in religion.

To appreciate the full force of this, one should see these girls and note their characteristics, their physical appearance, and those qualities and characteristics that go to make up the type of young woman, — those things that make us instinctively feel that they are responsible persons and make so many persons even now refuse to believe that such can be feeble-minded, and yet, here are the tests. And more than that, here is the test of life, — they are unable to adjust themselves to their environment and will always be unable.

Perhaps the reader may be inclined to say, "But these tests show that they are ignorant and that it is because they have not been to school, or have not profited by their school experience." But such is not the case. These are not tests of school training; they are tests of mental development. Any person who has lived in any sort of average environment for the requisite number of years is able to do these tests, even though he has never been to school, even for a day, and by failing in these they manifest their mental defectiveness.

It begins to look as though we have been attempting to solve the problem of the wayward girl by beginning at the wrong end. We have assumed that she was competent and responsible, — that she was able to do differently, if she would, and we have tried by various forms of punishment to reform her. Apparently we have been grossly in error, and it is a fundamental mistake we have made. We should have begun by finding out in early age whether this child had normal mental capacity or not and, if not, we should have taken the case in hand and provided for her such environment as would have fitted her mental condition. The past is gone, the mistakes cannot be rectified; but, if we are wise, from now on we will proceed in accordance with what we are finding out about this class of persons. Instead of enlarging our reformatories we will establish colonies and schools, where these girls can be taken, as early as we can detect them, cared for and trained to do the things they can be trained to do; where they will be allowed to live a happy and measurably useful life under the care, guidance and direction of intelligent and humane people, who, while making their lives happy and partially useful, will insist upon the one important thing, — that this race shall end with them; that they shall never become the mothers of children who are like themselves.

DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT LAW.

Chapter 595, Acts of 1911.

An Act to provide for the maintenance at the reformatory for women, the Massachusetts reformatory and the state farm of departments for defective delinquents.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section 1. If in any case where a court might by way of final disposition commit an offender to the state prison, the reformatory for women, or any jail or house of correction, or to the Massachusetts reformatory, the state farm, or to the industrial school for boys, the industrial school for girls, the Lyman school, any truant school, or the custody of the state board of charity, for an offence not punishable by death or imprisonment for life, it shall appear that the offender has committed the offence with which he is charged, is mentally defective, and is not a proper subject for the schools for the feeble-minded, or for commitment as an insane person, the court may commit such offender to a department for defective delinquents, hereinafter established, according to the age and sex of the defendant as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. If an offender while under commitment to any of the institutions or to the board named in section one of this act persistently violates the regulations of the institution or board in whose custody the offender is, or conducts himself or herself so indecently or immorally, or otherwise so grossly misbehaves as to render himself or herself an unfit subject for retention in said institution or by said board, and it appears that such offender is mentally defective and is not a proper subject for the schools for the feeble-minded, the physician in attendance at such institution or a physician employed by said board shall make a report thereof to the officer in charge of said institution or to the superintendent of minor wards of said board, who shall transmit the same to one of the judges mentioned in section twenty-nine of chapter five hundred and four of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine. The judge shall make inquiry into the facts and, if satisfied that the offender is mentally defective and is not a proper subject for the schools for the feeble-minded, shall order the removal of the offender to a department for defective delinquents, hereinafter established, according to the age and sex of the defendant as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 3. No person shall be committed to a department for defective delinquents under the two preceding sections unless there has been filed with the judge a certificate of the mental defectiveness of such person by two physicians qualified as provided in section thirty-two of chapter five hundred and four of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine and acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto. The fees of the certifying physicians shall be of the amount and paid in the manner provided for like service in said chapter five hundred and four, and acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SECTION 4. If an inmate of a school for the feeble-minded persistently violates the regulations of the school, or conducts himself or herself so indecently or immorally, or so grossly misbehaves as to render himself or herself an unfit subject for retention therein, the officer in charge of the school shall make a report thereof to one of the judges mentioned in section twenty-nine of said chapter five hundred and four. The judge shall make inquiry into the facts and, if satisfied that such inmate is not a fit subject for retention in the said school, shall order the removal of the inmate to a department for defective delinquents, hereinafter established, according to the age and sex of the inmate as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 5. At the reformatory for women, the Massachusetts reformatory, and the state farm there shall be maintained departments to be termed departments for defective delinquents, for the custody of persons committed thereto under this act. All male persons under twenty-one years of age committed under the provisions of this act shall be committed to the department at the Massachusetts reformatory. Men twenty-one years of age, or over, committed under this act shall be committed to the department at the state farm. All women and girls committed under this act shall be committed to the department at the reformatory for women. All persons committed to the departments for defective delinquents hereby established at the reformatory for women and the Massachusetts reformatory shall be and remain in the custody of the board of prison commissioners until discharged as hereinafter provided, and all persons committed to the department for defective delinquents hereby established at the state farm shall be and remain in the custody of the trustees of the state farm until discharged as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 6. The prison commissioners and the trustees of the state farm may, respectively, parole inmates of the departments for defective delinquents, herein provided for, at their respective institutions, on such conditions as they deem best, and they may at any time recall to the institution any inmate paroled.

Section 7. Any person may apply at any time to the justice of the district, police or municipal court in whose jurisdiction a department for defective delinquents is located for the discharge of any inmate of said department. A hearing shall thereupon be held by said justice, of which notice shall be given to the applicant and to the person in charge of the institution where the inmate is confined. If after the hearing the justice shall find that it is probable that the inmate can be suffered at large without serious injury to himself or herself, or damage or injury or annoyance to others, the authorities having custody of said inmate shall parole the inmate. Further action on the application for the inmate's discharge shall be suspended for one year from the date of his or her parole. If at the end of said year the justice of the court where the application was filed shall find that said inmate can be suffered to be permanently at large without serious injury to himself or herself, or damage or injury or annoyance to others, the authorities having custody of said inmate shall discharge the inmate. If, at any time prior to the expiration of said year of parole, the justice of the court where the application was filed shall be satisfied that the best interests of said inmate, or of the public, require the recall of the inmate from parole, he may authorize the authorities having custody of the inmate to recall the inmate from parole. If an application is denied, a new application shall not be made within one year after the date of the order denying the previous application. If a person discharged under the provisions of this section is found by any court to have committed, after his discharge, any offence against the laws of the commonwealth, said court may commit such person to a department for defective delinquents without the certificate of any physician.

Section 8. Any special justice, when holding court at the request of the justice, shall have the powers and perform the duties of the justice under this act. In case of a vacancy in the office of justice and in the case of the illness, absence or other disability of the justice, the special justice who holds the senior commission shall, if no request has been made as aforesaid, have the powers and perform the duties of the justice under this act.

Section 9. The record of all proceedings under this act, and all papers in connection therewith, shall be kept as provided in section forty-one of chapter five hundred and four of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine, and the same docket shall be used for the proceedings under this act which is used under said section forty-one.

Section 10. All commitments under this act shall be made under an order signed by the judge making the order. Orders for commitment may be served by any person qualified to serve any processes issued from the court in which the justice making the commitment sits or, in case of transfers, by any officer or attendant of the institution from which the transfer is being made. The officer or other person serving such order shall make return of service on an attested copy of the order.

SECTION 11. All the expenses attending all proceedings under this act shall be allowed, certified, and paid in the manner provided in section forty-nine of chapter five hundred and four of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine and acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SECTION 12. This act shall take effect when the departments named in section five are ready for occupancy. The prison commissioners and the trustees of the state farm shall notify the governor when said departments are in a suitable condition to receive inmates; and the governor may then issue his proclamation establishing such departments as places for the custody of defective delinquents. [*Approved June 27, 1911.*

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE

TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL

ON

TRUST FUNDS.

1910-1911.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$483 57	$22,700 00	$23,183 57
Receipts in 1910–11.			
Income from investments,	1,990 72		1,990 72
E. L. Coffeen, treasurer,	125 00		125 00
Securities matured,	500 00		
Securities purchased,		500 00	
	$3,099 29	$23,200 00	$25,299 29
Payments in 1910–11.			
Lyman School for Boys, $2,144 15			2,144 15
Securities purchased, 500 00	2,644 15		
Securities matured,		500 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	$455 14	$22,700 00	$23,155 14
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	$300 00		
Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad Company bond,	5,000 00		
Worcester Trust Company stock,	400 00		
Athol bond,	1,500 00		
Everett bond,	3,000 00		
Easthampton bond,	6,000 00		
Norwood notes,	6,000 00		
Winchester bond,	500 00		
	$22,700 00		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1911,	455 14		
		. . .	$23,155 14

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	. . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
No transactions in 1910–11.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	. . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock,	$14,000 00		
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Company bond,	5,000 00		
New London Northern Railroad Company certificate of stock,	1,000 00		
		. . .	$20,000 00

INCOME LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN TRUST FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$7,236 62		$7,236 62
Receipts in 1910–11.			
Income of investment,	1,715 90		1,715 90
	$8,952 52		$8,952 52
No payments in 1910–11.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	$8,952 52		$8,952 52
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,	. . . .	. . . .	$8,952 52

LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1910–11.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Athol bond,	. . . .	. . . .	$1,000 00

INCOME LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$2,511 61	$100 00	$2,611 61
Receipts in 1910–11.			
Income of investment,	112 25		112 25
	$2,623 86	$100 00	$2,723 86
Payments in 1910–11.			
No transactions.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	$2,623 86	$100 00	$2,723 86
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,	. . . .	$2,623 86	
Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	. . . .	100 00	
			$2,723 86

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1910–11.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
American Telegraph and Telephone Company bond,	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$2 44		$2 44
Receipts in 1910–11.			
Income of investment,	40 71		40 71
	$43 15		$43 15
Payments in 1910–11.			
No transactions.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	$43 15		$43 15
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,	. . .	. . .	$43 15

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Receipts in 1910–11.			
Securities matured,	$1,000 00		
Securities purchased,		1,000 00	
	$1,000 00	$2,000 00	$1,000 00
Payments in 1910–11.			
Securities purchased,	$1,000 00		
Securities matured,	. . .	1,000 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
New Haven bond,	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$139 06		$139 06
Receipts in 1910–11.			
Income of investment,	45 56		45 56
	$184 62		$184 62
Payments in 1910–11.			
No transactions.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	$184 62		$184 62
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,	. . .	. . .	$184 62

LYMAN FUND EXPENDITURES FOR 1911.

1910.		
Dec. 31.	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	$33 76
	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	123 54
	Belden, Laura M.,	15 20
	Dudley, Ira G.,	10 00
	Wright & Ditson,	8 00
	Day, J. F. H.,	4 20
	Wood, N. G., & Sons,	4 06
	Thurston, John H.,	1 50

1911.		
Jan. 28.	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	$13 91
	Barker, J. F., & Co.,	13 48
	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	105 00
	Fisk & Arnold,	150 00
	Winchenbach, E. J.,	12 50
	Pratt, T. F.,	4 50
	Boutwell, N. A.,	4 00
	Jordan, Marsh & Co.,	3 50
Feb. 27.	Massick, Frank L.,	11 50
	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	3 92
	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	116 14
	Fisk & Arnold,	75 00
Mar. 31.	Tewkesbury, Geo. M.,	11 45
	Conn, C. G.,	275 00
	Loyalty money,	17 00
	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	125 00
Apr. 30.	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	100 00
May 31.	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	100 00
	Hill, Helen F.,	10 00
	Coffeen, E. L., treasurer,	9 32
	Tewkesbury, Geo. M.,	1 00
	Coffeen, E. L.,	6 00
	Wilson, C. W.,	5 52
June 30.	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	100 00
	Wilson, C. W.,	6 96
July 31.	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	10 00
	Boston & Worcester Street Railway,	69 60
	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	210 00
	Wilson, C. W.,	3 25
Aug. 31.	Brigham, E. P.,	5 00
	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	105 00
Sept. 30.	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	100 00
Oct. 31.	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	100 00
	MacMillan Company,	17 31
	Partridge, Horace, Company,	3 95
	Psychological Review,	2 25
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,	5 88
	Everett, Chas. K.,	2 20
	Keeler, Chas. A.,	2 04
	Partridge, Horace, Company,	21 71
	Wilson, Chas. W.,	5 00
Nov. 30.	Clarke, W. B., Company,	5 98
	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,	115 18
	McClurg, A. C., & Co.,	12 05
	New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls,	1 50
	Psychological Review,	7 50
	Thurston, John H.,	3 30
	Work with boys,	1 00
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,	3 12
	French, Archie Leon,	10 00
	Keeler, Chas. A.,	3 62
	Puddefoot, W. G.,	5 00
	Wilson, Chas. W.,	3 10
		$2,315 50

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1910-1911.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The last word has not been said upon the "boy problem." Any society or institution dealing with it must ever be ready to abandon that which is false or antiquated for that which is in harmony with boy nature. A boy is neither a large child nor a "little man." He is a boy in the transition from childhood to manhood. Any system of treatment that does not deal with a boy from this standpoint is in error. Men are mature organisms, however imperfect; boys are maturing organisms. It is here that a man — "the boy grown tall" — has often made a mistake in endeavoring to help boys on the path to manhood — he has lost the road. A man too often fails either to remember or to appreciate his own boyhood experiences.

Some two thousand years ago there lived a man whose life all Christendom has taken as its ideal of manhood. Even this man must go through this stage of transition, for the chronicler of old has written this of his boyhood: "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man." These words tell not only of the boyhood growth of Jesus, but of the growth of every normal boy who has grown to manhood before or since. There was mental growth because he "increased in wisdom;" there was physical growth because he increased "in stature;" there was spiritual growth because he increased "in favor with God;" there was social growth beause he increased in favor with "man." Any plan of dealing with boys that does not take into consideration the dynamic feature of a boy's growth in its fourfold relations is sure to meet with failure. Each boy has certain possibilities of manhood existing within him. To realize these possibilities is the aim of all work with boys, whether it be in the home, the boy's club, the church, the school or the institution. Each delinquent boy received at the Lyman School has certain possibilities within him. He is just as much entitled to their proper development as is the normal boy. This can be said, notwithstanding the fact that he may be "born short," through heredity. In many cases, probably 75 per cent. of those dealt with, the boy's delinquency is a result of living in a congested district, where he has had no chance to be a natural boy without breaking the law. Each delinquent has been an unsolved problem to the several social organizations with which he has come in contact. No two boys come with the same inherent qualities. Each one shows marked individual traits. While the members of a group of boys possess many qualities in common, in the last analysis the individual must be dealt with. As Dr. Burr states, "individual work takes time and strength and money, and we have not yet realized its importance in both religious and educational work sufficiently to pay the price."

Bearing in mind the individual boy and his fourfold dynamic development, several lines of gradual change have taken place during the past year at the Lyman School for Boys. In order that there might be a greater community of interest on the part of the officers, and in order that the superintendent and his assistant might come more closely in touch with the boys and officers, a system of assemblies at the school building gymnasium four times daily by cottages was inaugurated. These assemblies take place at 7 A.M., 11.15 A.M., 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. At the first morning assembly the boys are detailed to their various duties in the manual training, trade and farm work. At this assembly as well as at the others, boys are given an opportunity to confer with the superintendent about any matters personal to themselves. At the 11.15 A.M. assembly the boys reassemble from their work and go to their cottages for dinner. At 1 o'clock they assemble again for school and the afternoon work. Before the details for the various schoolrooms and other lines of work are called a short devotional exercise is held consisting of Bible reading, a recital of the Lord's prayer and the singing of a hymn. At the 5 o'clock assembly the various officers render reports as to matters pertaining to boys.

Another method by which the individual boy is being reached is through the reduction of the number of boys in the cottages. It has been the policy to reduce the cottage average in order that each master may do more personal work among his boys. This is a policy that is being pursued by all of the newer industrial schools that are being established in this country. It is also the tendency of the older schools as accommodations can be furnished.

Sometimes a boy may not be located in the right cottage surroundings, due to the influence of particularly unfortunate companionships formed or to the temperament of the officers in that cottage. To remedy this, more frequent transfers are made from one cottage to another. Officers have their individual temperaments, as well as the boys. It is found that each officer is better adapted to one class of boys than to another, in the same manner that any person is better suited to one vocation than to another. The transfer of a boy from one officer to another is not necessarily a discredit to the officer from whom the transfer is made. There are cases where the transfers work both ways. We are making every endeavor possible to place the boy in the environment that will produce the best results, just as a horticulturist places plants in a soil and atmosphere most conducive to their growth.

Disciplinary Matters.

The question of discipline will ever remain with us as long as there are delinquent boys. The past twelve months have witnessed considerable of a change in our methods of handling those cases of misconduct against the rules of the social community of our school. So far as possible we are endeavoring to make our methods of handling these matters similar to those of the open community. A spirit of public sentiment favoring that which is right and condemning that which is wrong is developed to a considerable degree among the boys. The fact that a thing is condemned by the majority of the boys themselves is often a strong incentive to improved conduct. So far as possible we aim to have good conduct rewarded with the highest privileges. The cottage groups having the highest average in deportments for any given month in school are rewarded with some additional pleasures some evening. As is the usual custom, bad conduct through our credit system puts off the time of the probationary release of the boy. For the more serious offences the disciplinary cottage and corporal punishments are resorted to. During the early part of the current year the disciplinary cottage was established at Willow Park. To this boys are committed for various offences under an indeterminate commitment, a minimum time always being designated. Just how much longer the boy remains is determined by his conduct. At the disciplinary cottage the boy is denied all intercourse with the other boys of the school, and the more difficult and heavier work is required of him. The diet is wholesome and plain, but not so varied as that of the other boys. He is also given plenty of active physical exercise through calisthenics and military drill. The boy earns no credits while at the disciplinary cottage. Day and night supervision is exercised. In cases where it seems best corporal punishment is administered under the direction of the superintendent or his assistant. By the use of the disciplinary cottage we have done away with the detention rooms and about two-thirds of our corporal punishments. No boy has been placed in a detention room during the past sixteen months.

The reduction of the number of boys in a cottage and the establishment of the disciplinary cottage adds very materially to the per capita cost of maintaining our boys. If at the present time the same number of boys were maintained in the cottages that were formerly contained in each, and if we had no disciplinary cottage, a saving of about $7,000 or more per year could be made. However, I believe the beneficial results accruing to the boys and the strong public sentiment in the Commonwealth against detention rooms and corporal punishment justify the additional expenditure.

In order that the life of the boys may not be one dull routine many lines of amusement and recreation are provided. At the school building there is a good gymnasium and swimming pool. Athletic contests are held in baseball, football and basketball between teams from the different cottages. There is a school team that engages in contests with teams from different schools from the neighboring towns. Different cottage teams have also held athletic relations with other local teams. From time to time various entertainments are given in turn by the boys from the various cottages. Also entertainments are provided with money from the Lyman fund. A great feature of the closing work of the academic school year was an historic pageant which depicted many events in American history.

To the purpose that we may measure our efficiency and become more efficient in dealing with each individual, a closer study of each boy and the surroundings from which he comes is made. When he comes to the school four examinations along different lines are conducted: (1) At the hospital there is a careful medical and dental examination. The medical examination includes the testing of the eyes. (2) At the academic school the strength of the mentality is measured by the Binet system. (3) Also different physical measurements and tests of muscular strength are made. (4) From the superintendent's office and the visiting department an investigation of the boy's home surroundings and his ancestry is conducted. Within six months we have examined 150 boys in the Binet system and found the following results: —

Boys who are one year mentally deficient,	19, or 13 per cent.
Boys who are two years mentally deficient,	14, or 9 per cent.
Boys who are three years mentally deficient,	35, or 23 per cent.
Boys who are four years mentally deficient,	29, or 20 per cent.
Boys who are five years mentally deficient,	21, or 14 per cent.
Boys who are six years mentally deficient,	11, or 7 per cent.
Boys who are seven years mentally deficient,	6, or 4 per cent.
Boys who are eight years mentally deficient,	2, or 1 per cent.
Boys who are normal,	10, or 7 per cent.
Boys precocious,	3, or 2 per cent.

When the time for the boy's probationary release nears, these examinations are repeated in order that we may be able to note the comparative conditions on entering and leaving the school.

While considerable is being done along the line of religious work, more can be done. It is to be hoped that a deeper religious training for the boys of each denomination may result in the future. If at any time in the life of a boy religious instruction will avail anything, it is during the adolescent age, the age at which the Lyman School boys are with us.

A co-operative relationship of our agricultural department is being established with the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. The college, through a representative of its extension department, has made some valuable suggestions for the improvement of our farm. The same department has consented to send lecturers to us at stated times. Much valuable instruction can come to the boys and officers through this.

The principal material improvement of the past year is the construction of a series of coal pockets. Also there has been installed a combination chemical, ladder and hose wagon together with a system of fire alarms. Regular tests are made of the fire apparatus. The buildings now seem to have reasonably adequate fire protection.

The year has been one of movement along certain definite lines. The superintendent has enjoyed his personal and official relations with the trustees, the members of the probation department, the officers and teachers, and desires here to acknowledge his indebtedness to all for the assistance and encouragement which they have so freely given.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The sixteenth annual report of the department of visitation is herewith respectfully presented: —

The total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1911, was			1,354
Becoming of age during the year		139	
Died,		6	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	49		
Not serious,	32		
	—	81	
		—	226
On the visiting list Dec. 1, 1911,			1,128
Adding to the above number: —			
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,		4	
Previously,		11	
Runaways from school: —			
Having been returned from parole,		13	
Never having been on parole,		25	
		—	53
Total number under twenty-one outside of the school,			1,181

Classification of the Visiting List.

Of the 1,128 boys on the visiting list, 79 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the New England States and employment unknown, and 54 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 995 boys with the number engaged in each employment, are shown in the following table: —

Actor,	1
Army (United States),	18
Assisting parents,	11
At board, attending school,	64
Attending school,	33
Bakery,	6
Barber,	1
Biscuit factory,	1
Blacksmith,	2
Bookbindery,	2
Bootblack,	1
Box shop,	5
Brakeman,	1
Broom factory,	2
Candy factory,	3
Canning factory,	4
Carpenter,	19
Chauffeur,	3
Cigar factory,	1
Clerical work,	2
Clerk,	19
Cobbler,	2
Conductor,	1
Construction work,	2
Cook,	2
Electrical works,	12
Elevator boy,	5
Errand boy,	39
Expressman,	7
Farmer,	146
Fireman,	4
Fisherman,	1
Forester,	1
Foundry,	5
Fruit dealer,	1
Furniture factory,	5
Garage,	7
Glass works,	3
Hat factory,	1
Hospital for epileptics,	1
Hostler,	1
Hotel workers,	4
Idle,	23
Invalid,	11
Janitor,	4
Jewelry shop,	6
Laborer,	45
Laundry,	3
Leather shop,	8
Library,	1
Lithographer,	1
Longshoreman,	1
Machinist,	27
Market,	4
Mason,	3
Massachusetts Reformatory,	31
Metal workers,	13
Mill (textile),	64
Navy (United States),	26
News agent,	2
Occupation unknown,	27
Other penal institutions,	17
Packing house,	1
Painter,	6
Paper mill,	5
Parcel clerk,	1
Pedler,	6
Photography,	1
Piano factory,	3
Plumber,	11
Porter,	3
Printer,	23
Recently released, occupation unknown,	26
Restaurant,	8
Roofing works,	2
Rubber works,	5
Sailor,	8
Salesman,	3
Salvation Army,	1
Shipper,	6
Shoe shop,	47
Skate factory,	2
Suspender factory,	1
Tag factory,	1
Tailor,	2
Teamster or driver,	41
Telegraphy,	1
Theatre usher,	2
Tinsmith,	3

Toy factory,	1	Watch factory,	2
Tube factory,	1	Wheelwright,	1
Valet,	1	Whip shop,	1
Vulcanizer,	1	Wire mill,	2

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In the United States army and navy, about	4
At board,	6
Employed on farms,	15
In mills (textile) about	6
Classed as laborers,	5
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	3
In other penal institutions,	2
In 89 different occupations, about	59

The report cards of the above-mentioned 995 boys show that at the time of the last report 886, or 89 per cent., were doing well; 53, or 5 per cent., doubtfully; and 56, or 6 per cent., badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that —

34 disappeared this year.
20 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number —

25 left place with a farmer.
20 left home or relatives.
8 not located, family having moved.
1 deserted from navy.

The number of boys retransferred from the Massachusetts Reformatory to the custody of your Board during the past year has been 4. In providing for these boys, 3 have been sent to their homes and seem to be living respectably. One is doing badly.

The following tables give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for the past year: —

Placings.

Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school, .	175
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school, .	122
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school, ...	54
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation, ...	351

It should be stated that, aside from the parents of the boy, other relatives are sought for who might assume the care and responsibility of the absent or unfit parent. During the year just closed 20 boys, whose parents were either dead or not able to care for them, were sent to relatives as follows: —

5 to grandparent.
3 to sister.
3 to brother.
6 to uncle.
2 to aunt.
1 to cousin.

Returns.

Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —

For serious fault, not relocated, ...	49
For relocation and other purposes, ...	142
Total returned, ...	191

Visits.

Number of visits to probationers, ...	4,021
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age, . . .	1,149
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited, . . .	606
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age, . . .	1.89
Number of vists to boys under eighteen years of age, . . .	2,872
Number of boys under eighteen years of age visited, . . .	592
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age, . . .	4.85
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing, .	510
Number of new places investigated and reported upon, . .	127

Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1911.

In the school,			335
Released from the school: —			
With parents,		621	
With others,		127	
At board,		64	
For themselves,		91	
Sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory,		31	
Sentenced to penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		17	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,		15	
Left the State,		79	
In the United States army,		18	
In the United States navy,		26	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	34		
Previously,	20		
	—	54	
Runaways from the school, whereabouts unknown,		38	
		—	1,181
			1,516

Condition of All Boys under Twenty-one on Probation up to Dec. 1, 1911.

Doing well,	886, or	79 per cent.
Not doing well,	61, or	5 per cent.
In some penal institution,	48, or	4 per cent.
Out of the State,	79, or	7 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	54, or	5 per cent.
	1,128	

Collections.

Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed in the bank to their credit,	$1,860 48
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	86

Boys over eighteen usually make their own bargains and collect their own wages.

One hundred and thirty-nine boys whose names are upon the visiting list have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing: —

Army,	7	Mill,	3
Bakery,	1	Moving picture operator,	1
Box factory,	1	Navy,	7
Carpenter,	1	Occupation unknown,	13
Chauffeur,	2	Other institutions,	13
Clerk,	1	Out of employment,	8
Electrician,	1	Packer, cigar,	1
Elevator boy,	1	Plumber,	1
Expressman,	2	Porter,	3
Farmer,	10	Shipper,	1
Fireman,	1	Shoe shop,	9
Hostler,	1	Singer,	1
Invalid,	1	Teamster,	10
Janitor,	1	Steam fitter,	1
Laborer,	3	Tinsmith,	2
Lunch cart,	1	Unknown,	12
Machinist,	7	Waiter,	1
Mason,	2	Wire mill,	2
Massachusetts Reformatory,	6		

The above table expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	10
Employed on farms, about	7
In other penal institutions, including Massachusetts Reformatory,	13
Employed in textile mills,	2

The remaining 68 per cent. is divided among 31 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys in the visiting department becoming twenty-one years of age, 85, or 61 per cent., are doing well without question; 7, or 5 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 23, or 17 per cent., badly, most of them in penal institutions; 13, or 9 per cent., whereabouts unknown; 11, or 8 per cent., out of the New England States.

The following table differs from the foregoing one in that it includes all boys becoming of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1911, who have been on probation or parole from the Lyman School. In this number there is one who is a runaway from the school, — hence the basis of percentages used in this table is 140 instead of 139. It compares the conduct of those placed on farms with that of those who returned to their own people.

	Standing —	
	Of 49 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 91 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question,	32, or 66 per cent.	53, or 58 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting,	4, or 8 per cent.	3, or 3 per cent.
Out of State,	2, or 4 per cent.	9, or 10 per cent.
Unknown,	5, or 10 per cent.	9, or 10 per cent.
Badly,	6, or 12 per cent.	17, or 19 per cent.

Again, of the 49 boys who were sent to farms: —

5	are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.
24	are now doing well in their city homes.
3	are in the army or navy.
4	are not doing so well, but are self-supporting.
11	are either unknown or are doing badly.
2	are out of the State.

One hundred and three of the 139 boys on the visiting list becoming of age were never returned to the school for a second term.

As compared with last year, this summary of boys becoming twenty-one years of age shows a slight decrease in the percentage of those who are doing well without question, 61 per cent. as against 64 per cent.; considerably less doing fairly well, 5 per cent. as against 16 per cent.; while the number doing badly is 17 per cent., as compared with 7 per cent. last year. The cause of this difference is hard to determine; it may be noted, however, that among those becoming twenty-one years of age this year, we have had several who are mentally deficient and an unusual number of those who either had no parents or worse than no parents; that is, parents who would not co-operate with the visitor in his attempts to reach the boy.

As against this showing, the table of comparative conduct of boys who went to farms this year and those who were released to their own homes upon leaving the school shows a decided gain for the boys of the first class: 66 per cent. of the boys who went to farms doing well, and about 58 per cent. of those who went home.

Again, by very careful analysis of the conduct of boys released under fourteen years of age to go to school with those over fourteen released to go to work, it is shown that by far the greater percentage of boys of the first class are returned for faults. One visitor reports that of 8 boys in his district who were allowed to go home to attend school, every one was returned to the school later. The opportunities for being upon the street in the cases of boys attending school seem to be the cause of their downfall.

Fifty-five boys have been returned to the school this year for serious faults. Of these, it is fair to assume that, had they not been on parole from the Lyman School, 43 would have been sentenced to the Concord Reformatory; 10 would have been committed to the Lyman School; 1 to the house of correction and 1 to the State Farm, the latter being a vagrant. Of this number 13 were returned at the request of their parents. The disposition of these boys upon entrance to the school again has usually been a longer or shorter time in the institution, and then a retrial either in the country, where opportunities for work may be offered; or again in their own homes.

The details of the work of the visitor in investigation of homes, in returning boys to the school and the causes therefor, the reason why certain boys go home upon release, and why others do not, were so fully set forth in the report of last year that a repetition in the present report seems unnecessary.

At the weekly conference of the visitors, usually held on Monday, an hour is set apart for the examination of all boys returned to the school during the previous week. This examination is conducted by the superintendent of the school, the superintendent of the parole department and the visitors. The visitor who returned the boy states the case in the boy's presence. The boy is questioned, and encouraged to tell his story, and from the facts thus brought out a recommendation is made to the committee of the trustees as to the disposition of the case, whether he should be relocated, and where, or if the boy should be detained in the school. This, however, does not finish the case, because the boy may appeal to the trustees and be brought before them for examination. In nearly all cases the boy leaves the conference acknowledging that he has been justly dealt with. At another hour, on this same day, the visitors meet and have a personal and private conversation with each boy committed by the courts to the school during the previous week.

The visitor seeks to learn in this conference the causes which led to the boy's commitment and the condition of the family from the boy's own viewpoint. This information secured by such an interview not only gives the visitor many clues to the character of the home, but is of great value in introducing him when, a little later, he goes to investigate the home. To say that one has seen and talked with the absent boy at once secures a welcome to the family and makes an auspicious beginning to the friendly relations which should exist between the visitor and the family.

Each month, following the meeting of the parole committee of your Board, each boy voted upon at that meeting is seen by the visitor into whose district the boy is to go, and the terms and the intent of parole from the school are made clear. Thus we are no strangers to the boys who come under our care outside of the school, and the work of the school and parole department is unified.

Finding employment for boys on parole who are out of work is no small part of a visitor's duty. Not only is it necessary to obtain work for those boys who have no homes, but the visitor must care for boys who are at home and who lose their jobs or who are unable to find employment. It is a very common thing for the parents to apply to the visitor for aid in this direction, and in many cases boys return voluntarily to the school to seek such aid.

The more I study the problem of the reformation of boys, either in the institution or out of it, and I speak from an experience covering nearly twenty years, the more I am convinced that it is personality that counts. The late President Garfield was fond of saying that a log with that distinguished educator, Mark Hopkins, on one end and an earnest student on the other was a college. So, in this work, it is the personality of the master, the matron, the teacher, in fact of all who come in daily contact with the boys, which makes the deepest and most lasting impression upon their character.

No one realizes this better than the visitor, who hears as he visits his boys from home to home not so much praise for the equipment, however useful and well adapted it may be, but constantly from both the boy and his parents he hears words of commendation and deep gratitude for the faithful officer, master or teacher, whose influence and example saved their boy. Not only this, but in the places other than their own homes to which boys may have been sent, physical comforts, tidiness and an air of thrift and system are greatly to be desired, but none of these can take the place of that beneficent personality and upright character of the men and women who make the home, and in scores of cases has the truth of the ancient proverb of Holy Writ had its exemplification: "As face answereth to face in a glass, so doth the heart of man."

To all who have helped us in our work, to the superintendent, officers and teachers of the Lyman School, to those good people who have taken our boys and furnished not only places but homes for them, and to your Honorable Board for continued counsel and support, the parole department hereby expresses its renewed obligations.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1911.

Expended for: —	
Salaries of visitors,	$6,700 00
Office assistance,	341 43
Telephone service,	123 56
Traveling expenses,	4,772 35
Stationery and postage,	115 07
	$12,052 41

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER.
Superintendent, Lyman School Probationers.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1911: —

Boys treated as Ward Patients.

December,	15	July,	24
January,	20	August,	25
February,	60	September,	6
March,	65	October,	20
April,	60	November,	32
May,	32		
June,	28	Total,	387

Boys treated as Out-patients.

December,	159	July,	189
January,	155	August,	102
February,	243	September,	233
March,	300	October,	228
April,	200	November,	225
May,	132		
June,	136	Total,	2,302

Seven boys were sent to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for operations or other treatment; 5 to the Massachusetts General Hospital, 4 to the State Hospital at Tewksbury, 2 to the School for Feeble-Minded at Waverley, 1 to the Hospital for Epileptics at Monson, and 5 to the Westborough State Hospital for observation. Sixteen cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids were operated on at the school, 60 boys were examined for glasses, and glasses were ordered for 25. Six boys had strabismus, with vision in the poorer eye ranging from $^{20}/_{30}$ — $^{20}/_{200}$. One was blind in one eye, the result of an injury; 2 had corneal scars; and 1, optic atrophy. The amount of serious sickness has been unusually small. During the summer and early fall many boys came to the hospital with acute inflammation of the middle ear. We were able to find no cause for this unless it was the immoderate use of the swimming pool. There has been but one death, a case of sudden collapse after the administration of an anæsthetic for the extraction of a tooth. At the autopsy, which was performed by Dr. Fuller of the State Hospital, the boy was found to have been in good physical condition and free from organic disease.

I regret very much that the addition to the hospital, for which the trustees asked a year ago, was not granted by the Legislature. Considering the general good health of the boys it may seem that we now have ample hospital accommodations, and I think we have for the greater part of the time, but we, who are responsible for the control of disease in the school, feel that we are seriously handicapped unless emergencies are provided for. With an actual case of diphtheria, for example, in our small ward, all boys coming to the hospital with suspicious throats must be sent into the general ward until cultures can be taken and reported upon. We certainly should have some place where these cases could be kept under observation apart from other boys. Until we have, we are in great danger of spreading contagion and of having a more or less serious epidemic. Even if we have no contagious disease, we are certain every winter to have a large number of colds and sore throats, many of them at least infectious. These cases, too, should be treated in a ward by themselves. For these and other reasons we feel that a third ward of some kind is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, if we are to do all that should be done to prevent avoidable disease.

One hundred and ninety-seven new boys, sent to the school during the year, were examined by the physician. While, as has been said, the general health of the boys is good, our record shows that nearly all have some physical defect. In 75 per cent. enlarged glands were found in neck, axilla or groins. In 35 per cent. the tonsils were much enlarged. In 20 per cent. the arch of the palate was noticeably high. In about 40 per cent. there was some abnormality of the nose. Twenty-two per cent. had some disease of the middle ear. Twenty per cent.

some defect of the eyes, not including error of refraction without symptoms.

From a list of 28 boys who, according to the Binet tests, were four or more years below normal mentality, 21 per cent. had chronic suppurating ears, 32 per cent. had high and narrow arch, 53 per cent. much enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

The report of the dentist, Dr. E. P. Brigham, is as follows: —

Fillings.

Cleanings,	290	Cement,	52
Amalgam,	345	Extraction,	283
Enamel,	49	Treatment,	72

THOS. H. AYER,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

TABLE NO. 1.

Number received and leaving the School for Twelve Months ending Nov. 30, 1911.

Boys in the school Nov. 30, 1910,			330
RECEIVED: —	Committed,	197	
	Returned from places,	175	
	Returned "boarded-out" boys,	16	
	Runaways recaptured,	61	
	Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	5	
	Returned from Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	12	
	Recommitted,	1	
	Returned from Westborough Insane Hospital,	2	
	Returned from Tewksbury State Hospital,	2	
		—	471
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,			[1]801
RELEASED: —	On parole to parents,	175	
	On parole to others,	122	
	Boarded out,	54	
	Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	5	
	Runaways,	[2]74	
	Self,	3	
	Massachusetts General Hospital,	5	
	Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	12	
	Died,	1	
	Waverley School for Feeble-minded,	2	
	Insane Hospital,	5	
	Haverhill Hospital,	1	
	Tewksbury State Hospital,	4	
	Turned over to police,	2	
	Hospital for epileptics,	1	
		—	466
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1911,			335

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[1] This represents 683 individuals.

[2] There were 69 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution.

TABLE No. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

Months.	Admitted.	Released.	Average Number.
1910.			
December,	30	36	330.26
1911.			
January,	33	24	326.00
February,	40	33	338.60
March,	27	29	337.55
April,	25	42	323.40
May,	40	35	323.50
June,	36	35	326.80
July,	35	54	308.93
August,	63	59	315.12
September,	39	33	317.30
October,	62	52	325.61
November,	41	34	318.56
Totals,	471	466	324.30

TABLE No. 3.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Twelve Months and previously.

Counties.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	5	81	86
Berkshire,	9	323	332
Bristol,	16	947	963
Dukes,	–	19	19
Essex,	29	1,461	1,490
Franklin,	5	78	83
Hampden,	17	631	648
Hampshire,	2	123	125
Middlesex,	48	1,981	2,029
Nantucket,	–	19	19
Norfolk,	8	573	581
Plymouth,	8	209	217
Suffolk,	29	2,034	2,063
Worcester,	21	1,090	1,111
Totals,	197	9,569	9,766

TABLE NO. 4.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Fathers born in the United States, .	20	49	21	14	26	21	25	25	26	16
Mothers born in the United States, .	19	8	22	20	12	18	29	14	14	23
Fathers foreign born, ...	17	8	19	16	14	22	28	13	14	20
Mothers foreign born, ...	1	24	19	12	27	12	23	24	26	25
Both parents born in the United States, .	52	48	32	46	53	32	62	42	29	43
Both parents foreign born, . . .	80	71	74	89	95	108	122	109	79	75
Unknown, ...	17	17	18	23	31	17	21	31	23	15
One parent unknown, ...	22	13	29	12	15	27	21	24	18	31
Per cent. of American parentage, . .	37	36	30	32	32	25	33	27	27	22
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . .	40	50	52	53	51	60	55	55	55	44
Per cent. unknown, ...	14	14	18	15	17	15	12	18	18	11

Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States, ...	167	153	155	171	200	173	220	198	158	152
Foreign born, ...	26	18	23	18	25	31	39	30	20	40
Unknown, ...	2	3	1	2	1	3	9	4	2	5

TABLE NO. 5.

Authority for Commitments during the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Twelve Months.
By district court, ...	111
municipal court, ...	6
police court, ...	46
superior court, ...	5
trial justices, ...	2
State Board of Charity, ...	8
juvenile court, ...	19
Total, ...	197

TABLE NO. 6.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Year and previously.

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885 to 1910.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	–	3	25	28
Eight,	1	18	115	134
Nine,	4	41	231	276
Ten,	11	130	440	581
Eleven,	16	268	615	899
Twelve,	25	622	748	1,395
Thirteen,	50	1,101	897	2,048
Fourteen,	75	1,732	778	2,585
Fifteen,	6	108	913	1,027
Sixteen,	7	13	523	543
Seventeen,	1	3	179	183
Eighteen and over,	1	–	17	18
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	197	4,051	5,518	9,766

TABLE NO. 7.

Domestic Condition of Boys committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	132
no parents,	8
father,	20
mother,	28
stepfather,	10
stepmother,	3
intemperate father,	72
intemperate mother,	2
both parents intemperate,	10
parents separated,	17
attended church,	193
never attended church,	8
not attended school within one year,	25
not attended school within two years,	7
not attended school within three years,	4
been arrested before,	118
been inmates of other institutions,	43
used intoxicating liquor,	11
used tobacco,	110

TABLE NO. 7 — *Concluded.*

Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	55
Were attending school,	93
Were idle,	50
Parents owning residence,	24
Members of family had been arrested,	65

TABLE NO. 8.

Length of Retention of 363 Boys who have left during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

3 months or less,	33	2 years 3 months,	5
4 months,	14	2 years 4 months,	8
5 months,	8	2 years 5 months,	6
6 months,	8	2 years 6 months,	3
7 months,	7	2 years 7 months,	5
8 months,	4	2 years 8 months,	6
9 months,	2	2 years 9 months,	4
10 months,	14	2 years 10 months,	5
11 months,	5	2 years 11 months,	3
1 year,	12	3 years,	3
1 year 1 month,	13	3 years 1 month,	6
1 year 2 months,	15	3 years 2 months,	4
1 year 3 months,	24	3 years 3 months,	2
1 year 4 months,	9	3 years 4 months,	3
1 year 5 months,	31	3 years 5 months,	4
1 year 6 months,	8	3 years 7 months,	–
1 year 7 months,	13	3 years 8 months,	1
1 year 8 months,	10	3 years 9 months,	–
1 year 9 months,	12	3 years 10 months,	–
1 year 10 months,	4	3 years 11 months,	–
1 year 11 months,	13	4 years,	2
2 years,	18		
2 years 1 month,	10		363
2 years 2 months,	6		

	Months.
Average time spent in the institution,	18.49
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	6.50
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	20.43

TABLE No. 9.

Comparative Table, showing Average Number of Inmates, New Commitments, Returns by Probation or Otherwise, for Ten Years.

YEAR.	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1901–02, ...	310.19	195	104	264	45
1902–03, ...	323.37	174	132	208	95
1903–04, ...	319.72	179	117	231	42
1904–05, ...	336.21	191	142	282	64
1905–06 (14 months), .	338.13	226	178	311	78
1906–07, ...	329.57	207	136	288	58
1907–08, ...	378.50	268	229	324	96
1908–09, ...	408.23	232	217	374	96
1909–10, ...	358.56	180	233	403	78
1910–11, ...	324.30	197	274	354	112
Average for ten years,	342.67	204.9	176.2	303.9	76.4

TABLE No. 10.

Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

MONTHS.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
October, ...	33	23	8	16	25	–	–	–	–	–
November, . . .	13	14	16	10	25	–	–	–	–	–
December, . . .	9	11	10	16	17	11	23	18	18	14
January, ...	10	4	8	10	13	12	21	15	8	13
February, . . .	21	3	9	6	8	6	16	13	14	13
March, ...	16	15	12	17	12	12	23	14	10	15
April, ...	21	22	16	25	12	12	18	11	16	10
May, ...	21	15	20	18	15	23	20	23	20	16
June, ...	19	17	20	14	14	18	37	28	15	21
July, ...	20	15	17	20	23	21	27	36	15	13
August, ...	13	18	23	17	21	22	16	15	22	19
September, . . .	19	17	20	22	15	18	13	20	15	19
October, ...	–	–	–	–	16	30	34	21	13	24
November, . . .	–	–	–	–	10	22	20	18	14	20
Totals, ...	195	174	179	191	226	207	268	232	180	197

TABLE No. 11.

Offences for which Boys were committed during the Past Year.

Assault,	3
Breaking and entering,	29
Setting fires,	5
Delinquent child,	53
Disturbing the peace,	1
False fire alarm,	2
Injury to building,	–
Larceny,	69
Receiving stolen goods,	–
State Board of Charity,	6
Stubbornness,	25
Vagrancy,	3
Violating rules of Truant School,	–
Malicious mischief,	1
Total,	197

TABLE No. 12. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Parole for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1902,	14.42	1907,	15.10
1903,	14.50	1908,	14.92
1904,	15.30	1909,	15.59
1905,	15.41	1910,	15.16
1906 (14 months),	14.83	1911,	15.44

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

	Months.		Months.
1902,	19.53	1907,	19.41
1903,	19.03	1908,	20.28
1904,	20.36	1909,	18.93
1905,	20.39	1910,	18.77
1906 (14 months),	17.05	1911,	18.49

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitments for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1902,	13.38	1907,	13.19
1903,	13.51	1908,	13.44
1904,	13.47	1909,	13.36
1905,	13.51	1910,	13.34
1906 (14 months),	13.23	1911,	13.57

D. Showing Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1902,	104	1907,	136
1903,	132	1908,	229
1904,	117	1909,	217
1905,	142	1910,	233
1906 (14 months),	178	1911,	274

E. Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1902,	$4 54	$4 47	1907,	$5 29	$5 19
1903,	4 74	4 72	1908,	4 89	4 87
1904,	4 90	4 87	1909,	4 88	4 86
1905,	4 63	4 61	1910,	5 68	5 62
1906 (14 months),	4 90	4 84	1911,	6 39	6 35

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1911: —

Cash Account.

Balance Dec. 1, 1910,			$2,121 18
Receipts.			
Institution Receipts.			
Salaries, wages and labor: —			
Labor of employees,		$1 50	
Sales: —			
Food,	$99 68		
Clothing and materials,	15 73		
Furnishings	1 25		
Heat, light and power,	43 85		
Repairs and improvements,	69 10		
Miscellaneous,	56 04		
Farm, stable and grounds: —			
Cows and calves,	90 50		
Pigs and hogs,	5 00		
Hides,	28 16		
Wood,	50		
Sundries,	43 77		
		453 58	
Miscellaneous receipts: —			
Interest on bank balances,		57 10	
Industries,		49 70	
Sundries,		114 64	
			676 52
Receipts from Treasury of the Commonwealth.			
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance of 1910,		$4,696 77	
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30),		3,500 00	
Approved schedules of 1911,	$101,602 25		
Less returned,	180 24		
		101,422 01	
			109,618 78
Special appropriations,			10,146 27
Children boarded out: —			
Balance of 1910,		$2,387 58	
Approved schedules of 1911,	$5,746 33		
Less returned to treasury,	2 21		
		5,744 12	
			8,131 70
Lyman fund,			2,144 15
Total,			$132,838 60

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,			$676 52
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance November schedule, 1910,		$6,817 95	
Eleven months' schedules, 1911,		101,422 01	
November advances,		1,366 37	
			109,606 33
Special appropriations: —			
Approved schedules,			10,146 27
Children boarded out: —			
November schedule, 1910,		$2,387 58	
Approved schedules of 1911,	$5,746 33		
Less returned to treasury,	2 21		
		5,744 12	
			8,131 70
Lyman fund, approved schedules,		$2,144 15	
Advances,		24 84	
			2,168 99
Balance Nov. 30, 1911: —			
In bank,		$2,050 55	
In office,		58 24	
			2,108 79
Total,			$132,838 60

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	$107,800 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	107,791 96
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	$8 04

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —		
General administration,	$10,343 45	
Medical service,	2,261 35	
Ward service,	26,140 08	
Repairs and improvements,	1,814 65	
Farm, stable and grounds,	1,665 80	
		$42,225 33
Food: —		
Butter,	$212 44	
Butterine,	393 13	
Beans,	577 97	
Bread and crackers,	227 53	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	476 26	
Cheese,	251 24	
Eggs,	592 26	
Flour,	3,542 18	
Fish,	628 72	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	996 57	
Meats,	6,084 07	
Amounts carried forward,	$13,982 37	$42,225 33

Amounts brought forward,	$13,982 37	$42,225 33
Food — *Con.*		
Milk,	48 51	
Molasses and syrup,	387 41	
Sugar,	1,653 52	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	536 95	
Vegetables,	1,281 81	
Sundries,	1,281 13	
		19,171 70
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$1,007 03	
Clothing,	2,433 04	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	1,278 37	
Furnishing goods,	617 60	
Hats and caps,	475 75	
Leather and shoe findings,	1,041 25	
Sundries,	182 24	
		7,035 28
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	$177 55	
Brushes, brooms,	308 08	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	336 38	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	315 89	
Furniture and upholstery,	21 19	
Kitchen furnishings,	648 03	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	46 18	
Sundries,	300 94	
		2,154 24
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$7,390 64	
Freight on coal,	4,070 64	
Wood,	24 00	
Electricity,	63 29	
Oil,	132 83	
Sundries,	69 02	
		11,750 42
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick,	$226 27	
Cement, lime and plaster,	63 83	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	2 89	
Electrical work and supplies,	1,730 17	
Hardware,	739 11	
Lumber,	710 46	
Machinery, etc.,	372 56	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	787 96	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	2,304 94	
Roofing and materials,	20 32	
Sundries,	1,171 78	
		8,130 29
Amount carried forward,		$90,467 26

Amount brought forward,		$90,467 26
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	$186 56	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	361 21	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	888 43	
Hay, grain, etc.,	4,193 83	
Harnesses and repairs,	71 06	
Cows,	12 00	
Other live stock,	2 00	
Rent,	5 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	274 68	
Sundries,	925 60	
		6,920 37
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$433 33	
Chapel services and entertainments,	2 72	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	1,642 79	
Funeral expenses,	83 92	
Hose, etc.,	12 92	
Ice,	769 20	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	564 82	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	234 66	
Manual training supplies,	404 31	
Postage,	375 17	
Printing and printing supplies,	319 43	
Printing annual report,	3 00	
Return of runaways,	536 93	
Soap and laundry supplies,	775 17	
Stationery and office supplies,	448 14	
School books and school supplies,	470 35	
Travel and expenses (officials),	668 09	
Telephone and telegraph,	492 91	
Water,	1,174 57	
Sundries,	991 90	
		10,404 33
Total expenses for maintenance,		$107,791 96

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1910,		$8,751 61
Appropriations for fiscal year,		1,500 00
Total,		$10,251 61
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	$10,147 27	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	4 54	
		10,150 81
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,		$100 80

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,		$2,108 79	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money): —			
Maintenance,	$1,366 37		
Lyman fund,	24 84		
		1,391 21	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account November, 1911, schedule,		4,822 38	
			$8,322 38

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills: —		
Maintenance,	$6,369 95	
Children boarded out,	1,927 59	
Lyman fund advances,	24 84	
		$8,322 38

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 324.3.
Total cost for maintenance, $107,791.96.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $6.391.
Receipts from sales, $453.58.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.027.
All other institution receipts, $221.44.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.013.

Special Appropriations.

Object.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Prisons and hospitals loan, new cottage,	Acts 1909, chap. 522	$47,000 00	–	$46,998 89	$1 11[1]
Revenue loan, subway and heating,	Res. 1909, chap. 20	4,750 00	$42 49	4,747 24	2 76[1]
Revenue loan, furnishing cottage,	Res. 1909, chap. 77	4,800 00	430 07	4,781 78	18 22
Revenue loan, power plant,	Acts 1910, chap. 478	7,000 00	6,232 49	6,995 14	4 86
Revenue loan, fire protection,	Acts 1910, chap. 659	2,500 00	2,018 94	2,499 33	67[1]
Revenue loan, coal bunkers,	Res. 1911, chap. 104	1,500 00	1,422 28	1,422 28	77 72
		$67,550 00	$10,146 27	$67,444 66	$100 80

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[1] Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

For the Year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand as appraised Nov. 30, 1910,	$14,209 10	
Board,	150 55	
Farm tools and repairs,	709 19	
Fertilizer,	316 80	
Grain and meal for stock,	4,210 98	
Horseshoeing,	187 06	
Labor,	464 76	
Seeds and plants,	559 53	
Veterinary,	39 95	
Wages,	1,665 80	
Rent,	5 00	
		$22,518 72
Net gain,		4,449 51
		$26,968 23

Cr.

Produce sold,	$167 93	
Produce consumed,	12,560 55	
Produce on hand,	4,008 75	
Live stock,	5,314 25	
Agricultural implements,	1,500 80	
Team work for construction work and drawing coal,	3,415 95	
		$26,968 23

Poultry Account.

Dr.

To fowl, feed, incubators, etc., on hand Nov. 30, 1910,	$556 95	
To feed and supplies,	311 51	
To net gain,	9 47	
		$877 93

Cr.

By eggs and poultry used,	$611 73	
By fowl, feed and incubators on hand Nov. 30, 1911,	266 20	
		$877 93

SUMMARY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

Real Estate.

138¾ acres tillage,	$22,419 00	
15 acres pasturage,	450 00	
6 acres woodland,	300 00	
90 acres Berlin farm,	1,100 00	
		$24,269 00

Buildings.

Administration building,	$11,100 00	
Lyman and Chauncey hall,	38,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Willow Park,	5,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Oak cottage,	16,000 00	
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00	
Bowlder cottage,	17,000 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
Gables cottage,	9,000 00	
Elms cottage,	22,000 00	
Worcester and Wachusett cottage,	47,000 00	
Store building,	9,800 00	
School building,	43,400 00	
Power station,	23,362 00	
Greenhouse,	2,000 00	
Scale building,	400 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Piggery,	500 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Hen houses,	800 00	
Horse barn and fire station,	7,980 00	
Subways, fire tanks, etc.,	15,268 00	
Farmhouse at Berlin,	3,000 00	
Barns, sheds, etc., at Berlin,	1,500 00	
Tool building at Bowlder,	100 00	
		322,310 00
Amount carried forward,		$346,579 00

Amount brought forward,		$346,579 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Food,	$3,617 43	
Clothing and clothing materials,	12,017 53	
Furnishings,	25,693 52	
Heat, light and power,	1,064 44	
Repairs and improvements,	18,488 70	
Farm, stable and grounds,	14,606 37	
Miscellaneous,	10,738 41	
		86,226 40
		$432,805 40

HENRY L. CHASE,
Appraiser.

Then personally appeared the above named Henry L. Chase, appraiser, who made oath that the foregoing appraisal, made by him is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Before me,

JOSEPH S. GATES,
Justice of the Peace.

A true copy. Attest. ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Lyman School for Boys.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	330	–	330
Number received during the year,	471	–	471
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	466	–	466
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	335	–	335
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year,	324.3	–	324.3
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	40	29	69

Number in Care of the Parole Department.

Number on visiting list of the parole department Dec. 1, 1911,	1,128
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from the parole department,	139
Employees of parole department,	6

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries and wages,	$42,225 33	
2. Clothing,	7,035 28	
3. Subsistence,	19,171 70	
4. Ordinary repairs,	8,130 29	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	31,229 36	
		$107,791 96
Amount carried forward,		$107,791 96

Amount brought forward,		$107,791 96
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	$8,341 20	
2. Personal property expenditures (fire apparatus),	1,805 07	
		10,146 27
Total for institution,		$117,938 23

Expenditures for the Parole Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$6,700 00	
Other expenses,	5,352 41	
Board of boys under fourteen,	7,671 69	
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	670 18	
		20,394 28
Grand total, including parole,		$138,332 51

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): Elmer L. Coffeen.

Executive head of probation department: Walter A. Wheeler.

Appendix D.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

Industrial School for Boys

AT

SHIRLEY.

1910-1911.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The year just passed has been a noteworthy one in the life of the institution. This is, perhaps, most evident in the development of the physical needs of the school.

Two new cottages have been completed and opened and a third cottage remodeled and made available. The capacity of the school has thus been increased from 100 to 180 boys. The walls and roof of the new piggery are up; the small farm cottage has been relocated and remodeled. A good start has been made on the new shop building. All the furniture for the new cottages is made and finished. Much grading about the school grounds is done; over 1,000 feet of water and drain pipe have been laid; there has also been a large amount of repair and improvement work completed.

All this has been done with the fundamental idea of the institution constantly in mind, *i.e.,* that while the boy is receiving a moral and physical training, he should be given at least an elementary knowledge of a trade. A competent instructor acting as foreman can accomplish a perfect piece of work while giving the boys under him definite practice in the trade itself. Actual constructive work has for the boy a much greater interest than any exercises in mere manual training. That this aim is practicable the past year's work shows conclusively. For example, the work of painting the three new cottages, both inside and out, and the finishing of the furniture for the same, was entirely done by the boys in the paint department and their instructor. The furniture itself was made in the cabinet shop under the same conditions. The boys in the blacksmith shop are preparing the reinforcing steel for the new concrete shop building, and have done all the current repair work of the school. Much of the rough carpentering on our new cottage number five and on the new piggery was done by the boys taking general carpentry. The masons have built a brick addition to the creamery, laid concrete floors and foundations, built chimneys, etc.

In fact, the work of the construction department has been so successful, both in the quality of the work turned out and the opportunity given the boys for actual trade experience, that the policy of the State in building its own buildings, utilizing boy labor whenever possible, should undoubtedly be followed in all future development of this institution.

All the cooking and baking in the institution is done by boys who have chosen this as their trade and while working under their instructor, — the chef. The tailor is turning out well-trained apprentices while making much of the clothing.

An important phase of the school life is the work of the farm. About 40 acres of wild land have been turned to pasture and 20 acres reclaimed for tillage. The apple trees, that were in bad shape when the State took over the property, have been pruned and reheaded. The process has been severe, but will in the end give better fruit and more of it. The stock is in good condition and is supplying all the milk, butter, poultry and pork products for the school. Drought did much to lessen the value of our field and garden products. However, all the vegetables, except some potatoes, and all the fruit have been supplied from the farm. About a ton of apple butter and jelly were made. These are healthful and make an economical substitute for butter, as only windfalls, formerly a total loss, were used. Two thousand quarts of canned fruit, 25 barrels of pickles, 10 barrels of salted green beans and 50 bushels of shell beans will add inexpensive variety to the winter's diet.

The lumber on the State property is rapidly coming to the point where it may be used for building purposes. Forty thousand feet are already cut and milled. There is also an abundance of fire wood, 200 cords being used last year.

The farm work is being made more attractive, more definite and more profitable to the boy by having him specialize in the various departments. In other words, if a boy chooses dairying then dairying he must follow; if gardening and poultry, then he should stick to that and make himself master of it. In this way the boy will be more interested in his work and able to get a better place when he leaves the school. There is a great opening in dairy work at the present time, and a boy who is capable of doing up-to-date creamery work can earn good pay. There are also good openings in market gardening, fruit and poultry lines. A particular effort is made to interest in the farm work boys who have no homes and boys who have homes to which they should not return.

The following table indicates the disposition of boys in the work of the school. When the school is up to its limit of 180 boys, as it will be in a week or two, the number classed as laborers will be 52.

Occupations of the Boys in the School.

Housework and general care of institution,			31
Laborers, grading, cutting wood, etc.,			31
Receiving definite trade instruction, distributed as follows: —			
Bakery,		4	
Barbering,		2	
Blacksmith department,		8	
Cabinet making and milling, furniture, etc.,		6	
Carpentry, general carpenter work, shingling, etc.,		12	
Cobbler shop, repairing,		2	
Central kitchen, range cooking,		5	
Farm department: —			
Dairy work, milking and general dairy work, butter making, etc.,	8		
Garden and poultry, general work in caring for fruit, vegetables and poultry,	8		
Teamsters, doing farm team work, carting freight and supplies, grading, etc.,	4		
General farming, including raising and handling crops, care of piggery, etc.,	10		
	—	30	
Hospital, duties those of assistant to nurse and school physician,		2	
Laundry, washing and ironing,		5	
Mason department, cement and brick work in connection with new buildings, general repairing, etc.,		6	
Office, clerical and other assistance,		2	
Paint department, inside and outside painting of buildings, furniture work, glass setting, carriage and sign painting,		8	
Tailor department, including sewing room, making and repairing clothing,		7	
		—	99
			161

It is expected that the new shops when equipped will allow more boys to get actual trade training in blacksmith work, carpentry, etc. Indeed, if the aim of the school is to be realized, all should be given a chance at a definite place in the world's work.

When first committed three ideas are clearly placed before the boy: first, he must learn to play the game according to the rules of society (about 70 per cent. are committed for larceny); second, every effort is made to have him see the need of ambition based on a definite plan; and third, the concrete means to both these ends is offered in the opportunity to learn a trade. His course through the school is explained to him thus.

He is to begin by getting into the hard work, — cutting wood, pouring concrete, digging trenches, etc. He must make good at this sort of thing; that is, he must learn to put out the same amount of effort in a day as would be required of him in open competition, doing it cheerfully and taking his orders without resentment. Most of those who come to us are lazy and impudent, "fresh," as they term it, and it takes from two to three months for the average boy to get where he can be passed on to the housework.

This is done under the cottage matrons, and every boy must do his share. In the eight or ten weeks required of him the value of cleanliness is impressed on the boy, and he has a chance to show that he can work without the compelling force of a man over him and because in part, at least, he can drive himself.

During the four or five months now spent in the institution, and considered as the preparatory period, the lad has been studied by those over him; his home has been investigated, and he and his parents have been consulted, to the end that he be wisely started in that line of work for which he is best fitted.

The remaining ten months to a year, working six to eight hours per day, leaves time to give him sufficient knowledge of his trade to make him worth his living and a fair competitor of the boy whose early training has been more fortunate. It is intended that he will complete his apprenticeship while on parole and reach majority a journeyman worker.

The most that can be expected of some boys is that they will be fairly reliable laborers. These require the greatest care to develop a self-respecting desire to earn an honest living.

The plan as outlined above has been gradually developed, and its appeal to the boys is shown by the fact that nearly all of those who have been at the school eight to ten months can be depended upon to go about the work of the day without guard and with the same spirit as is required of successful workmen anywhere.

We have no adequate provision for the play time that every boy should have. But there is kept running through the conscious, serious effort of the school life every possible chance for good, clean fun; baseball and track athletics in the summer, football in the fall, skating and coasting in the winter. Two debating clubs are planned, and the annual minstrel show and the school band are sources of great interest.

In the academic department boys are classified as follows: —

High school,	13	
Grammar grades: —		
A class, eighth and ninth grades,	24	
B class, sixth and seventh grades,	43	
C class, fourth and fifth grades,	56	
Illiterates,	6	
Number of boys in school,	—	142
Recent commitments, not classified,		19
		161

Number of boys attending school regularly ten hours per week,	118
Number of boys attending school regularly four hours per week, high school,	24
	142

This means that all boys under high school attainment receive thirty-four hours per week of industrial work and ten hours training in the school of letters, and that all those of high school grade receive forty hours industrial and four hours academic work.

The parole work of the school has been attended to largely by Mr. F. L. Whitcomb, one of the detail officers of the institution. The number on the visiting list — 94 — is now so great as to take all of one man's time. The parole list will rapidly increase, as there are 60 to be paroled during the next six months. Following is a summary of the results for the year: —

Number of boys on parole Nov. 30, 1910,		60	
Number of boys paroled in year ending Nov. 30, 1911,		48	
			108
Died,		2	
Penitentiary in Canada,		1	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory by courts,		4	
Returned to the school and not released: —			
For serious fault,	5		
Not serious,	2		
		7	
			14
On visiting list Dec. 1, 1911,			94

Thirteen of those now on the visiting list are living out of the State.

Of the 48 boys paroled this year, 38 were placed in their homes and 10 were placed at work elsewhere.

The occupation of 8 boys on parole is unknown, that of the remainder is as follows: —

Mill (textile),	9	Canvassing,	3
Garage,	1	Clerk,	1
Teamster,	6	Machinist,	6
Farm,	7	Lumber yard,	2
Theatre,	3	Music store,	1
Grocery store,	2	Salesman,	2
Music factory,	1	United States navy,	2
Shoe shop,	3	Carpenter,	3
Longshoreman,	1	Laundry,	1
Tannery,	2	Cook,	2
Paper mill,	1	Suspender factory,	2
Bowling alley,	2	Plumber,	5
Painter,	3	Market,	1
Chauffeur,	1	Tinsmith,	2
Gingham mill,	1	Shipper,	1
Hospital,	1	Baker,	1
Hostler,	1	Woolen mill,	2
Mason,	1	Jewelry,	1
Blacksmith,	1	Railroad,	1

In conclusion it is worthy of note that the record of the 108 boys paroled from the school shows that 90 may fairly be classed as doing well. Considering the fact that the institution is new and scarcely organized, and not yet fully equipped, this result is encouragement enough to warrant careful development along the lines already laid down. The institution is, as it should be, a school from the carefully guided life of which a boy may safely pass to the greater freedom of parole in the open community.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The following physician's report of the Industrial School for Boys for the year ending Nov. 30, 1911, is submitted.

The health of the inmates throughout the year has been generally good. Considering the previous poor health, indoor life and poor hygienic environment of a large number of the boys committed, it is very gratifying to observe, under regular habits, plain wholesome food and plenty of outdoor exercise, a rapid improvement in health and physique.

The two most common ailments with which we have to contend are constipation, with its attendant evils, and tonsillitis. The former complaint is undoubtedly due to carelessness on the part of the boys to attend to one of the most important functions of the body, and is remedied by giving them proper instruction. The latter disease is, in my opinion, due to two causes: one, the fact of the boys being continually in close communication with each other; the other, the sudden change from indoor to outdoor life that occurs in so many cases.

During the year 4 cases of appendicitis were sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital, 3 of which required an operation. In the other case the operation was postponed. Two other patients were sent to the same hospital, 1 for operation for hernia, and 1 for cellulitis of neck, due to tonsillitis infection.

Two boys were transferred to State insane hospitals, one to Worcester and one to Westborough. Four boys were sent to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1 for mastoiditis and 3 for middle ear disease.

One hundred and thirty-nine boys were examined upon their admission to the school and before admission to a cottage, the examination being very thorough and including a urinary examination. Every effort is made to get a complete medical history and detect any pathological tendency. In this way 3 boys having valvular heart disease, due to rheumatic fever, were detected and their work regulated accordingly.

There have been no cases of contagious disease, with the exception of a case of scabies and several cases of pediculosis, which were promptly taken care of and cured.

Our hospital is in charge of an efficient male trained nurse, but is wholly inadequate in size and convenience. The enlargement of the hospital and the erection of an isolation ward is very strongly recommended.

A daily visit is made to the school by the physician, and when anything of a serious nature is present additional visits are made. The total number of treatments at the hospital for all causes during the year was 3,835, of which number only 82 were confined for more extensive treatment.

We have installed a dentist's chair and dental engine in the hospital, and now need a complete set of dental instruments to accommodate the large number of boys whose teeth need attention.

The dentist, Dr. E. B. Butterfield, since the first of August has made 239 fillings and 42 extractions.

The excellent location of the school has undoubtedly, in a large measure, contributed to the good health of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.,
School Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

Table No. 1. — *Number received and leaving the School for the Year ending Nov. 30, 1911.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1910,	99	
Committed during the year,	131	
Received from Massachusetts Reformatory,	5	
Paroled boys returned,	19	
Returned from Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	4	
Runaways prior to Dec. 1, 1910, returned,	3	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	6	
Returned from Massachusetts Reformatory,	3	
		270
Paroled,	48	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	14	
Transferred to Lyman School,	13	
Transferred to Westborough State Hospital,	1	
Transferred to Worcester State Hospital,	1	
Unreturned escapes,	9	
Returned paroled boys placed,	7	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital,	7	
Taken to Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	4	
Granted leave of absence,	5	
		109
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1911,		161

TABLE 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Paroled.	Transferred.	Average Number.
December,	11	14	–	98.51
January,	12	10	–	94.87
February,	10	2	2	95.78
March,	17	5	2	95.60
April,	13	2	1	97.20
May,	16	1	2	101.58
June,	24	2	–	116.66
July,	17	3	2	125.22
August,	14	3	5	128.38
September,	35	3	11	132.53
October,	19	2	4	144.00
November,	20	1	–	154.87
Totals,	208	48	29	115.43

TABLE No. 3. — *Nativity of Parents of Boys committed.*

Both parents born in the United States,	38
Both parents foreign born,	65
Father foreign born and mother native,	14
Mother foreign born and father native,	15
Father native born and mother unknown,	3
Mother native born and father unknown,	1
Father foreign born and mother unknown,	1
Mother foreign born and father unknown,	2
	139

Nativity of Boys committed.

Born in the United States,	125
Canada and the Provinces,	6
Russia,	5
Brazil,	1
Denmark,	1
Ireland,	1
	139

TABLE No. 4. — *Authority for Commitments.*

By district court,	74
police court,	29
juvenile court,	14
superior court,	13
Massachusetts Reformatory,	5
State Board of Charity,	2
United States court,	1
trial justice,	1
Total,	139

TABLE No. 5. — *Commitments by Counties.*

Middlesex,	35
Suffolk,	34
Worcester,	16
Essex,	13
Hampden,	11
Bristol,	8
Norfolk,	5
Plymouth,	5
Berkshire,	4
Franklin,	4
Hampshire,	2
Barnstable,	2
Total,	139

TABLE No. 6. — *Causes for Commitment.*

Larceny,	60
Breaking and entering,	29
Stubbornness,	29
Assault,	3
Vagrancy,	3
Wayward child,	3
Drunkenness,	3
Cruelty to animals,	1
Disturbing the peace,	1
Idle and disorderly conduct,	1
Attempted larceny,	1
Malicious mischief,	2
Forgery,	1
Robbery,	1
Conspiracy to break and enter post office,	1
	139

Table No. 7. — *Domestic Conditions of Boys when committed.*

Had both parents living, own or step,	127
father only,	12
mother only,	23
both parents dead,	9
stepfather,	9
stepmother,	13
intemperate father,	23
intemperate mother,	4
parents separated,	14
members of the family had been arrested or imprisoned,	31
parents owning residence,	20
not attended school within one year,	38
not attended school within two years,	50
not attended school within three years,	35
been arrested before,	82
been inmates of other institutions,	42
used intoxicating liquor,	9
used tobacco,	112

Table No. 8. — *Ages of Boys when committed to the School and Average Length of Time remaining in School.*[1]

15–16 years,	52
16–17 years,	55
17–18 years,	31
Believed to be over 18 years of age,	1
	139

Average length of time in school, 15¼ months.

Table No. 9. — *Showing Literacy of Boys committed to the School.*

In 1st grade,	2
In 2d grade,	1
In 3d grade,	3
In 4th grade,	8
In 5th grade,	19
In 6th grade,	20
In 7th grade,	30
In 8th grade,	27
In 9th grade,	23
In high school,	6
	139

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[1] The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1911: —

Cash Account.

Balance Dec. 1, 1910,			$1,299 42

Receipts.

Institution Receipts.			
Sales: —			
Clothing and materials,	$26 28		
Farm, stable and grounds: —			
Cows and calves,	25 00		
Pigs and hogs,	30 00		
Hides,	3 00		
Vegetables,	113 04		
Sundries, milk, etc.,	774 85		
		$972 17	
Miscellaneous receipts: —			
Interest on bank balances,	$51 62		
Sundries,	12 27		
		63 89	
			1,036 06
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.			
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance of 1910,		$725 00	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),		2,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1911,		45,832 21	
			48,557 21
Special appropriations,			38,234 56
Total,			$89,127 25

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		$1,036 06
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1910,	$2,024 42	
Eleven months' schedules, 1911,	45,832 21	
November advances,	1,140 34	
		48,996 97
Amount carried forward,		$50,033 03

Amount brought forward,		$50,033 03
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules,	$38,099 41	
Less advances, last year's report,	135 15	
		38,234 56
Balance, Nov. 30, 1911,		
In bank,	$817 35	
In office,	42 31	
		859 66
Total,		$89,127 25

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, $48,150, plus deficiency, $0.69,	$48,150 69
Expenses (as analyzed below),	48,150 69

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —		
General administration,	$5,301 75	
Medical service,	300 00	
Teaching,	616 24	
Ward service (male),	3,620 07	
Ward service (female),	1,793 73	
Repairs and improvements,	3,590 36	
Farm, stable and grounds,	4,493 87	
		$19,716 02
Food: —		
Butter,	$119 83	
Butterine,	20 40	
Beans,	265 22	
Bread and crackers,	60 28	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	258 58	
Cheese,	31 56	
Flour,	2,390 09	
Fish,	495 66	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	109 38	
Meats,	600 81	
Molasses and syrup,	255 98	
Sugar,	712 31	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	305 89	
Vegetables,	180 16	
Sundries,	767 04	
		6,573 19
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$1,689 94	
Clothing,	1,294 31	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	92 72	
Furnishing goods,	900 16	
Hats and caps,	51 28	
Leather and shoe findings,	138 92	
Sundries,	10 88	
		4,178 21
Amount carried forward,		$30,467 42

Amount brought forward,		$30,467 42
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	$143 66	
Brushes, brooms,	141 47	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	8 25	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	231 67	
Furniture and upholstery,	36 35	
Kitchen furnishings,	174 25	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	7 52	
Sundries,	76 91	
		820 08
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$3,266 43	
Freight on coal,	292 94	
Gasoline,	12 85	
Oil,	80 91	
Sundries,	79 22	
		3,732 35
Repairs and improvements: —		
Doors, sashes, etc.,	$4 20	
Electrical work and supplies,	198 07	
Hardware,	181 72	
Lumber,	160 99	
Machinery, etc.,	254 65	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	228 07	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	282 76	
Roofing and materials,	3 88	
Sundries,	166 78	
		1,481 12
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	$200 77	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	112 75	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,104 59	
Hay, grain, etc.,	3,597 02	
Harnesses and repairs,	52 77	
Other live stock,	39 99	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	302 64	
Sundries,	269 56	
		5,680 09
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$4 75	
Chapel services and entertainments,	940 10	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	491 96	
Gratuities, parole expenses,	521 04	
Hose, etc.,	34 53	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	184 31	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	6 75	
Postage,	234 73	
Printing annual report,	69 69	
Return of runaways,	395 80	
Soap and laundry supplies,	259 92	
Stationery and office supplies,	348 88	
School books and school supplies,	257 22	
Amount carried forward,		$42,181 06

Amount brought forward,		$42,181 06
Miscellaneous — *Con.*		
Travel and expenses (officials),	451 24	
Telephone and telegraph,	374 38	
Water,	877 84	
Sundries,	516 49	
		5,969 63
Total expenses for maintenance,		$48,150 69

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1910,		$31,004 50
Appropriations for fiscal year,		34,450 00
Total,		$65,454 50
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	$38,234 56	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	29	
		38,234 85
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,		$27,219 65

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$859 66	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	1,140 34	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account November, 1911, schedule,	2,318 48	
		$4,318 48

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	$4,318 48

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Two new cottages,	Res. 1910, chap. 150	$31,000 00	$28,810 12	$30,305 62	$694 38
Furnishing brick building,	Res. 1910, chap. 136	1,500 00	1,499 88	1,499 88	12[1]
Piggery,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	1,150 00	718 40	718 40	431 60
Telephone system,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	500 00	500 00	500 00	–
Moving and resetting cottage,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	400 00	370 00	370 00	30 00
Steam heating system,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	600 00	599 83	599 83	17[1]
Lighting and power,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	31,500 00	5,736 33	5,736 33	25,763 67
Sidewalks,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	300 00	–	–	300 00
		$66,950 00	$38,234 56	$39,730 06	$27,219 65

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. CAMPBELL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

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[1] Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REAL ESTATE.

10 acres school grounds, at $75,	$750 00	
250 acres woodland, at $20,	5,000 00	
125 acres pasturage, at $20,	2,500 00	
125 acres tillage, at $30,	3,750 00	
120 acres mowing, at $45,	5,400 00	
260 acres miscellaneous, at $10,	2,600 00	
Sewer and water systems,	11,404 77	
Total real estate valuation,		$31,404 77

BUILDINGS.

Cottage No. 1,	$12,000 00	
Cottage No. 2,	6,000 00	
Cottage No. 3,	5,000 00	
Cottage No. 4,	12,000 00	
Cottage No. 5,	13,000 00	
Cottage No. 6,	6,500 00	
Administration building,	10,000 00	
Farmer's house,	1,000 00	
House with brick basement,	1,700 00	
Stone house,	1,000 00	
Workmen's house (south),	200 00	
Dairy house,	1,200 00	
North barn, two silos and shed,	6,200 00	
South barn,	2,500 00	
Horse barn,	1,200 00	
South hen house,	100 00	
Small tool house,	100 00	
Corn house,	100 00	
Blacksmith shop,	800 00	
North wood shed,	300 00	
North tool shed,	700 00	
Windmill,	300 00	
Two hen houses (north),	800 00	
Piggery (new),	1,200 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$83,900 00	$31,404 77

Amounts brought forward,	$83,900 00	$31,404 77
Kitchen and laundry building,	4,500 00	
Chapel,	2,000 00	
Infirmary,	1,500 00	
Ice house,	150 00	
Old evaporation building,	500 00	
Old shop building and sheds,	1,000 00	
Shop building (partly done),	6,500 00	
House (storage purposes),	500 00	
Total building valuation,		100,550 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	$2,952 00	
Blacksmith supplies,	125 00	
Carriages, wagons and agricultural implements,	2,394 50	
Drugs and medicines,	225 00	
Dry goods and sewing machines,	110 00	
Fire apparatus,	380 00	
Fuel,	1,892 50	
Furniture in infirmary and inmates' department,	3,046 50	
Kitchen furnishings,	282 50	
Library,	100 00	
Live stock on farm,	8,167 40	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	4,197 31	
Musical instruments,	500 00	
Other supplies undistributed,	928 10	
Personal property in administration building,	2,560 90	
Produce of farm on hand,	2,974 00	
Provisions and groceries,	1,511 99	
School books and school supplies,	307 98	
School furniture,	272 50	
Ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, furnishing goods, etc.,	2,186 91	
Total personal estate valuation,		35,115 09
Total valuation,		$167,069 86

The above is a fair valuation, according to our best judgment.

HERMAN S. HAZEN,
S. LEROY LONGLEY,
Appraisers.

SHIRLEY, MASS., Nov. 30, 1911.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

1910-1911.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

A most satisfactory and successful year has just come to a close. With it comes a most sincere feeling of gratitude to the loyal and efficient officers who have made success possible. We have with us now a corps of women who have shown the greatest willingness to help in trying situations, the most unceasing devotion to their work, and the greatest loyalty to their superintendent. Good results can be obtained only with the heartiest co-operation of all.

We have had many inconveniences to meet and overcome this year, due largely to overcrowding. Our members reached 302. For several weeks we had 32 more girls than beds, which necessitated placing mattresses on floors, in corridors and rooms, to accommodate these girls. Fortunately, our numbers diminished to some extent before very cold weather.

The plan of having a "receiving cottage" was adopted last February, and has proven most satisfactory. Under this new system a girl is placed, during her first two or three months, in Richardson cottage. Here she becomes acclimated, so to speak, while under closer surveillance than she later receives in another cottage. Many disagreeable habits are corrected at this time, and much training given which is absolutely new to her. Here, also, she is taught to sew by making models, each of which must be considered excellent by her teacher before being accepted and placed in her book of models. This latter she has the satisfaction of keeping when it is finished, to show her mother when she comes to see her, and later to carry away with her. This feeling of possessing her own actual handiwork is very gratifying to a girl.

It takes the average girl two months to finish this book of models. She who finishes in this time has also improved in other respects sufficiently to be transferred to another cottage.

There have been two cases where girls were transferred directly to the honor house.

Some are retained in the receiving cottage longer than two months because of bad behavior or inefficient work. There is an incentive for them to work for a transfer, as they are deprived of many privileges while in the receiving cottage, such as not having parties, baseball teams, or being allowed to walk off the grounds, — all of which pleasures are greatly looked forward to.

The matrons in the other cottages feel that it is of the greatest help to them to get the girls as they now come to them from Richardson, and they see the manifold advantages to the girl herself.

It has been helpful to me, too, as every Sunday night I go to this cottage to talk and read to the girls for an hour. I can in this way get very close to them and learn to know them while they are still new to the institution.

The type of girl received at Lancaster during the past year has been lower morally than previously. It is a rare exception to get a girl who has not been unchaste. Mentally, too, they average below grade, — the former probably resulting from the latter fact. These two things taken together make it harder to bring about desired results. It requires a longer time for the girls to finish their course of training because of their inefficiency, and they do their work far less adequately than they should when the course is supposedly finished.

We still have with us the class which has come to be called here in Massachusetts, the "defective delinquent." Every month one or more such girls become of age, and, because of the lack of a place for their permanent custodial care, these girls are turned adrift to become a menace to the community. Our field-worker, secured from the eugenics bureau, is doing excellent work securing data which we hope will demonstrate the necessity for permanent custodial care of certain cases, and that thereby provision will be made for such.

The religious services have been carried on much as they were last year, the girls all going to the village in the morning, the Catholics attending service in their own church and the

Protestants attending the Unitarian service. At 3 o'clock Sunday afternoons we hold a vesper service in our own chapel which all our girls attend. During the week instruction is given at the school to the Episcopal, Baptist, Catholic and Jewish girls by clergy of the respective churches. During October, 15 girls were confirmed in the Episcopal faith. It was a very impressive and beautiful service held in our little chapel. Of course it will be hard for the girls to live up to the ideals presented, for no matter how strong the desire to live rightly, the nature is weak. And yet I feel that a service of that kind is never lost; for a brief period, at least, they have caught a glimpse of the higher life, and a glimpse must have its elevating influence.

A very dry summer, early frost, and, finally, excessive rain played havoc with our farm. We shall suffer especially from the loss of potatoes, — that so-important article of food, — and shall be forced to buy in large numbers. We secured only 250 bushels against nearly 2,000 of previous years. We have but 107 barrels of apples, and only 175 tons of ensilage. This falling off was in no way avoidable, however, as it was due entirely to the elements. We saved on our pork, having raised and consumed 15,189 pounds.

A long-desired want is about to be realized in the securing of a sufficient water supply for our Bolton cottage. An artesian well has been drilled which furnishes 17 gallons of water per minute. As soon as the work is completed we will have not only the much-needed fire protection, but also sufficient water for health and sanitation.

We are asking once more for a central school building, a need I feel is very urgent. It will not only result in more thorough grading and thus better school work, but it will provide a gymnasium, and make available the present schoolrooms in the cottages for other much-needed purposes.

We have all felt for some time the necessity of electric lights. Besides being a far more adequate means of lighting, it is far safer from fire risks.

A number of general repairs and improvements are being asked for, all of which are very much needed, to keep our splendid institution up to the standard it has set for itself.

It has been a great pleasure to work with the present Board of Trustees, who are most interested and enthusiastic men and women. Their hearty support of, and co-operation with, me has been most gratifying, and I hereby tender to them my most sincere appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

AMY F. EVERALL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The department of probationers from the State Industrial School has been actively engaged during the past year in the work that has fallen to its charge. In June last Miss Mary W. Dewson, the superintendent, was appointed secretary of the minimum wage commission, and was given leave of absence by the trustees, for a period of six months, to enable her to accept this position. Miss Sarah W. Carpenter, head visitor, was appointed acting superintendent in the interim. The vacancy thus caused in the force of visitors was filled by the temporary appointment of Miss Marion G. Noyes, and later of Miss Alice Waugh. With these exceptions, the force of visitors is the same as last year, and in point of efficiency it was never excelled.

During the year just closed the department has had in its charge an average of approximately 300 probationers, the care of whom is about equally divided among the 8 visitors. The large majority of the girls released from the school on parole are placed in homes, most of them within a radius of 25 miles of Boston. It is believed that the girls thus placed receive not only proper surveillance, but kind and sympathetic treatment. The families who have charge of these girls are selected with the utmost care. The number of homes offered has been so largely in excess of the number actually required that the department has been able to select those of the highest character and such as are apart from the most thickly settled communities, in which temptations offer themselves in the greatest numbers. The suburban districts and villages are selected as places of residence in preference to the city streets upon the one hand, or the remote, isolated farming districts upon the other. The department is careful not to place probationers in homes in which a "hired man," or indeed any unmarried man, is a part of the household; or in those in close proximity to another family in which a probationer has been placed.

The department has been glad to note that, during the past year, the average rate of wages which families have been willing to pay to its wards has considerably increased. Such employers have also readily consented to assume the traveling expenses of the girls, thus relieving the State of this heretofore considerable burden.

The girls are taught and encouraged to spend their money judiciously. To make $2 a week, which is the average wage paid to a probationer, pay for clothing, dentistry, medicine, and occasionally a doctor, requires wisdom and management. With the visitor's assistance, however, this is done, and in addition to this, 25 per cent. of the girl's earnings is deposited in the bank to her account. During the past year the savings have amounted to $3,116.54, and together with these there have been $834 received as trust funds. These savings are used only in emergencies, — in cases where a girl is earning small wages and must have extra clothing, and in cases where, through her own misdemeanor, it is necessary to board her temporarily. When a girl is married and wishes extra money for her outfit, or her new home, or when a girl wishes to take up a new line of work and needs the money for preparation, it is also drawn. More than half of the $3,308.67 drawn this year has been drawn for the purpose of returning the money to girls who have attained their majority.

It occasionally happens that girls placed in families grow impatient of restraint, and feel irresistibly the call of the old life from which they have been taken, and which we would be glad to have them forget. It is no uncommon thing for us to receive the information, even in the dead of night, that a girl has run away from her place. In such cases we do not regard ourselves as relieved of the care and responsibility of the probationer. She is followed and often within twenty-four hours is apprehended. If she should not be found at once, the return to the old habits or the old haunts often betrays her, and she falls into the hands of the police in fresh disgrace. Girls who thus violate their parole are almost invariably returned to the school at Lancaster.

It is the work of our visitors to visit their charges with sufficient frequency to form an intimate acquaintance with their character and individual dispositions and, above all, to encourage them in all ways to higher aspirations and to a greater measure of self-respect.

The visitor also endeavors to assure herself that the families in which the girls are placed are composed of persons of broad sympathies, who will take a real interest in, and encourage, their charges in all right living.

An important and difficult part of the work, and one for which, it seems to us, adequate provision has not been made, is the care and disposition of a considerable class of girls who may be said to be upon the border line of the region devoted to the feeble-minded. Such girls, and they are by no means few, cannot be classed among the actually insane or feeble-minded and so be eligible for admission to institutions such as those at Westborough or Waverley. They are, however, far from normal, and they constitute, as a class, the most perplexing problem with which we are obliged to deal.

The plan has been adopted of assigning a girl committed to the school at Lancaster at once, upon commitment, to the charge of one of the visitors of this department. The visitor makes an occasional visit to such a girl while at the school, thus forming her acquaintance and gaining her confidence. Not only this, but she also visits the members of the family of the girl, makes herself acquainted with their character and habits, and learns all possible concerning them, which may have a bearing upon the life and character of the girl herself. The visitor also acquaints herself, so far as is possible, with the names and addresses of other relatives, or intimate friends, of the girl. All this information is of the greatest value to the visitor, not only after the girl shall have left the school on parole and come more definitely into her charge, but also in case of the absconding of the girl from the home in which she has been placed.

Not all of the probationers in our charge are kept in homes until their minority terms are past. It is the policy of this department to encourage girls to right living and to self-respect by allowing those who may be capable of work more congenial to them than domestic service to engage in other employments. Some of these are employed at dressmaking; two are members of hospital training classes. If a girl shall evince any desire for education every facility is provided her. We have at present 6 such girls, who are engaged in housework, with the understanding that they shall be allowed sufficient time to prepare their lessons and attend school. Two of these are now members of high school classes, and another is studying at a well-known academy. These promise well for the future.

It frequently happens that girls under our charge form acquaintances with young men, who visit them with a view to marriage. The visitor inquires concerning the character of the young man and his ability to earn a livelihood and support a family.

It has occasionally happened that a girl on parole has shown such commendable progress in her efforts to do well that she is recommended to the trustees for honorable discharge. Five such instances have occurred during the past year. One of these five girls made such an excellent record that I cannot refrain from quoting it. She was admitted to parole in January, 1908, and she evinced such a desire and determination to live a good life that she was allowed to return to her home, that she might assist her family, who were in need of her aid. This seems to have been a case of a girl whose character was well formed, but who had been unfortunate in her choice of companions. Her family are worthy, though poor, people. By her industry and energy she has not only retrieved her own injured reputation, but has also done much towards the upbuilding of her family. Her attentions to her invalid mother have done much to improve her mother's health; by her earnings she has been able to remove the family into much better quarters, in a more respectable neighborhood; she has refurnished the home in comfort and good taste. The father, who has been in a hospital suffering from the results of an accident, has been provided with money for his home journey, and has been promised care in his convalescence. To these comforts the probationer has added the luxury of a piano, on which she is taking lessons at her own expense.

This is, of course, an exceptional case, but this case alone serves as a proof of the value of the parole system in the management of wayward girls. The subjoined tables will give some details of the work of this department and its results.

The work of our office during the past year, exclusive of volunteer assistance, is outlined in the following statement: —

Girls taken to new places,	359	times.
Girls seen in places,	1,849	times.
Girls seen in their homes,	214	times.
Girls seen elsewhere,	1,160	times.
Girls escorted,	732	times.
Work hunted with girls,	44	times.
Work found, other than housework,	12	times.
Boarding places found for working girls or maternity cases,	31	
Shopping with girls,	177	times.
Homes visited with girls,	23	times.
Funerals attended with girls,	4	
Weddings arranged,	3	
Hospital cases,	167	
Girls taken to physicians,	74	times.
Girls taken to dentists,	50	times.
Legal cases,	6	
Court cases,	25	
Girl entered at the House of the Good Shepherd,	1	
Runaways hunted,	57	
Runaways found, not counting those found by police,	47	
Visits at the industrial school,	106	
Parents and relatives seen,	706	times.
Lovers and husbands seen,	98	times.
Homes reported on,	134	
Places reported on,	339	
Employers seen at the office,	400	times.
Other people interviewed,	1,339	times.
Girls, applicants for girls, and others visited but out,	219	times.
Errands, finding trunks, shopping, depositing savings, etc.,	529	
New volunteer visitors enlisted,	3	

Our expenses for the year were as follows: —

Salaries,		$7,844 43	
Traveling expenses (officers),		2,517 55	
Office expenses: —			
Rent (including gas and cleaning),	$382 78		
Salaries of office employees,	1,390 83		
Telephone,	631 45		
Supplies,	550 81		
Safe,	118 75		
Miscellaneous,	7 25		
		3,081 87	
Total expended for visiting,			$13,443 85
Traveling expenses (girls),		$882 13	
Clothing,		340 48	
Board,[1]		760 58	
Hospitals, medicine, etc.,[2]		349 18	
Returning runaways, baby's funeral, tuition, etc.,		56 87	
Total expended for girls,			2,389 24
			$15,833 09

In conclusion the acting superintendent desires to thank the individual members of the Board of Trustees for their invariable kindness and consideration toward her during the past five months in the perplexing situation in which she was unexpectedly placed.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH WALCOTT CARPENTER,
Acting Superintendent of Probationers.

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[1] Of the $760.58 spent for board, $638.94 was for maternity cases and $121.64 for others.

[2] Of the $349.18 spent for hospitals, medicine, etc., $196.28 was for maternity cases and $126.40 for others.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1911, is respectfully submitted.

At the hospital the work has been carried on as in previous years; a large number of girls come and go every day, — many with slight ailments, a few with more serious complaints. There is a constantly increasing number who come to the school in poor physical condition, and who require treatment for long periods of time; many of these are feeble-minded or hysterical, and are kept back for this reason. Recently there has been an epidemic of tonsillitis in one of the houses, which soon subsided under preventive measures. There have been more cases requiring surgical treatment than heretofore. We are indebted to the various institutions for their willing co-operation in receiving these cases for advice and treatment.

Dr. D. F. O'Connor has made 26 visits to the school, and has examined the eyes, ears, noses and throats of all new commitments and others referred to him. He has removed the tonsils and adenoids of all who would be benefited by this operation, has prescribed glasses for those requiring them and given such other treatment as was necessary.

Dr. E. T. Fox has been at the school two half days each week. He has cleaned, filled, straightened and treated the teeth of the girls; thus the general health has been benefited as well as their personal appearance.

At Fay cottage the work has progressed as expected, and results have been satisfactory so far as treatment is concerned. No definite arrangement has as yet been made for the bacteriological work. Until some provision for this work is made the treatment of the specific cases cannot be carried out as intelligently as would otherwise be possible. All of the rooms at the house have been occupied by girls who needed to be under special precaution. I think the house has proved its usefulness and become a necessity in the operation of the school.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Number of physician's visits to school,	328
Number of girls seen by physician,	1,793
Number of visits, out-patients,	3,250
Number of days patients spent in hospital,	1,863
Number of treatments given at Fay,[1]	6,885
Number detained at Fay,[1]	30
Number committed to Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded and transferred,	2
Number committed as above but not transferred,	4
Number committed to Worcester State Hospital,	4
Number committed to Westborough Insane Hospital,	1
Number of surgical cases treated at Clinton Hospital,	8
Number transferred to Tewksbury,	9
Number of surgical cases treated at Massachusetts General Hospital,	3
Number sent to Boston Dispensary for treatment, tests and advice,	4

Work done by Dr. O'Connor: —

Vision tests,	130
Refraction advised,	68
Refraction done,	59
Prescriptions for glasses,	52
Eye diseases treated,	20

Ear Cases.

Number examined,	140
Ear treatments,	76

Nose and Throat Cases.

Number examined,	164
Number treated,	48
Operations for tonsils and adenoids,	51

---

[1] Fay cottage, where specific diseases are treated.

Work done by Dr. Fox: —

Amalgam fillings,	885
Cement fillings,	284
Treatments,	87
Abscesses prevented,	38
Extractions,	182
Gas administrations,	88
Cleansing,	112
Logan crowns,	14
Gold crowns,	1
Gutta-percha fillings,	18
Partial plates,	1
Regulating cases,	2

Considerable time has been spent on the two regulating cases and good results attained.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. BECKLEY,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

TABLE I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of the State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Nov. 30, 1910,		247
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,		393
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1910,		640
Since committed,		109
		749
Attained majority,	92	
"Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct,	5	
Total who passed out of custody,		97
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1911,		652
Net increase within the year,		12

TABLE II.

Showing Status, Nov. 30, 1911, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being All those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.[1]

On probation with relatives,[2]	34	
On probation with relatives out of Massachusetts and not visited,	15	
On probation in families, earning wages,[3]	154	
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	6	
At public school or other school, self-supporting,[4]	6	
Boarded out,[5]	7	
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	31	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,[6]	32	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison this year,	2	
Discharged from School for the Feeble-minded,	3	
Discharged from Insane Hospital,	3	
		293

---

[1] Three hundred and ninety had been on probation for part or all of the year. Average number on probation department's lists, 342.

[2] Mother with baby, 3.

[3] Mothers with babies, 11; maternity cases, 2.

[4] Occasional help with clothing.

[5] Maternity cases, 2; mothers with babies, 5.

[6] Two escaped from the school, never having been on probation; 5 were at home; 22 were in places; one ran from State Hospital; 2 ran from other work. Seventeen ran away this year and 15 in former years.

TABLE II — *Concluded.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1911,		297
In other institutions: —		
Hospital,	8[1]	
Insane hospital, sent former years,	8	
Insane hospital, sent since Nov. 30, 1910,[2]	5	
Insane hospital, formerly at School for the Feeble-minded,	3	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent former years,	31	
House of Good Shepherd,	1	
Reformatory Prison, sent since Nov. 30, 1910,	6	
		62
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1911,		652

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

In the school Nov. 30, 1910,		247	
Since committed,		109	
			356
Recalled to school: —	Individual Girls.[3]		
For change of place,	8	10	
From accompanying officer,	–	1	
For a visit,	23	29	
From a visit to her home,	2	3	
On account of illness,	7	9	
From hospital,	5	12	
From School for the Feeble-minded,	2	2	
For observation for feeble-mindedness,	12	12	
For running away or planning to run away,[4]	18	20	
For larceny,	2	2	
Because unsatisfactory,	12	15	
Because in danger of immoral conduct,[5]	13	13	
For immoral conduct,[6]	43	47	
			[7] 175
	147		
			531

---

[1] Seven of these are maternity cases, 3 of them never having been on probation.

[2] One was on probation three years, four months, twenty-three days. One was on probation eight months, six days. One was on probation one month, twenty-eight days. Two were never on probation.

[3] Counting each individual under the most serious cause for her return during the year.

[4] Ran away from the school, 8; from places, 8; from place to home, 1; from the State Hospital, 1; for planning to run, 2.

[5] While in places, 2; while a runaway from place, 6; while a runaway from home, 2; at home, 3.

[6] While a runaway from the school, 11; from places, 19; from home, 1; in places, 11; at home, 5.

[7] Recalled girls: 122 girls were recalled once within the year; 23 twice; 1 three times; 1 four times.

TABLE III — *Concluded.*

Released from school: —		
On probation to parents or relatives,	23	
On probation at work other than housework,	3	
On probation to other families for wages,	128	
To attend school,	1	
To accompany officer,	1	
To board,	1	
For a visit home,	3	
From a visit to the school,	22	
Ran away from the Industrial School,	18	
Transferred to a hospital,	19	
Committed to School for the Feeble-minded,	2	
Transferred to Insane Hospital,	5	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	7	
Became of age at the school,	1	
		[1] 234
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1911,		297

[1] Released girls: 181 were released once within the year; 23 twice; 1 three times; 1 four times.

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

In places: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
2[1] girls,	–	2	4 girls,	2	–
1[1] girl,	–	3	2 girls,	2	1
1[1] girl,	–	5	1 girl,	2	3
1 girl,	1	–	3 girls,	2	4
2 girls,	1	2	2 girls,	2	5
1 girl,	1	3	2 girls,	2	6
4 girls,	1	4	6 girls,	2	7
2 girls,	1	5	2 girls,	2	8
3 girls,	1	6	2 girls,	2	10
2 girls,	1	7	2 girls,	2	11
2 girls,	1	8	1 girl,	3	4
6 girls,	1	10	1 girl,	4	3
2 girls,	1	11	1 girl,	4	8
			1 girl,	4	9
29 girls, under 2 years.			30 girls, 2 years and over.		

59 girls, on an average[2] of 2 years, 2 months.

---

[1] Were committed pregnant.

[2] Not including those who were committed pregnant.

TABLE IV — *Concluded.*

With relatives: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1 girl,	–	9	2 girls,	1	8
1 girl,	–	10	2 girls,	2	3
1 girl,	1	3	1 girl,	3	2
2 girls,	1	5	1 girl,	4	1
2 girls,	1	6			

13 girls, on an average of 1 year, 10 months, 13 days.

TABLE V.

Showing Length of Time outisde the School of All Girls breaking down during the Year who were out on Probation for the First Time and had been out Less than Twelve Months.

Recalled for immoral conduct: —

1 girl under 1 month.
1 girl over 1 month.
2 girls over 2 months.
4 girls over 3 months.
3 girls over 4 months.
1 girl over 5 months.
1 girl over 6 months.
1 girl over 7 months.
1 girl over 8 months.
1 girl over 9 months.
1 girl over 10 months.
3 girls over 11 months.

20[1]

Recalled because in danger of immoral conduct: —

1 girl over 4 months.
1 girl over 5 months.
2 girls over 7 months.
1 girl over 11 months.

5[2]

Immoral conduct but not returned: —

1 girl over 3 months.
1 girl over 6 months.
1 girl over 7 months.
2 girls over 8 months.
1 girl over 9 months.
2 girls over 10 months.
2 girls over 11 months.

10[3]

Runaways from the school returned and had been immoral. At large for: —

2 girls, 1 day.
2 girls, 2 days.
1 girl, 11 days.
3 girls, 20 days.
1 girl over 2 months.
1 girl over 5 months.
1 girl over 1 year.

11[4]

---

[1] One was at home; 7 were in places; 10 had run away from places; 2 had run from home.

[2] Two were at home; 1 was in a place; 2 had run from places.

[3] One was at home; 7 were in places; 2 had run from places.

[4] All were in places.

TABLE V — *Concluded.*

Ran away and have not been found: —
2 girls over 2 months.
1 girl over 3 months.
1 girl over 8 months.
—
4[1]

Recalled for running away from her place: —
1 girl over 6 months.
—
1

---

[1] All were in places.

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Relocations[1] of Girls during the Year.

75 were relocated once.
45 were relocated twice.
28 were relocated three times.
11 were relocated four times.
3 were relocated five times.
1 was relocated 6 times.
—
163 were relocated 314 times in all.

---

[1] Not counting those who went home, or to institutions, hospitals, etc., or the 59 who were placed on probation in a family for the first time within the year, including 2 new commitments both of which were maternity cases.

Of 154 girls in places Nov. 30, 1911, 43 had been in same place throughout the year.

TABLE VII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Assisting mother or relative,	4	Factory, shoe,	1
Attendant in hospital,	3	tag,	3
Bead bags at home,	1	underclothing,	3
Book bindery,	1	whip,	1
Cashier, department store,	1	Housekeeper for father,	2
Clerk,	2	Housework by the day,	2
Dressmaking,	5	Mill, cotton,	2
Factory, barbers' coats,	2	Nurse in training,	1
belt,	1	Nurse maid,	1
box,	2	Newspaper stand,	1
brush,	1	Packer in store,	1
candy,	2	Shirtwaist factory,	1
electric lamp,	1		
rubber,	1	Total,	[1]46

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[1] Including those coming of age this year.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received from savings to credit of 180 girls, from Nov. 30, 1910, to Nov. 30, 1911,	$3,116 54
Cash received in trust to credit of 5 girls,	834 00
	$3,950 54
By 501 deposits in savings banks,	3,950 54
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 170 girls from Nov. 30, 1910, to Nov. 30, 1911,	3,308 67
By cash paid on 345 occasions,	3,308 67

TABLE IX.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Year.

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding or start housekeeping,	3	$75 37
Piano for own home,	1	25 79
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	27	135 66
Dentists,	14	115 56
Clothing,	65	515 11
Board while convalescing,	3	18 00
Expenses while out of work,	4	15 20
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone,	22	25 40
Board during relocations paid by girls, when the fault was theirs or when they were meeting all their expenses,	48	144 88
To repay for money and articles stolen,	3	20 98
To help at home,	2	20 00
Funeral expenses,	1	131 05
Died, account transferred to father,	1	172 02
Of age,	57	1,681 82
	251	$3,096 84
Trust accounts drawn for board and clothing of children, doctor's bills, etc.,	8	211 83
	259[1]	$3,308 67

---

[1] One hundred and seventy individuals, some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE X.

Showing the Conduct of the 97 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.

Summary.

Living respectably, . . .	55,	or 56 per cent.	or 66 per cent.
Having behaved badly, . . .	21,	or 22 per cent.	or 25 per cent.
Conduct unknown, . . .	7,	or 7 per cent.	or 8 per cent.
Conduct not classifiable,[1] . .	14,	or 14 per cent.	

In Detail.

Living respectably group, 55.

Married, 20. Living with husband, 17. Husband deserted, 2 (one works at housework; one cleans office buildings). Out of State, 1 (separated from husband, living with her parents).

Single, 35. At home, 19. Doing housework, 8 (of whom 1 had been tried at home unsatisfactorily; 2 of the 8 went home when of age). Doing work other than housework, 8.

Had been returned to the school for immorality, 7 of the 55.

Once returned, 5: from places, 3; as runaway from places, 2.

Twice returned, 1; as runaway from place.

Three times returned, 1; as runaway from place.

Had illegitimate children, 8 of the 55. (Only 2 of the 8 were returned to the school and counted among the 7 returned for immorality.)

Girls became pregnant while at home, 3; while in places, 4; while a runaway from place, 1.

Mothers single when twenty-one years old, and their babies still with them, 4. (One baby was then five months old; one was two years, four months old; one was two years, nine months old; one was two years, six months old.)

Mothers married when twenty-one years old, 4. (One baby died when one month old; one mother married one year, seven months before she was of age, and her baby was then seven months old; one mother married one year before she was of age, and her baby was then two years, three months old; one mother married eight months before she became of age, and her baby was then two years, six months old.)

Having behaved badly group, 21.

Married, 9. Separated from husband, 8 (at large, 4; with disreputable relatives, 1; with decent relatives, 1; in other institutions, 2); 1 with her husband.

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[1] Conduct unclassified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for school or for placing.

TABLE X — *Concluded.*

Having behaved badly group, 21 — Con.

Single, 12. With disreputable relatives, 1; with decent relative, 2; at large, having run from place, 1; in place doing housework, 2; at work elsewhere, 1; in prison, 2; in private institution, 1; in State Hospital, being pregnant, 1; at large, having been released from prison, 1.

Had been returned to the school for immorality, 13 of the 21.

Once returned, 8; from husbands, 1; from home, 1; from places, 3; when runaway from place, 1; when runaway from home, 1; having left husband, 1.

Twice returned, 4; when runaway from place once and having left husband once, 1; when runaway from place twice, 1; from places twice, 2.

Three times returned, 1; when runaway from place three times.

Committed to other penal institutions on new charge while on probation, 5 (having left husband, 2; having run from place, 1; having run from home, 1; while in place pregnant, 1).

Doing badly but not returned, 6 of the 21 (having left husband, 3; having run from place, 1; while with husband, 1; while at home, being pregnant, 1.)

Had illegitimate children, 2 of the 21. (Both counted among those returned to the school twice for immoral conduct.)

Became pregnant in place, 1; while runaway from place, 1. Of the 2, 1 mother was pregnant when she became of age; the baby of the other mother had died when two months old.

Conduct unknown group, 7.

Married, 1 (had left husband, last report living respectably). Single, 6.

Out of the State, 1. Last reports doubtful.

Been gone one year, ten months, 3 (one had been on probation one month; one had been on probation two months; one had been on probation one year, two months).

Been gone two years, 1 (having been discharged from prison). Had been on probation four months.

Been gone over six years, 1. Never on probation, having escaped from the school.

TABLE XI.

Showing, in the Light of their Parents' Nativity, the Status at Twenty-one of 83 Girls coming of Age during the Year, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Living respectably.	Conduct bad.	Conduct unknown.
Both parents American,	7	7	–
Both parents colored,	5	1	–
Both parents French Canadian,	7	3	2
Both parents from the Provinces,	4	1	–
Both parents English,	2	2	–
Both parents Irish,	6	3	–
Both parents German Jews,	1	–	–
Both parents German,	1	1	–
Both parents Italian,	2	–	1
Both parents Portuguese,	–	–	1
Both parents Norwegian,	–	1	–
Both parents Syrian,	1	–	–
American and French Canadian,	–	–	1
American and German,	2	–	–
American and from the Provinces,	1	–	–
American and colored,	1	–	1
American and Irish,	2	–	–
American and Scotch,	1	–	–
American and Swedish,	1	–	–
French Canadian and Irish,	2	–	–
From the Provinces and English,	–	–	1
From the Provinces and Irish,	1	–	–
Irish and Scotch,	1	–	–
English and Irish,	1	1	–
German and Irish,	2	–	–
Irish and Swedish,	1	1	–
French and English,	1	–	–
Unknown,	2	–	–
Totals,	55	21	7

---

[1] See last section of Table X.

TABLE XII.

Showing the Home City or Town of 109 Girls committed within the Year.

Boston,	27	Attleborough,	1
Bristol, Conn.,	1	Braintree,	1
Brockton,	2	Clinton,	1
Cambridge,	7	Dennis,	1
Chelsea,	2	Eastport, Me.,	1
Everett,	2	Gardner,	1
Fall River,	3	Hadley,	1
Gloucester,	3	Harwich,	1
Lawrence,	4	Leominster,	2
Lowell,	12	Long Branch, N. J.,	1
Lynn,	4	Oak Bluffs,	1
Malden,	1	Orange,	1
New Bedford,	1	Peabody,	1
Newton,	3	Petersham,	1
North Adams,	1	Pembroke,	1
Pittsfield,	1	Saxonville,	1
Providence, R. I.,	1	Sherborn,	1
Salem,	2	Southbridge,	1
Springfield,	1	South Dartmouth,	1
Taunton,	1	South Framingham,	2
Worcester,	4	Wareham,	1
From 21 cities,	83	From 21 towns,	23
		In care of State during childhood,	3

TABLE XIII.

Showing Technical Causes of 109 Commitments within the Year.

Stubbornness,[1]	45	Idle and disorderly,[5]	8
Stubborn and disobedient,	5	Disorderly conduct and behavior,[2]	1
Delinquency (no charge stated),	9	Leading idle, vagrant and vicious life,	3
Wayward child,	1	Adultery,[6]	1
Vagrancy,	1	Larceny,[4]	8
Night walker,	1	Drunkenness,	1
Lewd, wanton and lascivious,[2]	7	Transferred from State Board,	8
Lewdness and lasciviousness,[3]	4		
Lewdness and larceny,	1		109
Lewdness,[2]	1		
Fornication,[4]	4		

---

[1] The charge of stubbornness may cover any offense, from the least serious to the most serious. The complaint of stubbornness can be made by the parent only. Six of the 45 were sent on the charge of delinquency because of stubbornness under the delinquency law.

[2] Sent under delinquency law, 1.

[3] Sent under delinquency law, 1.

[4] Sent under delinquency law, 3.

[5] Sent under delinquency law, 3.

[6] Sent under delinquency law, 1.

TABLE XIV.

Showing Ages[1] of 109 Girls committed within the Year.

10 years,	1	14 years,	24
11 years,	2	15 years,	31
12 years,	3	16 years,	37
13 years,	11		
			109

Average age, 15 years, 3 months, 11 days.

---

[1] Real age ascertained from the birth records when born in the State.

TABLE XV.

Showing Nativity of 109 Girls committed within the Year.

Born in Massachusetts,	81
Born in Maine,	5
Born in Vermont,	4
Born in Rhode Island,	1
Born in New Jersey,	1
Born in Maryland,	1
Born in North Carolina,	1
Born in Oregon,	1
Born in United States,	95

Born in Canada,	4
Born in the Provinces,	4
Born in Scotland,	1
Born in Russia,	1
Born in Italy,	1
Born in England,	1
Born in Portugal,	2
Foreign born,	14

TABLE XVI.

Showing Nativity of Parents of 109 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents American,[1]	36
Both parents West Indian,	1
Both parents French Canadian,	12
Both parents from the Provinces,	1
Both parents English,	4
Both parents Irish,	5
Both parents Scotch,	1
Both parents Finns,	3
Both parents Russian,[2]	5
Both parents Italian,	2
Both parents Portuguese,	2
Both parents unknown,	4
	76

American and French Canadian,	6
American and from the Provinces,	5
American and English,	4
American and Irish,	5
American and German,	2
American and Swedish,	1
From the Provinces and German,	2
From the Provinces and Scotch,	1
French Canadian and unknown,	1
From the Provinces and English,	3
Irish and German,	1
Irish and Dutch,	1
Irish and unknown,	1
	33

---

[1] Colored, 9.

[2] Jewish.

TABLE XVII.

Showing Character of the Family and Home and the Occupation and Record of the 109 Girls committed this Year.[1]

LIVING IN THE HOME.	Number of Girls.	FAMILY.												HOME.					GIRL.												
		FATHER.					MOTHER.												OCCUPATION.				RECORD.								
		Decent.	Intemperate.	Been in Penal Institutions.	Immoral.	Sub-normal.	Decent.	Intemperate.	Been in Penal Institutions.	Immoral.	Sub-normal.	Worked out.	Immoral Brothers or Sisters.	Congested or Undesirable Neighborhood.	Immoral Taint.	Miserably Poor.	Had received Public Relief.	Associated Charities Cases.	Mill, Factory or Store.	Housework.	Miscellaneous.	Attending School.	Been in Care of Societies.	Probation from the Courts.	Been in Court before.	Runaways.	Considered under Average Intelligence before going to Industrial School.	Passed below Normal in tests at Industrial School.	Prostitutes or Street Walkers.	Immoral in Lesser Degree.	Begun to be wayward or to thieve.
Both parents,	46	17	24	9	7	2	23	11	2	6	7	12	24	23	20	19	7	9	23	3	3	7	17	17	20	28	8	28	14	11	21
Mother only,	28	5	12	5	9	-	12	10	6	13	3	18	13	12	18	16	1	10	7	7	5	4	18	10	11	9	4	10	12	9	7
Father only,	10	2	7	2	3	1	4	1	3	3	-	-	4	3	6	2	1	1	4	2	1	3	4	3	3	8	1	5	3	5	2
Mother and stepfather,	6	1	3	1	3	-	1	2	3	2	3	-	2	1	5	2	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	-
Father and stepmother,	5	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	3	2	1	4	-	3	2	2	1
Both parents dead, or away.	14[2]	2	10	1	4	-	3	6	2	4	-	2	1	3	8	6	4	3	2	5	2	3	11	3	4	4	3	6	6	2	6
	109	31	56	18	26	3	47	30	16	28	13	32[3]	45[4]	42	58	46	14	24	42	19[5]	11[6]	19	54[7]	37	41	55	18	54	40[8]	32[8]	37[8]

---

[1] Information not complete.

[2] Eight were under care of societies, and 6 were with relatives or friends.

[3] Nine others took work in.

[4] Fifteen others were delinquent children.

[5] Thirteen of these were placed out by societies.

[6] Helping at home, 5; hotel or restaurant, 1; on stage, 2; laundry, 1; nurse girl, 1.

[7] Some had been in the care of more than one society making a total of 63 societies; 10 had been in the care of the State Board of Charity.

[8] Of the 109 girls, 5 had illegitimate children; 5 were pregnant; 2 were married.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Literacy of 109 Girls committed within the Year, December, 1910–December, 1911.

In high school,	2
In 9th grade,	2
In 8th grade,	18
In 7th grade,	10
In 6th grade,	19
In 5th grade,	18
In 4th grade,	12
In 3d grade,	20
In 2d grade,	3
In 1st grade,	4
Never been at school,	1
	109

Recently left school,	30
Out of school one year,	23
Out of school one and one-half years,	4
Out of school two years,	26
Out of school two and one-half years,	2
Out of school three years,	13
Out of school three and one-half years,	1
Out of school four years,	3
Out of school five years,	2
Could not remember,	5
	109

TABLE XIX.

Showing the Cause for Return to the School during the Last Eight Years.[1]

	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.[2]		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Change of place, visit, illness,	54	.46	57	.41	51	.39	44	.36	24	.34	36	.43	34	.32	51	.46	59	.40
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, perjury, running away.	23	.20	38	.28	39	.30	26	.22	22	.31	16	.19	23	.22	23	.20	32	.22
Danger of immoral conduct,	17	.14	16	.12	15	.11	16	.13	8	.11	7	.08	15	.14	3	.03	13	.09
Immoral conduct,	23	.20	27	.20	27	.20	35	.29	16	.23	25	.30	33	.31	36	.32	43	.29
	117	-	138	-	132	-	121	-	70	-	84	-	105	-	113	-	147	-

---

[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

[2] Fourteen months.

TABLE XX.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1, and, beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30, and, beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Relatives.	Boarded out during Year.	Married.
1876,	$28,300	$25,683 00	–[1]	121	$4 05	–[1]	53	40	–	–	–
1894,	25,383	21,617 00	$520 18	117	3 49	$3 46	78	122	–	–	–
1895,	27,750	28,801 00	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	–	–	39
1896,	27,775	26,049 00	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	–	–	–
1897,	27,775	28,256 00	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	–	10	39
1898,	32,525	31,307 00	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	–	13	44
1899,	34,375	32,530 00	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	–	17	38
1900,	36,575	32,202 00	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901,	36,575	38,688 00	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902,	39,775	39,808 00	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903,	43,644	44,462 00	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45
1904,	45,872	47,058 00	376 50	209	4 33	4 30	93	148	54	6	47
1905,	48,392	47,325 89	193 54	209	4 35	4 33	79	136	42	4	49
1906,[2]	46,936[2]	56,582 74[3]	294 08[3]	214	4 33[3]	4 31[3]	126[3]	142	61	5	59
1907,	51,543	53,896 00	572 17	228	4 54	4 49	107	117	64	19	55
1908,	57,393	61,063 48	399 19	245	4 76	4 73	131	158	64	21	54
1909,	63,430	62,513 21	583 50	260	4 62	4 58	121	172	52	27	35
1910,	65,580	66,522 16	783 01	265	4 83	4 77	115	202	54	14	42
1911,[4]	73,500	73,499 44	483 95	274	5 16	5 12	109	166[5]	49[5]	17	31[5]

---

[1] Not reported.

[2] Appropriation from Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1906.

[3] Fourteen months, from Sept. 30, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906.

[4] Amount spent by department of Boarding Out and Probation, $15,833.09.

[5] Nov. 30, 1911.

TABLE XXI.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.[1]

	1891-1896.		1896-1901.		1901-1906.[1]		1909-1910.		1910-1911.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	69	-	69	-	105	-	30	-	20	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	94	-	113	-	165	-	13	-	30	-
Died, conduct has been good,	4	-	2	-	9	-	2	-	-	-
Honorably discharged,	8	-	21	-	26	-	5	-	5	-
	175	.71	207	.62	305	.70	50	.56	55	.56
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —										
Married, living respectably,	146	-	137	-	183	-	37	-	29	-
Unmarried, with friends,	161	-	204	-	282	-	41	-	38	-
At work in other families,	569	-	716	-	661	-	181	-	152	-
At work elsewhere,	2	-	1	-	31	-	12	-	6	-
Attending school, paying their way,	37	-	25	-	36	-	6	-	6	-
	915	.68	1,083	.56	1,193	.54	277	.53	231	.43
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,090	.69	1,290	.57	1,498	.57	327	.53	286	.45
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	22	-	13	-	15	-	8	-	9	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	17	-	41	-	48	-	9	-	12	-
	39	.16	54	.16	63	.14	17	.19	21	.22
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —										
Married,	21	-	14	-	25	-	2	-	-	-
On probation with friends or at large,	8	-	24	-	37	-	7	-	6	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	43	-	48	-	76	-	12	-	20	-
In penal institution,	43	-	58	-	21	-	4	-	7	-
In hospital through their own misconduct, or pregnant and working or boarding,	28	-	27	-	22	-	4	-	13	-
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	143 182	.11 .12	171 225	.09 .10	181 244	.08 .09	29 46	.06 .07	46 67	.07 .10

C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	9	-	11	-	11	-	2[2]	-	1[2]	-
Unmarried,	14	-	32	-	40	-	5[3]	-	6[3]	-
	23	.10	43	.13	51	.12	7	.08	7	.07
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	5	-	43	-	39	-	3[4]	-	2[4]	-
On probation with friends, out of State, and unvisited,	-	-	55	-	51	-	7[5]	-	7[5]	-
Runaways from the school, homes or places,	89	-	110	-	139	-	29[6]	-	32[6]	-
Total, conduct unknown,	94	.07	208	.11	229	.10	39	.07	41	.08
	117	.07	251	.11	280	.10	46[7]	.07	48[7]	.07
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	-	25	-	18	-	16	-	14	-
Died, never on probation,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	.03	28	.09	18	.04	16	.18	14	.14
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	10	-	42	-	62	-	55	-	52	-
In State Industrial School through the year,	139	-	270	-	377	-	105	-	141	-
Boarding out in private families with schooling,	3	-	63	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Recalled to school for illness, change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining,	37	-	92	-	142	-	22	-	32	-
Total whose conduct is not classified,	189	.14	467	.24	596	.27	182	.35	225	.41
	196	.12	495	.22	614	.23	198	.32	239	.37
Grand total,	1,585	-	2,261	-	2,636	-	617	-	640	-

---

[1] 1905-06 includes fourteen months.

[2] Last report, conduct good, 1.

[3] Last report, conduct good, 3; conduct bad, 3.

[4] Last report, conduct bad, 2.

[5] Last report, conduct good, 6; bad, 1.

[6] Last report, conduct good, 12; bad, 17; never on probation, 3.

[7] Total conduct unknown, 48; at last report, conduct good, 22; conduct bad, 23; never on probation, 3.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1911: —

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1910,			$3 27
Receipts.			
Institution Receipts.			
Salaries, wages and labor: —			
Labor of employees,		$7 00	
Sales: —			
Food,	$2 05		
Clothing and materials,	8 01		
Furnishings,	3 00		
Repairs and improvements,	66		
Farms, stable and grounds: —			
Cows and calves,	47 90		
Pigs and hogs,	67 00		
Hides,	8 06		
Use of teams,	4 00		
Sundries,	176 94		
		317 62	
Miscellaneous receipts: —			
Sundries,		159 33	
			483 95
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.			
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance of 1910,		$1,700 03	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),		1,500 00	
Approved schedules of 1911, and November pay roll,	$69,391 64		
Less returned,	2 58		
		69,389 06	
			72,589 09
Special appropriations,			155 83
Industries fund, approved schedules: —			
Rogers book fund,			28 57
Total,			$73,260 71

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		$483 95
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1910,	$1,703 30	
Eleven months' schedules, 1911, and November pay roll,	69,389 06	
November advances,	699 66	
		71,792 02
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules,		155 83
Industries fund, approved schedules: —		
Rogers book fund,		28 57
Balance Nov. 30, 1911: —		
In bank,		800 34
Total,		$73,260 71

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	$73,500 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	73,499 44
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	$0 56

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —		
General administration,	$3,841 23	
Medical service,	3,289 41	
Ward service (female),	17,098 23	
Repairs and improvements,	1,405 83	
Farm, stable and grounds,	5,462 99	
		$31,097 69
Food: —		
Butter,	$948 34	
Butterine,	344 05	
Beans,	282 09	
Bread and crackers,	233 12	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	293 29	
Cheese,	31 68	
Eggs,	153 75	
Flour,	2,505 10	
Fish,	513 48	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	183 71	
Meats,	3,317 97	
Molasses and syrup,	325 76	
Sugar,	1,182 45	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	351 55	
Vegetables,	182 71	
Sundries,	412 68	
		11,261 73
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$1,740 10	
Clothing,	1,839 22	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	2,843 29	
Amounts carried forward,	$6,422 61	$42,359 42

Amounts brought forward,	$6,422 61	$42,359 42
Clothing and materials — *Con.*		
Furnishing goods,	222 36	
Hats and caps,	108 17	
Leather and shoe findings,	15 72	
Sundries,	5 20	
		6,774 06
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	$1,228 55	
Brushes, brooms,	245 38	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	129 91	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	369 48	
Furniture and upholstery,	221 35	
Kitchen furnishings,	464 41	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	85 52	
Sundries,	164 25	
		2,908 85
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$5,291 09	
Freight on coal,	916 15	
Wood,	250 00	
Oil,	418 94	
Sundries,	421 10	
		7,297 28
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick,	$2 60	
Cement, lime and plaster,	57 26	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	34 06	
Electrical work and supplies,	99 62	
Hardware,	240 51	
Lumber,	2 70	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	419 34	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	144 06	
Roofing and materials,	67 06	
Sundries,	1,800 32	
		2,867 53
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	$245 78	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	686 70	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,088 78	
Hay, grain, etc.,	3,949 58	
Harnesses and repairs,	94 75	
Horses,	275 00	
Rent of machinery,	28 50	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	259 23	
Sundries,	366 94	
		6,995 26
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$93 66	
Chapel services and entertainments,	53 08	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	731 87	
Hose, etc.,	31 45	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	765 39	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	261 44	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,936 89	$69,202 40

Amounts brought forward,	$1,936 89	$69,202 40
Miscellaneous — *Con.*		
Manual training supplies,	70 97	
Postage,	279 40	
Printing and printing supplies,	2 25	
Return of runaways,	119 20	
Soap and laundry supplies,	614 09	
Stationery and office supplies,	305 34	
School books and school supplies,	239 95	
Travel and expenses (officials),	349 91	
Telephone and telegraph,	290 12	
Sundries,	89 42	
		4,297 04
Total expenses for maintenance,		$73,499 44

Special Appropriations.

Balance Dec. 1, 1910,	$128 12
Appropriations for fiscal year,	8,000 00
Total,	$8,128 12
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	155 83
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	$7,972 29

Resources and Liabilities.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$800 34	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	699 66	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account November, 1911, schedule,	2,610 38	
		$4,110 38

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	$4,110 38

Per Capita.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 274.
Total cost for maintenance, $73,499.44.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $5.158.
Receipts from sales, $324.62.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0227.
All other institution receipts, $159.33.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0111.

Roger Book Fund.

Receipts.

1911.		
July 7.	From treasurer and receiver-general,	$28 57

Payments.

July 7.	Paid schedule,	$28 57

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Constructing and furnishing new dormitory, . .	Acts 1909, chap. 522	$31,350 00	$123 53	$31,345 41	$4 59
Sewer beds, ...	Res. 1911, chap. 104	8,000 00	32 30	32 30	7,967 70
		$39,350 00	$155 83	$31,377 71	$7,972 29

Respectfully submitted,

AMY F. EVERALL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1910,	$6,747 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1910,	4,165 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1910,	300 00
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1910,	5,003 00
fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,008 78
services of veterinary,	41 50
grains,	3,949 58
tools, farm machines, etc.,	259 23
carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	686 70
harness and harness repairs,	94 75
blacksmithing and supplies,	245 78
hire of farm machinery,	28 50
labor and board,	4,957 63
horse,	275 00
sundry supplies,	366 94
	$28,129 39

Cr.

By produce consumed,	$13,146 38
labor,	1,044 49
produce sold and receipts paid to State Treasurer,	483 95
produce on hand, 1911,	3,782 50
live stock, as per inventory, 1911,	5,417 00
carriages, wagons, etc., as per inventory, 1911,	1,776 50
harness, as per inventory, 1911,	572 10
tools and machinery, as per inventory, 1911,	1,443 00
seeds and grains, as per inventory, 1911,	169 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1911,	58 73
	$27,893 65

Balance against the farm,	$235 74

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	$9,200 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,835 00	
12 acres (Broderick lot),	1,000 00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot),	700 00	
10 acres woodland,	300 00	
8 acres woodland (Intervale lot),	400 00	
Water works, reservoir and land,	7,500 00	
Total,		$21,935 00

BUILDINGS.

Storehouse,	$5,000 00	
Hospital,	9,000 00	
Chapel,	14,000 00	
Putnam,	18,000 00	
Fisher,	18,000 00	
Richardson,	18,000 00	
Laundry,	3,000 00	
Farmhouse,	2,300 00	
Large barn,	13,350 00	
Holden shop,	400 00	
Hose house,	600 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Reservoir house,	100 00	
Reservoir No. 2 and land,	300 00	
Roger,	16,000 00	
Fay,	16,300 00	
Mary Lamb,	16,000 00	
Elm,	7,000 00	
Superintendent's house,	11,400 00	
New office,	3,500 00	
Lend-a-hand,	31,000 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$204,350 00	$21,935 00

Amounts brought forward,	$204,350 00	$21,935 00
Pines,	29,000 00	
Bolton annex,	21,000 00	
Silo,	500 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Hen houses,	800 00	
Corn crib,	100 00	
Schoolhouse,	500 00	
		257,250 00
Total real estate,		$279,185 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.[1]

Food,	$2,578 71	
Clothing and clothing material,	9,378 13	
Furnishings,	25,607 93	
Heat, light and power,	6,096 71	
Repairs and improvements,	229 15	
Farm, stable and grounds,	12,561 33	
Miscellaneous,	3,194 61	
Total personal property,		59,646 57
Total valuation of property,		$338,831 57

---

[1] The valuation of personal property is according to the inventory as applied under the provisions of chapter 154 of the Acts of 1911.

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston.
Mrs. John Barstow,	Lee.
Mrs. Michael Callahan,	Holyoke.
Mrs. James B. Carroll,	Springfield.
Mrs. Orrin Cash,	Springfield.
Mrs. John B. W. Day,	Fall River.
Mrs. J. B. Donnelly,	Gardner.
Mrs. David L. Evans,	Pittsfield.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	Weston.
Mrs. Frederick T. Fuller,	Walpole.
Miss Alice E. Hecker,	School for Social Workers.
Mrs. Albert G. Hurd,	Millbury.
Miss Caroline Lloyd,	Springfield.
Mrs. John McQuaid,	Pittsfield.
Mrs. S. I. Morse,	Sandwich.
Miss Fanny S. Packard,	Greenfield.
Mrs. Arthur Perry, Jr.,	Boston.
Miss C. T. Pilsbury,	Brookline.
Miss Mary G. Porter,	Boston.
Miss Hannah Sessions,	School for Social Workers.
Miss Mary Cushing Smith,	Fitchburg.
Mrs. Howard Whiting,	Great Barrington.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 1, 1906.]

Name of Institution: State Industrial School for Girls.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	–	247	247
Number received during the year,	–	284	284
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	–	234	234
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution,	–	297	297
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year,	–	274	274
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	18	54	72

Number in Care of the Probation Department.

Number in care of probation department for part or all of the year,	390
Average number on the probation department's list,	342
Number coming of age within the year, and so passing out of custody,	97
Employees of probation department,	11

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries, wages and labor,	$31,097 69	
2. Clothing and clothing material,	6,774 06	
3. Subsistence,	11,261 73	
4. Ordinary repairs,	2,867 53	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	21,498 43	
Total,		$73,499 44
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	$123 53	
2. Installing of sewerage system,	32 30	
Total,		155 83
Grand total,		$73,655 27

Expenditures for the Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$7,844 43	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses,	5,599 42	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls,	2,389 24	
		15,833 09
Total expenditures for the State Industrial School for Girls,		$89,488 36

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): AMY F. EVERALL.

Superintendent of probationers: MARY W. DEWSON.

Public Document No. 93

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY THE TRUSTEES OF THE LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND THE TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1913.

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Approved by
The State Board of Publication.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CARL DREYFUS, Boston, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston.
JAMES W. McDONALD, Marlborough.
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, Boston.
JOHN F. SCULLY, Arlington.
MATTHEW LUCE, Cohasset.
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, Brookline.
LEWIS M. PALMER, M.D., South Framingham.
JAMES J. SHEEHAN, Peabody.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

F. LESLIE HAYFORD, 198 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

ELMER L. COFFEEN, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*
AMY FORD EVERALL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Boys' Parole Department.*
EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls' Parole Department.*

PART I.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, upon the three juvenile reform schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CARL DREYFUS,
ELIZABETH G. EVANS,
JAMES W. McDONALD,
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,
JOHN F. SCULLY,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
LEWIS M. PALMER,
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,
Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

REPORT.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The three State juvenile reform schools are known as the Massachusetts Training Schools. This name was given them in 1911 when the Legislature passed an act abolishing the two boards of trustees having charge of these schools and creating a new Board to take their place.[1] The new Board was designated the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools, and it was provided that "the management, government and care of all reformatory institutions for juveniles, except the reformatory at Concord, supported by the Commonwealth for the custody, care and reformation of juvenile offenders," should be vested in this Board, which should consist of nine trustees, two of whom must be women, and all of whom must be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council.

The three schools are: —

1. The Lyman School for Boys, at Westborough, which receives boys under fifteen years of age at the time of their commitment.
2. The Industrial School for Boys, at Shirley, which is for boys not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age at the time of their commitment.
3. The Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster, which is for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of their commitment.

In addition there are: —

1. The Boys' Parole Department.
2. The Girls' Parole Department.

These departments, each with a superintendent appointed by the trustees, and with a corps of visitors, have charge of the boys and girls who, having received the training of the schools, are sent out for a trial in the outside world.

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[1] The two former boards were known as the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools and the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys.

The law provides for the commitment of juvenile delinquents to these schools by the courts or by transfer from the custody of the State Board of Charity. In all cases the commitments are for the period of minority. The law provides, however, that the trustees may release on parole and place children in their custody in their usual homes or in any situation or family which has been investigated and approved by the trustees.[1] The trustees may also "at any time until the expiration of the period of commitment, resume the care and custody of children who are released on probation [or parole] and recall them to the school to which they were originally committed." [1]

Questions of the parole of boys and girls from the three schools are considered monthly by three standing committees, one for each school, in conference with the superintendents of the schools and of the parole departments. All applications for the parole of boys or girls, either in their own homes or in other places, are fully and carefully considered by these parole committees, which report thereon to the full Board at its next regular meeting. The Board itself, in formal meeting, passes finally upon every such application.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

has held 23 meetings during the year. A very large amount of work, however, has been done by standing and special committees of the Board, which have held an aggregate of several times this number of meetings during the year.

Visits of inspection by trustees to the several institutions aggregate 168 in number, of which 61 were to the Industrial School for Girls, 54 to the Industrial School for Boys, and 53 to the Lyman School; while since March 1, 1912, the date of his appointment, 32 such visits have been made by the executive secretary.

Mr. David F. Slade of Fall River, one of the original members of the trustees of the Industrial School for Boys and appointed a member of the trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools on the creation of this Board in July, 1911, resigned in May, 1912. Dr. Lewis M. Palmer of South Framingham was appointed to succeed Mr. Slade.

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[1] Revised Laws, chapter 86, section 36.

The position of executive secretary, created by section 2 of chapter 566 of the Acts of 1911, has been filled by the selection from the candidates certified by the Civil Service Commission of F. Leslie Hayford, who entered upon his duties March 1, 1912. His office adjoins that of the Girls' Parole Department, 198 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

Religious Instruction

in the faith of the parents has throughout the year been given at the expense of the State in all of the institutions.

Wards of the Trustees.

At the end of the year (Nov. 30, 1912) there were 1,947 boys and 648 girls, a total of 2,595 children, in the charge of the trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools. Of this number, 867 were in the three schools, 385 being in the Lyman School, 183 in the Industrial School for Boys and 299 in the Industrial School for Girls; while 1,592 were on parole, — 1,089 from the Lyman School, 207 from the Industrial School for Boys and 296 from the Industrial School for Girls. Of the remainder, 77 had been transferred to other institutions and 59 had run away from the schools.

In the following pages recital is made of the more important features of the work of the three schools and the two parole departments in caring for these wards.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

Founded in 1846.

Ten thousand boys have been sent to this school since its founding, sixty-six years ago, the total number having reached 10,003 on Nov. 30, 1912.

This institution was the first State reformatory for juveniles in the United States when, under the name of the Massachusetts State Reform School, it was founded in 1846 and opened at Westborough in 1848. After passing through various radical changes in character it has become the Lyman School of to-day, named for the Hon. Theodore Lyman, whose suggestion and financial assistance led to the establishment of the original school. It occupies a different site than at first, although in the same town, and its buildings, equipment, methods, course of training and the tone of its entire life are vastly changed from a generation or so ago.

At one time in its history this institution was in many ways a prison. The greater number of the boys lived in congregate departments, slept in cells, and took their recreation in high-walled yards. At that time boys up to seventeen years of age could be committed to the school, and many who were hardened in vicious ways were sent to it. The situation became so unsatisfactory that a radical reorganization was made in 1884, when the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord was opened. The limit of the age of commitment was lowered to fifteen years, the prison-like building was put to other uses by the State, and upon a new site the school entered upon a new life, rechristened the Lyman School for Boys and reorganized upon the cottage system, its methods and policy returned in many respects to those outlined by Mr. Lyman in his original plan.

The present institution is a juvenile reform school of the modern type, well-equipped and with a clearly outlined system of instruction and discipline. It has 12 cottages, each presided over by a cottage master and matron, caring usually for 30 to 35 boys each. Although there is a central kitchen, where all the food for the school is prepared, each cottage has its own dining room where the boys living in that cottage sit down together at meal time. The cottages also have reading and recreation rooms that give the boys daily opportunity for wholesome indoor recreation in comparatively small groups. There is also an administration building, a large central schoolhouse, a storehouse, a power station and shop building, a hospital, a greenhouse and several farm buildings. There are also nearly 300 acres of land, exclusive of the 90-acre farm in connection with an outlying cottage at Berlin.

The daily life of a Lyman School boy is made up of a sane combination of school, trade training, work and play. The necessary housework, farm work, repairing, laundry work and building construction are among the occupations of the boys. The trade training includes carpentry, plumbing, masonry, electrical work, printing and dairying. In these branches a valuable correlation of academic with trade instruction is in process of development, the academic work being, so far as possible, along the line of the trade the boy is learning, so that it has an immediate definite trade meaning to him.

The aim of the school is so to inculcate habits of right conduct and conscientious performance of the tasks set him that the boy when paroled will live in accordance with the requirements of society at large. Every boy at the main school is therefore required to earn 5,000 credits before he is eligible for parole. These credits are gained by good conduct and excellence in school or trade work. It is possible to earn the 5,000 credits in eleven or twelve months, but few boys do earn them in so short a time, the average period being eighteen or nineteen months, while some boys remain in the school considerably longer. It has been the experience of the school that parole before the required number of credits is earned is likely to prove a failure.

The inadvisability of keeping the very young boys where they must mingle with the older boys and gain a large institution acquaintance, and the difficulty of adapting the life of a large school to their needs, led the trustees in 1895 to establish a special department for them. A farm in Berlin, about 7 miles from Westborough, was bought, and to this the boys under thirteen years of age are sent immediately upon coming to the Lyman School. The trustees stated in their report in 1896: "The old-fashioned farmhouse itself has nothing of the formal aspect of an institution, and no attempt is made to hold the boys up to a rigid discipline." This is as true now as it was sixteen years ago. Somehow the old-fashioned, home-like atmosphere of the farmhouse still lacks anything that reminds one of an institution, and the happy life, the freedom and spontaneity of the little boys who live there, their love of the house mother and father, and their unmistakable delight in the open-air life of the farm testify eloquently to the absence of institution discipline.

Out-of-school hours are filled with plenty of outdoor play and the doing of a few of the simple and light farm chores. In the summer there is the shallow swimming pool up back of the house, which the boys themselves helped to make; in the winter there is the skating place, and beside it a warm shelter-house with a barrel of apples inside.

Only 18 or 20 boys live at the Berlin department at one time. A larger number would make impossible the preservation of the family atmosphere and the freedom from institution discipline. In the course of a year, however, considerably more than this number are given the advantage of this life. It is believed that the sooner these very young boys can be placed in a much smaller family, the better. Accordingly, the length of a boy's stay at Berlin is usually only a few months, when he is placed in a private family, his board paid by the State and he goes to the public school.

A boy's stay in the Lyman School, whether at Westborough or at the Berlin cottage, is only the beginning of the care and supervision bestowed upon him by the trustees. Through the parole department a gradual and usually a successful transition is effected from the institution discipline to complete independence when, at the age of twenty-one, he becomes his own master.

The average population of the school for the past year was 358, an increase of 34 over the preceding year. This increase has been caused primarily by a larger number of commitments to the school than the year before. Two hundred and thirty-seven new boys entered the school during the year, as against 197 the year preceding.

At the beginning of the year there were 335 boys in the school; at the end of the year (Nov. 30, 1912) there were 385, an increase of 50. During the year a total of 382 boys have been paroled, 237 new boys have been received, and a number of paroled boys have been recalled, 45 of them for serious faults.

The health of the institution has been good, without epidemics. Plenty of fresh air and outdoor activity seem to improve the health of the boys wonderfully.

One of the most striking things, however, about the boys sent to the Lyman School is the poor physical condition of a large number of them. Of the 237 boys received during the year, a physical examination disclosed the fact that 50 of them, or 21 per cent., were 10 pounds or more below the average in weight. Again, 32 had defective vision, while 131, or considerably more than half, had enlarged tonsils or adenoids. Other physical defects were also present in considerable number.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS

the past year have consisted chiefly in connecting Oak cottage with the central heating system, the installing of a boiler in Bowlder cottage, the building of a hennery and the partial construction of a piggery, the building of a refrigerating plant, the purchase, fencing and clearing of land for a railroad siding on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and the purchase, from the accrued income of the Lyman trust fund, of about 140 acres of land.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGISLATION — NEW EQUIPMENT.

This year the trustees are asking for a special appropriation to provide for the following: exploration for water supply, ice house, shoe-machinery equipment.

The Lyman School has always taken water from the town of Westborough at such a considerable annual rental as to materially increase the yearly cost of maintenance of the institution. The institution now has a power plant of its own, and it has seemed to the trustees to be prudent to make investigations with a view to finding out whether, if a gravity system cannot be secured at a reasonable outlay, a pumping system to provide for at least the general and industrial uses of the institution cannot be provided advantageously.

The request for an ice house is to provide adequate storage for ice for the uses of the institution to last for the year.

The school has made its own shoes for years, mostly by hand, supplemented by a few old hand machines. This request is for a small outlay for mechanical equipment for machine work and to provide for small machinery such as cannot be rented.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

Founded in 1908.

Nine hundred acres of tillage, pasture, forest and orchard form the physical basis for the Industrial School for Boys. On this estate, which was formerly the Shaker village at Shirley, 180 boys are occupied, either in shop or schoolroom, on the farm or in building construction, while they are passing through the process of finding themselves. The institution has 6 cottages for the boys, a central kitchen and laundry, and farm, shop and administration buildings.

Four years ago this school was founded by legislative act, although it was only three years and four months ago that the institution was actually opened. It is not only the newest juvenile reformatory institution in the Commonwealth, but it is of a kind still new in the United States. Its purpose is to provide for delinquent boys formerly considered too old for an institution without walls, the kind of opportunity for reformation that the Lyman School gives younger boys.

Previous to the opening of this institution, delinquent boys over fifteen years of age must either be sent to jail or to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, in either place to mingle with men and be subjected to the contaminating influence of older and more hardened offenders, or else be allowed to continue unchecked their delinquent acts. The Industrial School for Boys is an expression of the belief that the adolescent delinquent boy can best be directed in an open institution and through an appeal to his sense of manhood and a wise guidance of his vocational training.

That through *industrial training* the boys coming to this school could best be reached and prepared for efficient lives in the world was the principle upon which the institution was established. It was written into the legislative act creating the school in these words: " a school for the industrial training and for the instruction and reformatory treatment of boys committed thereto."

Seventeen trades or parts of trades are taught: baking, barbering, blacksmithing, cabinet making, carpentry, cobbling, cooking, nursing, laundering, masonry, plumbing, painting, tailoring, dairying, gardening, poultry raising and general farming and teaming. In whichever of these trades a boy chooses to receive his training, careful, painstaking and individual instruction is given by a competent master. Real work is performed and definite accomplishment is expected. Buildings in some instances are made wholly by the boys, and in other instances in part; the boys make the furniture for the cottages; they perform the farm work, the cooking, the laundry work; their clothes are made by the class in tailoring. All these activities, however, are carried on as educational functions.

It is not the purpose of the school to give a complete trade training, for this would mean retaining a boy in the institution longer than now seems desirable. The completion of that trade training must come ordinarily while the boy is on parole. The parole period of the Industrial School boy is therefore of twofold importance: it is not only a bridge between the exacting life and discipline of the institution and the freedom of independent life in the open community, but it is also a continuation as a wage earner of the trade training begun at the school. It is therefore the intent of the institution and of the parole department to have a boy go to work when he is paroled at the trade he studied in the school. This is not always easy, for sometimes a boy is able to earn a higher wage in some other occupation. Not a small part, then, of the parole department's work is the finding of suitable jobs for the boys.

In order to secure his parole a boy must earn a definite number of credits, — 9,000 in all. This credit system is so arranged that while it is possible for a boy to work his way out of the school and into the care of the parole department in a somewhat shorter time, it takes the average boy about fifteen months. The credit system brings home with daily insistence the truth that one's future depends pretty much upon one's self.

For boys of this age, in an institution which has no walls and no bars to the windows of its cottages, the character of the discipline is of great importance. During the past year the policy has been introduced of placing each boy newly arrived at the school into a special disciplinary cottage. Here the boys are under stricter discipline than in the other parts of the institution. This helps in bringing them up to the standard of conduct prevalent among the other inmates. The disciplinary cottage is also used for those other boys whom it has not been possible to control successfully under the conditions governing the rest of the institution. The boys in the other cottages can be trusted to go about the work of the day without guard and with a good deal of that freedom which they will find when they go to work in the open community on parole.

The average population of the school for the past year was 177.7, an increase of 62.3 over the preceding year, due to increased accommodations. During the year 173 new boys have been committed to the school, two of these having been originally sent to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord and transferred to Shirley when there was room for them. In addition, four boys have been transferred to the Industrial School for Boys from the Lyman School. There have gone out from the institution, however, 114 boys on parole and 22 who were transferred to the Lyman School because their immaturity made them more properly subjects for the training of that school.

At the end of the year (Nov. 30, 1912) there were 183 boys in the institution. This was 22 more than at the beginning of the year, and was all that the school could accommodate.

The health of the institution has been good, without epidemics. While a number of boys have received treatment in the hospital and a considerable number of others have been outpatients, the ailments have been largely those incident to boyhood. The outdoor life of most of the boys and the opportunities for athletics have kept them in good physical condition and perhaps accounts somewhat for the good health of the school.

Material Improvements.

All the construction work of the year, comprising sidewalks, ice house, piggery, cow barn and a work shop, has been performed by boy labor under supervision of the trade instructors. The shop building, a fine structure of reinforced concrete, stands as the most imposing evidence of the trade ability of the boys. When fully equipped this building will provide very much improved facilities for the industrial training.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGISLATION — NEW EQUIPMENT.

This is a new institution, the new construction of which, as well as the relocation and renovation of the buildings which were on the property when the State purchased it, is being done by piecemeal. In furtherance of this work the trustees are this year asking for 2 new cottages to accommodate 30 boys each, with accommodations for attendants, to meet further the urgent demands of the courts of commitment; for an appropriation for general miscellaneous improvements, such as for removing another small cottage from the immediate school grounds, and remodelling it into a tenement for an officer and his wife, for extending sidewalks to cottages which have none, for enlarging the sewerage disposal system, for connecting other buildings with the sewerage and water systems, for increasing storage for ensilage, for platform scales to weigh coal and other bulky commodities, and for other small improvements; for heating systems and furnishings for two cottages, one of which is under construction; and for removing a large farm barn, now located so close to the immediate school grounds as to be a fire menace as well as being practically unusable for farm purposes because of its closeness to the school group, to a location where it will be a part of the farm group, and for remodelling it into a permanent, useful structure.

The school at present is supplied with water from the town system. A small appropriation is asked in order to investigate the feasibility of preparing for the installation of a plant for the school's sole use.

BOYS' PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

The Boys' Parole Department has had a total of 1,608 boys in its care the past year. Of this number, 1,383 were on parole from the Lyman School and 225 from the Industrial School for Boys. This is the first year that this department has had charge of the parole work of the Industrial School for Boys. The supervision of the parole of these older boys, together with the increasing number of the Lyman School probationers, has made necessary the addition of two officers who give their entire time to the work, while another is employed as an emergency officer to look up runaways and return to the schools boys who are doing poorly on parole. The Boys' Parole Department now consists of a superintendent, 6 visitors (or parole officers), one emergency officer and a clerk, a total of 9 persons. On Nov. 30, 1912, this department had 1,304 boys under its supervision, 1,089 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School and 215 from the Industrial School for Boys.

A variety of problems are presented to the department by the great differences in the ages and earning capacities of the boys whose parole it must supervise. The boy under fourteen years of age paroled from the Berlin cottage of the Lyman School is usually boarded in a private family at the expense of the State, and goes to the public school. The Lyman School boy above fourteen years of age whose home proves to be an unsuitable place for his parole is usually placed upon a farm, where he earns his own living and something besides. The Lyman School boy who can safely be paroled at home frequently goes to work in a factory or store, and lives in a city environment. The Industrial School boy has had the foundation laid for a trade, and the problem he presents is that of launching him in his trade and of seeing that he pursues the trade in which he was trained at the school.

Of the 1,608 boys in the care of the department at some time during the year, 1,112 had been paroled during former years, while 496 were paroled from the schools during the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, 382 of these latter having been paroled from the Lyman School and 114 from the Industrial School for Boys.

Of the 382 boys paroled from the Lyman School during the year, 164, or approximately 43 per cent., were placed in their own homes on leaving the school, while 59, or a little over 15 per cent., were boys under fourteen years of age, who were boarded at the expense of the State in other families and sent to public schools; for the remaining 159 boys (41.6 per cent. of the total number paroled from the Lyman School) employment with wages was secured in places away from home.

It is interesting to note that of all the boys on the books of the parole department at the end of the year (Nov. 30, 1912), 1,304 in number, 700, or more than half (53.7 per cent.), were on parole in their own homes. Of the remaining number, 388 were placed out or were in independent positions away from home, 161 were out of the State, or their whereabouts were unknown, and 55 were in penal institutions.

One test of the efficiency of the parole system is the proportion of boys who have to be returned to the institutions because of their failure to do well outside. During the year, 45 of the 1,383 boys on parole from the Lyman School at some time during the year had to be returned to the school for serious fault. This is about 3 per cent. of the total number on parole at some time during that period. Of the 225 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys at some time during the past year only 2, or a little less than 1 per cent., were returned to the school for serious fault. The remarkable showing of the latter group is partially due to the fact that these boys have been on parole but a comparatively short time.

The expenses of this department and statistical tables regarding its work are given in the report of the superintendent, pages 78 to 91.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

Founded in 1854.

On the 27th of August, 1856, the Industrial School for Girls, which had been established by legislative act two years before, was opened at Lancaster, "the first separate reformatory for girls in the United States."

There are now 10 cottages accommodating, on an average, 28 girls each, besides the administration building, where the superintendent and her assistant live, the chapel, a little hospital, and the storehouse, dairy and farm buildings. One of the cottages, located a mile away at Bolton, is a disciplinary cottage.

The problem of the delinquent girl is distinctly different from the problem of the delinquent boy. Most of the boys are sent to the schools because of offences against property. The number of girls taken to court is much less, but the offence for which the girl is committed to the Industrial School is fundamentally different. In a large percentage of cases the girl has been unchaste. The work of child-saving agencies nowadays prevents the commitment to the school of many of the milder cases, and we thus get an increasingly difficult class to deal with.

The kind of training which the school must give and the character of its discipline are such as make for the all-round upbuilding of character. The training includes courses in kitchen, pantry and dining-room work, care of her own room, laundry, cooking and bread-making, sewing, school and gymnasium work, sloyd, basketry and singing. A matron is in charge of each cottage, and gives the girls the motherly advice most of them have missed, as well as the discipline needed in adjusting their lives to the life of the people about them.

The length of time necessary for a girl to complete her course varies with her capacity and character. It is planned that the course of training can be covered, if a girl does well, in eighteen months. It is necessary, however, to keep many of the girls much longer, in spite of the fact that the trustees fully realize the desirability of releasing them as soon as they are fitted to take their place in the community.

When a girl's course at the school has been completed, she is paroled, under the careful supervision of the Girls' Parole

Department, and a long probationary period of life in the community begins. All the work of the school is only preparatory to the work of the parole department, which must bring about complete adjustment to the conditions of upright life. On page 122 a brief account of the work of the parole department is given.

During the past year an important change has been made in the care of the distinctly feeble-minded girls. They have been transferred to a cottage more remote from the other buildings than the one formerly occupied by them and adjacent to a large portion of the farm land. Between 30 and 40 girls of the lowest mentality live here. They are not required to come up to the same standard of discipline or accomplishment as that set for the girls of more normal mentality. Instead of requiring academic work of the kind prescribed for the other girls, a special class, peculiarly adapted to their capacity, is conducted for the inmates of this cottage. In the report of the superintendent of the school (page 92) a fuller statement is made of the provisions for caring for these girls.

For more than a year a trained research worker has been investigating the heredity of girls in the school. It is hoped by such investigation to accumulate a body of facts which will be of value in dealing with inmates of the institution and possibly in suggesting ways of preventing some of the present-day delinquency.

At the beginning of the year (Dec. 1, 1911) there were 297 girls in the school; at the end of the year there were 299. There had been many comings and goings, however, for 106 new girls were received during the year and 155 paroled, while a number were returned to the school from parole and several transferred to other institutions.

The average number of girls in the school has been considerably greater during the year just ended than it was the preceding year, being 304 for the past year and only 274 for the year before. The maximum number in the school has also been higher, reaching 325 as against 302 the preceding year. This increase in numbers has largely been due to the necessity of retaining in the school the feeble-minded girls, and those of the defective delinquent type, who cannot safely be paroled and yet for whom no permanent custodial care has been provided by the State.

Among girls of the class received at this school are many afflicted with venereal disease. Great attention is given to the diagnosis and treatment of such maladies. The more serious cases are segregated in a separate cottage with a nurse who gives the required treatments.

The report of the physician will be found on page 99.

Material Improvements.

A number of material improvements which will add to the efficiency of the institution have been made during the past year. Of these, the installation, now practically completed, of an electric lighting system, has been the most notable. About 1,300 feet of sidewalks were built, the girls digging the pits for the filling. Heating systems were installed or improved in several cottages, some new plumbing put in, the refrigerator at the storehouse rebuilt, a pumping system installed at Bolton cottage and a new barn and outbuildings erected there, while several buildings have been painted and some minor repairs made.

Requirements for Legislation — New Equipment.

This year the trustees are again asking for a central school building, being convinced that its need is imperative. It should be clearly understood that the Industrial School for Girls is primarily an educational institution, and that the trustees are charged by the law with the duty of causing the girls committed thereto to be instructed "in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity."[1]

It is necessary at present to use rooms in 9 different cottages as schoolrooms. In each of these schoolrooms girls from several cottages come together for class work. This makes extremely difficult the supervision of the teaching, and the girls in passing to and fro lose much valuable time, while the school work and the proper grading of the classes are greatly hampered. The proposed building would make possible the better grading of classes, the more efficient supervision of the school work, and the assembling of the educational apparatus under one roof, where it could be most effectively used. It would also make available for other much-needed purposes the rooms in the several cottages at present used for classes. Furthermore, it would provide for a combined assembly hall and for an exercise room in the basement, for which last there is great need.

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[1] Revised Laws, chapter 86, section 4.

The educational task of the Industrial School for Girls is specially difficult because of the peculiar quality of the human material with which it must deal. To fail to provide necessary educational facilities is to hamper the school greatly in its efforts properly to fit the girls in its care for successful and upright lives in the world.

The trustees are also asking for a new cottage for 32 girls and officers and for the necessary furnishings and equipment thereof. The demands by the courts upon the institution are such that unless certain classes of girls who are now committed to it, but who really belong elsewhere, are provided for at some other place, this cottage is a necessity to meet these demands.

There is a request for a larger and new farmhouse and for its furnishings, and provision for repairing the present building for a tenement. The present farmhouse is upwards of a hundred years old, and very inadequate in its accommodations for the farm help, and its location and condition are such that they would not warrant permanent enlargement.

The other requests for special appropriations are for a piggery, for extending sidewalks, for renewing and extending the telephone system and for a heating system for Fisher cottage. The request for the piggery is for a modern building, to be located apart from the cottage department of the institution. The request for sidewalks is for further additions to the sidewalks provided for in part by last year's Legislature. The present telephone system, one installed by piecemeal years ago, is entirely broken down and unworkable so that its reconstruction is imperative. The request for a heating system in Fisher cottage is made because the present heating system in that building is not only inadequate, but is in such condition that it must be renewed.

GIRLS' PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

The work of the parole department for girls is supplementary to the training of the school. Its methods and its problems are fundamentally different from those of the parole department for boys. While it has a much smaller number in its charge, the work laid upon it is no less arduous and is even more important. The peculiarly besetting dangers which girls of this unprotected class must learn to withstand, call for safeguards different in kind and in degree from those needed for boys. The woman visitor must know her girls far more intimately, which requires vastly more time. Thus the number of girls supervised by each visitor is very much smaller than in the case of the boys.

The Girls' Parole Department maintains an office in Boston, it being a necessity that what is in effect an employment office should have its headquarters in a railroad and an employment center. But the work of the department and the work of the school are absolutely supplementary, each taking into account the guidance of the life of the girl as a whole. And the way each department plays up to the other, as it were, is most creditable to both of them.

During the year the Girls' Parole Department had in its charge a total of 413 girls, some of whom were on parole only a short time, others for the whole year. The total number of girls on the books of the department at the end of the year (Nov. 30, 1912) was 298. Of these, 45, or 15 per cent., were on parole with relatives; 167, or 56 per cent., were on parole in families, earning wages, while 30, or 10 per cent. of the total number, were married, although still in the charge of the department. The remaining 56 were variously located, some attending school, some boarded out at the expense of the State, some in hospitals, some at work outside of families, while 27 had left home or place and had not been found.

One hundred and fifty-five girls were paroled from the Industrial School for Girls during the year. Of these, 22, or 14 per cent., were paroled at once with parents or other relatives, while 127, or approximately 82 per cent., were placed in other families at work for wages; of the 6 others, 2 went to their husbands and 4 to attend school.

Every year girls who become 21 years of age pass out of the custody of the trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools. During the past year, 107 were thus automatically discharged. One hundred of these were in the care of the Parole Department at the time they became of age, while 7 were at the Industrial School for Girls. In addition to these 107 girls there were 4 girls under twenty-one years of age who were given an honorable discharge.

These figures suggest the field of the Girls' Parole Department. They give no hint, however, of the many and varied phases of its work. Among other things, the department investigates the homes of all girls committed to the school, investigates the homes of all families willing to give employment or board to paroled girls, handles the girls' savings-bank accounts, and, in addition to visiting the girls in their homes and places, performs the many other acts of service enumerated in the report of the superintendent of the department (page 122).

During the year, 184 girls saved $2,941.07, which the department deposited in the savings bank for their benefit. On the other hand, $2,571.97 was withdrawn from savings accounts to be expended by 109 girls for various needs, and $1,341.58 was withdrawn by girls who became of age and passed out of the care of the department.

Perhaps the most important summing up of the work of the department is that which tells of the results achieved with those who have passed out of the custody of the trustees during the year. There were 111 of these girls, of whom 56, or half, had apparently made successes of themslves; at least, their conduct was good when the time came for them to assume the sole responsibility for their lives. Of these, as before said, 4 had been so eminently successful as to receive honorable discharges. Of these 56 girls, 17 were married, of whom 15 were living with their husbands; 7 of the unmarried were living at home or with relatives; 26 were doing housework for wages away from home; 4 were doing work other than housework and living away from home; 1 was at the Industrial School for Girls when her twenty-first birthday arrived.[1]

The value of the work of the school and the parole department in shaping the lives of these 56 girls is thrown into sharper definition when it is learned that 10 of them had at some time been returned from parole to the Industrial School because of unchastity. Furthermore, 12 of the 56 had had illegitimate children; 4 were single and had their babies still with them at the time they became 21 years of age, while 4 had married.

Of the remainder passing out of custody within the year, 29 were termed "unclassifiable" because they were mentally irresponsible;[2] the whereabouts and therefore the conduct of 14 was unknown; while the conduct of 12 girls, believed to be capable of better things, was distinctly bad.

Summing up the records of the girls with whom the parole department finished its work during the past year, the results are as follows: —

Conduct good,	56, or	50.5 per cent.
Conduct unclassifiable,	29, or	26.1 per cent.
Conduct unknown,	14, or	12.6 per cent.
Conduct bad,	12, or	10.8 per cent.
	111, or	100.0 per cent.

If those whose conduct was unknown or unclassifiable are subtracted from the 111 under analysis, we get 82 per cent. conduct good, and only 18 per cent. of bad conduct.

Last summer Miss Mary W. Dewson, for twelve years the efficient superintendent of the department, resigned. The trustees selected as her successor Miss Edith N. Burleigh, who had previously been in charge of the psychoneurological work of the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Two of the visitors have resigned during the year and their places have been filled.

For the expenses and statistical tables of this department see pages 121 to 132.

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[1] A girl of restless, unhappy disposition. She had supported herself respectably during a long parole, but had been returned to the school for a short stay.

[2] Seventeen of these were in institutions for the insane or the feeble-minded.

PART II.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE DEPARTMENTS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The superintendent desires to comment briefly upon a few of the most important matters pertaining to the work of the Lyman School for Boys during the past year.

An item worthy of attention is the fact that our enrollment has increased considerably over that of the previous year. Our average census for the year 1911 was 324, while that for the year 1912 is 358. This has made a net increased cost of $7,031.83. With this increased cost we are, however, able to show a reduced weekly per capita cost of 14 cents less than that of last year. Coming with this there is that feature of having to report a deficiency of $8,587.92. The increased numbers have been caused primarily by a larger number of commitments. This year the school has assimilated 237 new boys into its population.

Disciplinary Matters.

The change of discipline, which was made last year by doing away with detention rooms and a large amount of corporal punishment and substituting therefor a disciplinary cottage, has resulted at least in no detrimental change of efficiency so far as discipline is concerned, but it has resulted in a longer detention of boys in the school. It will be noted by the statistics that the average length of time of detention has been extended from eighteen to nineteen months. So far as can be observed at the present time the introduction of the disciplinary cottage has been a success. As is usual with such untried methods of work, it has been necessary to modify some of the details of the routine of the cottage. In the main, however, they remain the same as during the first institution of the disciplinary squad. The greatest objection that I can find to the disciplinary cottage is the matter of its expense.

Religious Instruction.

In accordance with instructions from the trustees a change has been made in the matter of conducting our religious instruction and services. For some years previous it was customary for boys of all faiths except the Jewish to go to the village of Westborough for religious worship. Owing to the fact that our boys made up such a large part of the congregation and caused crowded conditions in some of the churches of the village, it was deemed advisable to hold religious exercises at the school. For this purpose $1,100 was appropriated. Each boy now can attend services of his own creed at the school on Sunday. Besides this, each boy is given lessons in his Sunday School class and instruction quite generally in a week-day evening group by the pastor of his own denomination. This change has worked well and, on the whole, I believe that the boys now have more efficient religious instruction than they have heretofore enjoyed.

Agricultural Matters.

The efforts put forth upon the farm, gardens and orchards have been unusually productive this year. There has been an especially large yield of vegetables. Our chief lack has been in land for the production of hay and fodder crops. The cottage gardens have been run very successfully by the masters. The Berlin department alone raised about $2,500 worth of produce. The plan of having a specialist at the head of our dairy has worked well in its results. The use of oxen for part of our work has also proved a profitable change.

The purchase of two lots of land with the income from the Lyman trust fund, one of 133⅓ acres from Mr. Allyn D. Phelps, and one of 11.12 acres from Mr. B. W. Hero, will mean much to the agricultural side of our industrial instruction and work. The former piece, being mostly wild land, will furnish much work for years to come for our disciplinary squad. In time it will mean a considerable increase of our farm, garden and fruit products. The latter piece of land will at once be productive, as it is land of rich soil that has been under cultivation.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE WORK.

We have endeavored more strongly to correlate the trade work with the school work. The trade classes that are working under this system are those of carpentry, plumbing, masonry, electrical work, printing and dairying. The afternoon classes of each of these trades are divided into two divisions, each division attending school on alternate weeks. The instruction, especially in mathematics, language, drawing and geography, is along the line of the trade that each boy is learning. In this way more boys get the advantages of the school and of the trades. So far as can be observed, through a hearty co-operation of school and trade instructors, an increased interest seems to be aroused on the part of the boys in both their trade and academic work. It is an endeavor to mix the theory and the practice of trade teaching in the right proportion.

Up to within a few months one of the masters with his boys did the work in the sewing room. A matron has now been placed in charge, and the master has been released for farm work with some of his boys. The change has worked an advantage both to the farm and the sewing room.

Among other improvements in trade departments a job press has been added to the printing office and some new-face type. Two new washers have been placed in the laundry. A new cold-storage plant has been built at the store building. A new chicken house and a new piggery, for which the Legislature appropriated money, are nearing completion.

The railroad siding on the Boston and Albany Railroad near Milk Street, for which the Legislature of 1912 appropriated money, is well advanced. Nearly an acre of land along the track has been purchased, fenced and cleared. The line of the siding has been surveyed and the grading is well along. When completed this will mean a great saving in our hauling.

During the next year it is to be hoped that we may receive additional funds for the installation in our trade building of new shoe machinery, so that our boys may be trained in up-to-date methods of shoe making. Likewise it is very much to be desired that we receive an appropriation for an ice house in which to place our year's supply.

To those of the public who may be interested in knowing more of the detailed workings of the school, the superintendent would refer to previous reports published. Herewith I submit the usual statistical tables for publication. They, as usual, contain many items of interest.

On the whole, the year has been a quiet one and marked with steady progress. The results of our work are best shown by the superintendent of the parole department from whom I obtained the following figures as to the success of our boys who have become twenty-one years of age during the past year: boys doing well, 66 per cent.; fairly well, 5 per cent.; badly, 8 per cent.; unknown, 9 per cent.; out of the State, 12 per cent. I believe that such results fully justify you in asking the Legislature for its further maintenance.

The superintendent is deeply grateful to the trustees and to his co-workers for the loyal support and encouragement which they have given him in his efforts to better the lives of the delinquent boys who have come to the school.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following medical report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912: —

Number of cases treated,		3,056
Treated as out-patients,	2,805	
Treated as ward patients,	251	
Largest number in ward during one day,		11
Largest number of out-patients in one day,		25
Number sent to Massachusetts General Hospital,		10
Number sent to Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,		6
Transferred to Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,		1
Transferred to Monson State Hospital,		1
Transferred to Westborough State Hospital,		1
Transferred to State Infirmary, Tewksbury,		1
Transferred to North Reading State Sanatorium,		1
Operations by the physician at the school: —		
Tonsils and adenoids,		21
Adenoids,		3
Circumcision,		1
Examined for glasses,		47
Glasses prescribed,		26
Number of new boys admitted and examined,		237

Among other physical defects noted in the new boys examined were the following: —

Enlarged tonsils or adenoids,	131
Some abnormality in nose,	85
High and narrow palate,	62
Mouth breathers,	46
Some chronic disease of middle ear,	52
Heart slightly abnormal,	12
Enlarged glands detected,	147
Lungs slightly abnormal (possibly tubercular),	4
Defective vision (below $^{20}/_{30}$ in one or both eyes),	32
Strabismus,	1
Slight curvature of spine,	43
Marked curvature of spine,	1
One shoulder lower than the other,	66
Albumin in urine,	2
Ten pounds or more below average in weight,	50

Of the boys sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital two were operated on for appendicitis, one of whom died; one was operated on for hernia; one is now being treated for tubercular disease of hip and one for curvature of the spine. The boy transferred to Tewksbury Hospital had diabetes. He died at that hospital on March 29. There have been but two other cases of serious acute sickness, one a case of pneumonia, the other a case of diphtheria now in the hospital but practically recovered. Again we feel the urgent need of an additional ward of some kind where suspected cases can be quarantined until a positive diagnosis is made.

I wish we might have an open-air dormitory provided. We constantly have boys coming to us from homes where there is or has been tuberculosis, the boys themselves under size, poorly nourished and full of tubercular glands, who, unless given every possible advantage, are likely to develop active tuberculosis. For such boys the privilege of sleeping in open wards would, it seems to me, be of great value.

The report of the dentist, Dr. E. P. Brigham, is as follows: —

Cleanings, ...	257	Treated, ...	58
Amalgam, ...	436	Extracted, ...	309
Cement, ...	33		

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS H. AYER,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

TABLE 1. — *Number received and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Boys in the school Nov. 30, 1911,		335
RECEIVED: — Committed,	215	
Returned from places,	221	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	22	
Runaways recaptured,	98	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	9	
Returned from Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	3	
Returned from Westborough Insane Hospital,	3	
Returned from Tewksbury State Hospital,	1	
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys,	22	
Returned from Massachusetts Reformatory,	2	
		596
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,		[1] 931
RELEASED: — On parole to relatives,	164	
On parole to others,	159	
Boarded out,	59	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	10	
Runaways,	[2] 103	
Self,	12	
Massachusetts General Hospital,	9	
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	2	
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	3	
Westborough State Hospital,	3	
Monson State Hospital,	1	
Tewksbury State Hospital,	9	
Turned over to police,	4	
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	1	
Massachusetts State Infirmary,	1	
Wrentham State School,	1	
United States army,	1	
United States navy,	1	
North Reading State Sanatorium,	1	
		546
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1912,		385

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[1] This represents 742 individuals.

[2] There were 80 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution.

TABLE 2. — *Monthly admissions, releases and average number of inmates, Lyman School for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average Number.
1911.			
December,	59	44	347.35
1912.			
January,	51	35	356.70
February,	25	41	355.00
March,	41	32	349.23
April,	34	49	353.20
May,	38	31	341.54
June,	52	36	352.13
July,	45	67	351.39
August,	83	55	369.14
September,	71	70	375.13
October,	45	45	371.16
November,	52	41	381.20
Totals,	596	546	358.59

TABLE 3. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1912, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1912.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	3	86	89
Berkshire,	4	332	336
Bristol,	19	963	982
Dukes,	2	19	21
Essex,	34	1,490	1,524
Franklin,	3	83	86
Hampden,	12	648	660
Hampshire,	5	125	130
Middlesex,	49	2,029	2,078
Nantucket,	2	19	21
Norfolk,	10	581	591
Plymouth,	8	217	225
Suffolk,	43	2,063	2,106
Worcester,	21	1,111	1,132
Totals,	215	9,766	9,981

TABLE 4. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during the past ten years.*

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Fathers born in the United States, .	49	21	14	26	21	25	25	26	16	25
Mothers born in the United States, .	8	22	20	12	18	29	14	14	23	21
Fathers foreign born, ...	8	19	16	14	22	28	13	14	20	14
Mothers foreign born, ...	24	19	12	27	12	23	24	26	25	16
Both parents born in the United States,	48	32	46	53	32	62	42	29	43	37
Both parents foreign born, ...	71	74	89	95	108	122	109	79	75	94
Unknown, ...	17	18	23	31	17	21	31	23	15	23
One parent unknown, ...	13	29	12	15	27	21	24	18	31	31
Per cent. of American parentage, . .	36	30	32	32	25	33	27	27	22	17
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . .	50	52	53	51	60	55	55	55	44	42
Per cent. unknown, ...	14	18	15	17	15	12	18	18	11	10

Nativity of boys committed during the past ten years.

Born in United States, ...	153	155	171	200	173	220	198	158	152	190
Foreign born, ...	18	23	18	25	31	39	30	20	40	24
Unknown, ...	3	1	2	1	3	9	4	2	5	1

TABLE 5. — *Authority for commitments to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

BY WHOM COMMITTED.	Commitments.
By district court, ...	118
By municipal court, ...	8
By police court, ...	46
By superior court, ...	4
By trial justices, ...	2
By State Board of Charity, ...	19
By juvenile court, ...	18
Total, ...	215

TABLE 6. — *Age of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1912.	Committed from 1885 to 1911.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	–	3	25	28
Eight,	3	19	115	137
Nine,	5	45	231	281
Ten,	5	141	440	586
Eleven,	26	284	615	925
Twelve,	31	647	748	1,426
Thirteen,	55	1,151	897	2,103
Fourteen,	76	1,807	778	2,661
Fifteen,	13	114	913	1,040
Sixteen,	–	20	523	543
Seventeen,	–	4	179	183
Eighteen and over,	1	1	17	19
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	215	4,248	5,518	9,981

TABLE 7. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Had parents,	147
Had no parents,	6
Had father,	16
Had mother,	29
Had stepfather,	5
Had stepmother,	6
Had intemperate father,	65
Had intemperate mother,	2
Had both parents intemperate,	11
Had parents separated,	4
Had attended church,	206
Had never attended church,	9
Had not attended school within one year,	16
Had not attended school within two years,	2
Had not attended school within three years,	–
Had been arrested before,	112
Had been inmates of other institutions,	49
Had used intoxicating liquor,	9
Had used tobacco,	114
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	58
Were attending school,	147
Were idle,	10
Parents owning residence,	26
Members of family had been arrested,	67

TABLE 8. — *Length of retention of all boys who left Lyman School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

3 months or less,	26	2 years 3 months,	6
4 months,	14	2 years 4 months,	6
5 months,	9	2 years 5 months,	6
6 months,	5	2 years 6 months,	10
7 months,	6	2 years 7 months,	3
8 months,	10	2 years 8 months,	6
9 months,	3	2 years 9 months,	6
10 months,	11	2 years 10 months,	3
11 months,	9	2 years 11 months,	3
1 year,	18	3 years,	2
1 year 1 month,	13	3 years 1 month,	1
1 year 2 months,	16	3 years 2 months,	3
1 year 3 months,	17	3 years 3 months,	2
1 year 4 months,	19	3 years 4 months,	4
1 year 5 months,	16	3 years 5 months,	3
1 year 6 months,	17	3 years 6 months,	1
1 year 7 months,	25	3 years 7 months,	5
1 year 8 months,	10	3 years 8 months,	–
1 year 9 months,	20	3 years 9 months,	1
1 year 10 months,	14	3 years 10 months,	3
1 year 11 months,	10	3 years 11 months,	–
2 years,	6	4 years,	3
2 years 1 month,	7		
2 years 2 months,	7		363

	Months.
Average time spent in the institution,	19.76
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	5.70
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	18.64

TABLE 9. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments, returns by probation or otherwise, for ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1902–03, ...	323.37	174	132	208	95
1903–04, ...	319.72	179	117	231	42
1904–05, ...	336.21	191	142	282	64
1905–06 (14 months), .	338.13	226	178	311	78
1906–07, ...	329.57	207	136	288	58
1907–08, ...	378.50	268	229	324	96
1908–09, ...	408.23	232	217	374	96
1909–10, ...	358.56	180	233	403	78
1910–11, ...	324.30	197	274	354	112
1911–12, ...	358.59	215	374	394	152
Average for ten years,	347.52	206.9	203.2	316.9	87.1

TABLE 10. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys by months for ten years.*

MONTHS.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
October, ...	23	8	16	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
November, ...	14	16	10	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
December, ...	11	10	16	17	11	23	18	18	14	23
January, ...	4	8	10	13	12	21	15	8	13	11
February, ...	3	9	6	8	6	16	13	14	13	10
March, ...	15	12	17	12	12	23	14	10	15	13
April, ...	22	16	25	12	12	18	11	16	10	14
May, ...	15	20	18	15	23	20	23	20	16	12
June, ...	17	20	14	14	18	37	28	15	21	22
July, ...	15	17	20	23	21	27	36	15	13	14
August, ...	18	23	17	21	22	16	15	22	19	25
September, ...	17	20	22	15	18	13	20	15	19	27
October, ...	–	–	–	16	30	34	21	13	24	21
November, ...	–	–	–	10	22	20	18	14	20	23
Totals, ...	174	179	191	226	207	268	232	180	197	215

TABLE 11. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Assault,	3
Breaking and entering,	24
Setting fires,	2
Delinquent child,	75
Disturbing the peace,	1
False fire alarm,	1
Larceny,	76
Receiving stolen goods,	1
State Board of Charity,	3
Stubbornness,	25
Vagrancy,	2
Malicious mischief,	2
Forgery,	1
Total,	215

TABLE 12. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

A. Average age of boys released on parole for the past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1903,	14.50	1908,	14.92
1904,	15.30	1909,	15.59
1905,	15.41	1910,	15.16
1906 (14 months),	14.83	1911,	15.44
1907,	15.10	1912,	15.63

B. Average time spent in the institution for the past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1903,	19.03	1908,	20.28
1904,	20.36	1909,	18.93
1905,	20.39	1910,	18.77
1906 (14 months),	17.05	1911,	18.49
1907,	19.41	1912,	16.09

C. Average age of commitments for the past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1903,	13.51	1908,	13.44
1904,	13.47	1909,	13.36
1905,	13.51	1910,	13.34
1906 (14 months),	13.23	1911,	13.57
1907,	13.19	1912,	13.28

D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for the past ten years.

1903,	132	1908,	229
1904,	117	1909,	217
1905,	142	1910,	233
1906 (14 months),	178	1911,	274
1907,	136	1912,	243

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for the past ten years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1903,	$4 74	$4 72	1908,	$4 89	$4 87
1904,	4 90	4 87	1909,	4 88	4 86
1905,	4 63	4 61	1910,	5 68	5 62
1906 (14 months),	4 90	4 84	1911,	6 39	6 35
1907,	5 29	5 19	1912,	6 25	6 23

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1912: —

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911,			$2,108 79

Receipts.

Institution Receipts.			
Sales: —			
Food,	$26 95		
Clothing and materials,	9 60		
Heat, light and power,	27 67		
Repairs and improvements,	44 53		
Miscellaneous,	11 03		
Farm, stable and grounds: —			
Cows and calves,	41 80		
Hides,	43 97		
Sundries,	19 14		
		$224 69	
Miscellaneous receipts: —			
Interest on bank balances,	$48 12		
Industries,	9 25		
Sundries,	21 11		
		78 48	
			$303 17
Receipts from Treasury of the Commonwealth.			
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance of 1911,		$2,869 95	
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30),		1,693 33	
Approved schedules of 1912,	$107,280 80		
Less returned,	10 00		
		107,270 80	
			111,834 08
Special appropriations,			4,133 46
Children boarded out: —			
Balance of 1911,		$1,927 57	
Approved schedules of 1912,		5,720 23	
			7,647 80
Lyman fund,			2,300 34
Total,			$128,327 64

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, ...		$303 17
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1911, . .	$5,003 58	
Eleven months' schedules, 1912, . . .	107,270 80	
November advances, ...	1,189 42	
		113,463 80
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules, ...		4,133 46
Children boarded out: —		
November schedule, 1911, ...	$1,927 57	
Approved schedules of 1912, . . .	5,720 23	
		7,647 80
Lyman trust fund, approved schedules, . .	$2,300 34	
Less advances, report, 1911, ...	24 84	
		2,275 50
Balance, Nov. 30, 1912: —		
In bank, ...	$450 41	
In office, ...	53 50	
		503 91
Total, ...		$128,327 64

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation ($107,600, plus $1,364.13, deficiency appropriation of 1911), ...	$108,964 13
Expenses (as analyzed below), ...	117,552 05
By deficiency, ...	$8,587 92

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —		
General administration, ...	$11,227 44	
Medical service, ...	2,420 70	
Ward service (male), ...	28,795 92	
Repairs and improvements, ...	1,567 40	
Farm, stable and grounds, ...	1,502 05	
		$45,513 51
Food: —		
Butterine, ...	$706 84	
Beans, ...	776 83	
Bread and crackers, ...	384 65	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc., ...	586 44	
Cheese, ...	385 71	
Eggs, ...	674 05	
Flour, ...	3,043 59	
Fish, ...	973 95	
Fruit (dried and fresh), ...	679 53	
Meats, ...	6,543 12	
Milk, ...	159 46	
Amounts carried forward, ...	$14,914 17	$45,513 51

Amounts brought forward,	$14,914 17	$45,513 51
Food — *Con.*		
Molasses and syrup,	274 71	
Sugar,	1,916 49	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	563 49	
Vegetables,	2,317 38	
Sundries,	905 30	
		20,891 54
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$801 27	
Clothing,	4,292 39	
Dry goods for clothing and smallwares,	291 50	
Furnishing goods,	823 81	
Hats and caps,	213 90	
Leather and shoe findings,	1,815 19	
Sundries,	91 89	
		8,329 95
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	$991 06	
Brushes, brooms,	350 50	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	172 72	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery etc.,	277 89	
Furniture and upholstery,	150 55	
Kitchen furnishings,	472 62	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	13 84	
Sundries,	223 11	
		2,652 29
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$7,612 40	
Freight on coal,	5,059 34	
Wood,	24 00	
Electricity,	67 35	
Oil,	6 30	
		12,769 39
Repairs and improvements: —		
Cement, lime and plaster,	$19 60	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	2 98	
Electrical work and supplies,	936 60	
Hardware,	359 91	
Lumber,	923 11	
Machinery, etc.,	606 95	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	820 84	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	1,569 24	
Roofing and materials,	111 40	
Sundries,	202 65	
		5,553 28
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	$298 50	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	323 19	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	812 61	
Hay, grain, etc.,	4,809 94	
Amounts carried forward,	$6,244 24	$95,709 96

Amounts brought forward,	$6,244 24	$95,709 96
Farm, stable and grounds — *Con.*		
Harnesses and repairs,	238 86	
Horses,	450 00	
Cows,	50 00	
Other live stock,	403 50	
Rent,	5 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	321 77	
Sundries,	1,295 29	
		9,008 66
Miscellaneous: —		
Entertainments,	$7 50	
Books, periodicals, etc.,	424 40	
Chapel services,	927 84	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	2,759 82	
Funeral expenses,	100 42	
Hose, etc.,	11 28	
Ice,	492 04	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	646 45	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	146 14	
Manual training supplies,	128 04	
Postage,	439 62	
Printing and printing supplies,	573 82	
Return of runaways,	1,080 35	
Soap and laundry supplies,	876 82	
Stationery and office supplies,	852 82	
School books and school supplies,	371 08	
Travel and expenses (officials),	305 94	
Telephone and telegraph,	605 06	
Water,	1,562 28	
Sundries,	521 71	
		12,833 43
Total expenses for maintenance,		$117,552 05

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911,		$100 80
Appropriations for fiscal year,		4,946 00
Total,		$5,046 80
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	$4,133 46	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	23 82	
		4,157 28
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,		$889 52

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$503 91	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	1,189 42	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account November, 1912, schedule,	8,587 92	
		$10,281 25

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills: —	
Maintenance,	$10,281 25

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 361.62.
Total cost for maintenance, $117,552.05.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $6.25.
Receipts from sales, $224.69.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.012.
All other institution receipts, $78.48.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.004.

Special Appropriations.

Object.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Coal bunkers,	Res. 1911, chap. 104	$1,500 00	$76 98	$1,499 26	$0 74[1]
Heat and boilers,	Acts 1912, chap. 58	1,946 00	1,928 79	1,928 79	17 21
Railroad siding,	Acts 1912, chap. 58	1,200 00	361 77	361 77	838 23
Refrigerator,	Acts 1912, chap. 58	1,000 00	966 82	966 82	33 18
Hennery and piggery,	Acts 1912, chap. 58	800 00	799 10	799 10	90
Furnishing cottage,	Res. 1909, chap. 77	4,800 00	–	4,781 78	18 22[1]
Power plant,	Acts 1910, chap. 478	7,000 00	–	6,995 14	4 86[1]
		$18,246 00	$4,133 46	$17,332 66	889 52

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[1] Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

For the Year ending Nov. 30, 1912.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand as appraised Nov. 30, 1911,	$13,502 19	
Board,	48 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	685 56	
Fertilizer,	484 84	
Grain and meal for stock,	4,692 39	
Horseshoeing,	188 65	
Labor,	559 62	
Seeds and plants,	321 94	
Veterinary,	70 50	
Wages,	1,502 05	
Rent,	10 00	
		$22,065 74
Net gain,		6,007 04
		$28,072 78

Cr.

Produce sold,	$90 88	
Produce consumed,	11,404 65	
Produce on hand,	4,339 96	
Live stock,	6,547 65	
Agricultural implements,	2,497 13	
Team work for construction work and drawing coal,	3,192 51	
		$28,072 78

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

Real Estate.

138¾	acres tillage,	$22,419 00	
15	acres pasturage,	450 00	
6	acres woodland,	300 00	
133	acres pasture, Phelps land,	3,000 00	
9/10	acres railroad siding,	200 00	
11¾	acres Hero land,	2,900 00	
⅞	acres Wilcox land,	600 00	
90	acres land at Berlin farm,	1,100 00	
			$30,969 00

Buildings.

Administration building,	$11,100 00	
Lyman and Chauncy Hall,	38,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Willow Park,	5,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00	
Oak cottage,	16,000 00	
Bowlder cottage,	17,000 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
Gables cottage,	9,000 00	
Elms cottage,	22,000 00	
Worcester and Wachusett cottages,	47,000 00	
Store building,	12,300 00	
School building,	43,400 00	
Power station,	23,362 00	
Greenhouse,	2,000 00	
Scale building,	500 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Piggery,	1,000 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Henhouses,	1,200 00	
Horse barn and fire station,	7,980 00	
Subways, fire tank, etc.,	16,814 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$326,256 00	$30,969 00

Amounts brought forward,	$326,256 00	$30,969 00
Superintendent's barn,	600 00	
Superintendent's summer house,	50 00	
Tool building, Bowlder,	100 00	
BUILDINGS AT BERLIN.		
House,	3,000 00	
Barn and sheds,	1,500 00	
		331,506 00
Total real estate,		$362,475 00
Personal property,		88,959 86
		$451,434 86

I certify that the foregoing appraisal is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY L. CHASE,
Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest. ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Lyman School for Boys.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	335	–	335
Number received during the year,	596	–	596
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	546	–	546
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	385	–	385
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year,	358.59	–	358.59
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	44.20	34.60	78.80

Number in Care of the Parole Department.

Number on visiting list of the parole department Dec. 1, 1912,	1,089
Number coming of age during the year, and thus dropped from the parole department,	192
Employees of parole department,	9

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries and wages,	$45,513 51	
2. Clothing,	8,329 95	
3. Subsistence,	20,891 54	
4. Ordinary repairs,	5,553 28	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	37,263 77	
		$117,552 05
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	$2,972 59	
2. Personal property expenditures (fire apparatus),	1,160 87	
		4,133 46
Total for institution,		$121,685 51

Expenditures for the Parole Department.[1]

Salaries of visitors,	$7,860 52	
Other expenses,	6,636 43	
Board of Boys under fourteen,	8,016 04	
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	1,228 05	
		23,741 04
Grand total, including parole,		$145,426 55

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): Elmer L. Coffeen.
Executive head of parole department: Walter A. Wheeler.

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[1] The parole department handles the parole work of two institutions, the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of its work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the parole department of both institutions, except that "Board of boys under fourteen" and "Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

During the past year, as in preceding years, much of the life of the school has been centered around the physical development of the institution. The new industrial building of reinforced concrete has been completed, giving us a total additional floor space of 7,200 square feet available for instruction, with a storage cellar 60 by 40 feet. The blacksmith and carpentry departments, newly equipped, are installed in this building. A cow barn of brick and cement 120 by 40 feet is ready for its equipment. Two hundred and seventy-five square feet of sidewalk has been laid, the new piggery is completed, the power and lighting systems have been greatly improved by installation of purchased power, another ice house has been built and work is begun on another cottage for 30 boys.

The farm is responding to the treatment it has received in the past three years, and taking on the appearance of well-tilled land instead of that of a rough pasture which it at first presented. The bringing back the pasture land to tillage and the brush and wood land to pasturage is the plan that is followed. About 40 acres were cleared last year. Incidentally, we are getting our wood and some lumber. Much grading has been done, including that about the new industrial building, cow barn and piggery. In this work the three new ox teams have been of great service. A greatly needed want is filled by the erection of an up-to-date cow barn to accommodate 64 head. Another barn for horses and oxen is an imperative need at the present time.

Our crops this year are the best of any in the history of the school. The orchards are improving, producing 229 barrels of apples. There has also been produced and turned into the school about 18,000 pounds of meat products, — beef, pork and chicken, — 111,000 pounds of milk, 3,000 quarts of cream, 2,000 pounds of butter and 1,000 dozens of eggs.

All this work emphasizes still more the value indicated in last year's report of trade training for our boys received under actual commercial conditions. Carpenters, masons, painters, dairymen, poultrymen and blacksmiths are able to get a start which insures a living wage while completing their apprenticeship in open competition. We now have by the addition of plumbing and steam fitting 18 different occupations which, through the work of the parole department in getting the co-operation of the parents and finding places for our trade apprentices, are of permanent bread-and-butter value to our boys.

Occupations of the Boys in the School.

Housework and general care of institution,			31
Laborers, grading, cutting wood, etc.,			26
Receiving definite trade instruction, distributed as follows: —			
Bakery,		4	
Barbering,		2	
Blacksmith department,		12	
Cabinet making and milling, furniture, etc.,		10	
Carpentry, general carpenter work, shingling, etc.,		12	
Cobbler shop, repairing,		2	
Central kitchen, range cooking,		5	
Farm department: —			
Dairy work, milking and general dairy work, butter making, etc.,	8		
Garden and poultry, general work in caring for fruit, vegetables and poultry,	10		
Teamsters, doing farm team work, carting freight and supplies, grading, etc.,	6		
General farming, including raising and handling crops, care of piggery, etc.,	10		
	—	34	
Hospital, duties those of assistant to nurse and school physician,		2	
Laundry, washing and ironing,		5	
Mason department, cement and brick work in connection with new buildings, general repairing, etc.,		12	

Office, clerical and other assistance,	2	
Paint department, inside and outside painting of buildings, furniture work, glass setting, etc.,	8	
Plumbing and steam fitting,	6	
Tailor department, including sewing room, making and repairing clothing,	10	
		— 126
		183

The boy must ever be kept in mind in all the industries, and the men in charge must be not only skilled workmen able to plan and alert to push forward the day's work, but they must also have an instinct for teaching, holding the boy's interest and with a keen sense of fair play throughout. The increase of wages everywhere is making it difficult to procure the right sort of men, forcing us to a higher rate of salaries among our trade instructors. A most cursory examination of our work, however, convinces one of the wisdom of keeping up to the highest standards, even at an increased cost.

In the academic department the work of last year is being continued, except that here as in the trade teaching the Binet system is being used as a guide in difficult cases. In the elementary grades, of necessity the work is confined to the three R's, with the emphasis on teaching the boy to read and write the English language. The length of his commitment does not give time for much more than the removal of illiteracy. In the higher grades a much larger field is offered, and the work planned in the realization that the boy material is plastic. Reading and correspondence create an environment and an opportunity for the stimulation of character. Reading, especially when directed and censored, is a tremendous mental and moral stimulus. Much classroom work is also done in co-ordination with the trade teaching. Questions which have arisen and perplexed the boy during his day's work are freely discussed for the benefit of the particular boy, and to the interest of the entire class. In this way abstract problems are given concrete and definite reality.

In the academic department boys are classified as follows: —

	Per Cent.	
	1911.	1912.
High school, above ninth grade,	8.1	11.5
Grammar grades: —		
A class, eighth and ninth grades,	14.9	26.9
B class, sixth and seventh grades,	26.7	25.8
C class, fourth and fifth grades,	34.8	20.4
D class, illiterates,	3.7	7.7
Recent commitments, not classified,	11.8	7.7
	100.0	100.0

Much difficulty has been felt in complying with the demands of the courts for new commitments. June 24 the school reached the limit of capacity, *i.e.,* 180. Since that day 76 applications for commitment were received. Forty-nine of these were finally admitted, making 27 cases otherwise disposed of by the courts. The new cottage now building will take care of this excess number of 27. The delay, involved in the 49 deferred commitments of the courts as the school becomes better known, makes it imperative that still another cottage be built at once.

The disciplinary cottage, with its constant but kindly insistence, has been a great help towards bringing the more recalcitrant boys to an appreciation of the freedom of the open school. The boys as a whole are markedly ambitious and hopeful, indicating that they realize their stay at the institution is not for punishment but for education.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The following report of the medical work of the Industrial School for Boys for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, is respectfully submitted: —

The health of the school as a whole has been very good. The majority of cases treated at the hospital have not been of a serious nature, consisting mostly of colds, sore throats, digestive troubles and small abscesses. The poor physical condition of the average boy committed, and the fact that the boys are thrown together so intimately in their work and in their life together in the cottages, predisposes them to attacks of coryza, bronchitis, tonsillitis and pharyngitis, ailments which although not of themselves serious require considerable attention and treatment. The large number of small abscesses and minor infections were undoubtedly of a contagious nature, and are transmitted from one to the other by direct contact and through handling tools, etc., used in common.

There have been no cases of contagious disease at the school during the year, nor has there been an epidemic of any kind.

A considerable number of minor operations were performed, only five of which required etherization. Five cases of rheumatic fever were treated during the year, all of which were recurrent, as the boys had a history of previous attacks before entering the school.

The need of more commodious quarters for the hospital cannot be too strongly urged; the present quarters are at present inadequate and will be much more so when new cottages are built. As the school grows the need of an operating room, isolation ward and diet kitchen becomes more apparent.

One hundred and seventy-one boys have been admitted the past year, and each one has been given a careful physical examination before being assigned to his cottage. This examination reveals a great many physical defects as well as giving a medical and family history that enables the physician to take special precautions to preserve the health of boys who are below the normal physical standard.

The eyes of all boys admitted are examined, the vision tested and glasses prescribed when needed.

There have been 6 cases where adenoids and tonsils have been removed.

Five cases of venereal disease were detected in new boys and isolated until recovery.

The boys are all weighed and measured upon admission and when paroled. The difference in weight is invariably greater than the normal increase incident to the boy's natural growth.

The following summary gives a comprehensive idea of the medical work performed during the year: —

Number of physician's visits to the school,	410
Number of boys examined,	171
Number of cases admitted to the ward,	242
Number of boys treated at other hospitals,	12
Number of boys committed to Worcester State Hospital,	1

The report of dental work performed by Dr. E. B. Butterfield is as follows: —

Fillings,	872
Extractions,	174

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLY,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

TABLE 13. — *Number received and leaving Industrial School for Boys for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1911,	161	
Committed during the year,	171	
Received from Lyman School,	4	
Received from Massachusetts Reformatory,	2	
Paroled boys returned,	47	
Returned from leave of absence,	45	
Returned runaways,	54	
Returned from Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	7	
Returned from Massachusetts Reformatory,	11	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	10	
		512
Paroled,	114	
Runaways,	69	
Returned paroles placed,	40	
Granted leave of absence,	48	
Transferred to Lyman School,	22	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	16	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital,	12	
Taken to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	6	
Transferred to Worcester State Hospital,	1	
Returned to Sockanosset School, Rhode Island,	1	
		329
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1912,		183

TABLE 14. — *Monthly admissions, releases and average number of inmates, Industrial School for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Paroled.	Transferred.	Average Number.
December,	25	3	1	167.45
January,	43	4	7	176.76
February,	15	8	1	176.48
March,	47	25	3	169.58
April,	27	16	2	171.83
May,	27	5	–	175.03
June,	28	6	8	180.60
July,	30	9	4	184.06
August,	25	10	5	185.16
September,	37	8	6	181.03
October,	26	13	–	180.26
November,	21	7	3	184.23
Totals,	351	114	40	177.71

TABLE 15. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Both parents born in the United States,	37
Both parents foreign born,	87
Father foreign born and mother native,	13
Mother foreign born and father native,	16
Father native born and mother unknown,	1
Mother native born and father unknown,	3
Father foreign born and mother unknown,	3
Mother foreign born and father unknown,	3
Unknown,	14
	177

TABLE 16. — *Nativity of boys admitted to the Industrial School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Born in the United States: —		
Massachusetts,	135	
Pennsylvania,	3	
Rhode Island,	3	
Maine,	3	
Connecticut,	3	
New York,	3	
New Hampshire,	1	
Kansas,	1	
		152

TABLE 16 — *Concluded.*

Born in Canada and the Provinces,	7
Born in Russia,	6
Born in Italy,	5
Born in England,	3
Born in St. Michaels,	1
Born in Hudson Bay,	1
Born in Greece,	1
Unknown,	6
	177

TABLE 17. — *Authority for commitments of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

	Commitments.
By district court,	89
By police court,	34
By superior court,	16
By municipal court,	16
By juvenile court,	14
By State Board of Charity,	4
By trial justice,	4
Total,	177

TABLE 18. — *Counties from which commitments were made of boys admitted to the Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

	Commitments.
Suffolk County,	41
Middlesex County,	32
Essex County,	32
Worcester County,	19
Bristol County,	20
Hampden County,	10
Norfolk County,	10
Berkshire County,	5
Plymouth County,	4
Barnstable County,	3
Dukes County,	1
Franklin County,	–
Hampshire County,	–
Nantucket County,	–
Total,	177

Table 19. — *Causes of commitments of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Larceny,	56
Stubborn child,	31
Breaking and entering,	26
Breaking and entering and larceny,	21
Delinquent child,	19
Vagrancy,	5
Drunkenness,	4
Assault and battery,	3
Assault,	2
Idle and disorderly,	2
Not reporting while on probation,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1
Larceny from the person,	1
Running away,	1
Receiving stolen money,	1
Disturbing the peace,	1
Gaming in a public place,	1
Burning a dwelling house,	1
Total,	177

Table 20. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Had both parents living, own or step,	117
Had father only,	24
Had mother only,	27
Had unknown,	1
Had both parents dead,	12
Had stepfather,	3
Had stepmother,	11
Had intemperate father,	47
Had intemperate mother,	5
Had parents separated,	13
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned,	50
Had parents owning residence,	22
Had not attended school within one year,	38
Had not attended school within two years,	56
Had not attended school within three years,	56
Had been arrested before,	110
Had been inmates of other institutions,	37
Had used intoxicating liquor,	24
Had used tobacco,	143

TABLE 21. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

15–16 years,	50
16–17 years,	78
17–18 years,	45
18 or over (transfers),	2
Unknown,	2
	177

TABLE 22. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

In 2d grade,	2
In 3d grade,	4
In 4th grade,	14
In 5th grade,	20
In 6th grade,	36
In 7th grade,	36
In 8th grade,	35
In 9th grade,	19
In high school,	5
Not in public schools in this country,	4
Not determined,	4
	177

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[1] The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads, "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1912: —

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911,			$859 66
Receipts.			
Institution Receipts.			
Board of inmates: —			
Private, United States government,		$118 00	
Sales: —			
Farm, stable and grounds: —			
Cows and calves,		10 00	
Miscellaneous receipts: —			
Interest on bank balances,	$61 42		
Sundries,	78		
		62 20	
			190 20
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.			
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance of 1911,		$2,318 48	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),		5,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1912,		56,665 93	
			63,984 41
Special appropriations,			34,167 71
Total,			$99,201 98
Payments.			
To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,			$190 20
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance November schedule, 1911,		$3,178 14	
Eleven months' schedules, 1912,		56,665 93	
November advances,		1,529 65	
			61,373 72
Special appropriations: —			
Approved schedules,			34,167 71
Balance, Nov. 30, 1912,			
In bank,		$3,413 73	
In office,		56 62	
			3,470 35
Total,			$99,201 98

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	$63,065 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	63,064 00
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	$1 00

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —		
General administration,	$6,345 55	
Medical service,	400 02	
Teaching,	1,152 34	
Ward service (male),	6,526 15	
Ward service (female),	1,532 21	
Repairs and improvements,	4,368 53	
Farm, stable and grounds,	4,775 58	
		$25,100 38
Food: —		
Butter,	$17 40	
Butterine,	30 45	
Beans,	240 36	
Bread and crackers,	114 66	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	518 01	
Cheese,	51 92	
Flour,	1,131 00	
Fish,	648 56	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	356 56	
Meats,	1,816 01	
Molasses and syrup,	273 05	
Sugar,	1,430 43	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	385 79	
Vegetables,	415 02	
Sundries,	1,623 94	
		9,053 16
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$1,385 35	
Clothing,	760 75	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	103 61	
Furnishing goods,	857 15	
Hats and caps,	52 54	
Leather and shoe findings,	365 25	
Sundries,	89 52	
		3,614 17
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	$492 78	
Brushes, brooms,	176 97	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	253 22	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	102 44	
Furniture and upholstery,	196 43	
Kitchen furnishings,	348 83	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	27 15	
Sundries,	391 49	
		1,989 31
Amount carried forward,		$39,757 02

Amount brought forward,		$39,757 02
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$4,108 07	
Freight on coal,	1,493 61	
Oil,	85 36	
Sundries,	114 91	
		5,801 95
Repairs and improvements: —		
Cement, lime and plaster,	$12 27	
Electrical work and supplies,	191 45	
Hardware,	259 18	
Lumber,	422 29	
Machinery, etc.,	98 26	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	417 35	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	513 91	
Roofing and materials,	134 11	
Sundries,	247 48	
		2,296 30
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	$149 35	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	29 20	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,220 43	
Hay, grain, etc.,	4,166 14	
Harnesses and repairs,	101 23	
Horses,	537 00	
Cows,	120 00	
Other live stock,	235 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	326 15	
Sundries,	557 29	
		7,441 79
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$59 15	
Religious instruction,	976 46	
Entertainments,	55 83	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	754 37	
Funeral expenses,	166 67	
Gratuities, parole expenses,	20 90	
Hose, etc.,	10 29	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	315 39	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	581 50	
Postage,	264 90	
Return of runaways,	703 06	
Soap and laundry supplies,	623 11	
Stationery and office supplies,	371 59	
School books and school supplies,	45 28	
Travel and expenses (official),	692 31	
Telephone and telegraph,	383 72	
Water,	1,284 74	
Sundries,	457 67	
		7,766 94
Total expenses for maintenance,		$63,064 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911,		$27,219 65
Appropriations for fiscal year,		32,487 00
Total,		$59,706 65
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	$34,167 71	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	3 43	
		34,171 14
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,		$25,535 51

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$3,470 35	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	1,529 65	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth account November, 1912, schedule,	1,398 07	
		$6,398 07

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	$6,398 07

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 177.71 +.
Total cost for maintenance, $63,064.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $6.813 +.
Receipts from sales, $10.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.001 +.
All other institution receipts, $180.20.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.019 +.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Two new cottages,	Res. 1910, chap. 150	$31,000 00	$693 20	$30,998 82	$1 18[1]
Piggery,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	1,150 00	431 07	1,149 47	53[1]
Moving and resetting cottage,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	400 00	29 59	399 59	41[1]
Lighting and power,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	31,500 00	25,763 04	31,499 37	63[1]
Sidewalks,	Res. 1911, chap. 140	300 00	299 32	299 32	68[1]
Equipment of a machine and printing shop,	Res. 1912, chap. 57	7,981 00	–	–	7,981 00
Cottage for boys,	Res. 1912, chap. 57	15,274 00	631 70	631 70	14,642 30
Cow barn and storehouse,	Res. 1912, chap. 57	7,743 00	5,538 41	5,538 41	2,204 59
Ice house with cold-storage room,	Res. 1912, chap. 57	1,489 00	781 38	781 38	707 62
		$96,837 00	$34,167 71	$71,298 06	$25,535 51

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[1] Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. CAMPBELL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Real Estate.

Land.

10 acres school grounds, at $75,	$750 00	
150 acres tillage, at $30,	4,500 00	
120 acres mowing, at $45,	5,400 00	
140 acres pasture, at $20,	2,800 00	
210 acres woodland, at $20,	4,200 00	
260 acres waste land, at $10,	2,600 00	
		$20,250 00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates),	$12,000 00	
Cottage No. 2,	6,000 00	
Cottage No. 3,	5,000 00	
Cottage No. 4,	12,000 00	
Cottage No. 5,	13,000 00	
Cottage No. 6,	6,500 00	
Farmer's house (employees),	1,000 00	
House with brick basement,	1,700 00	
Stone house,	1,000 00	
Administration building (administration),	10,000 00	
Infirmary,	1,500 00	
Kitchen and laundry building,	4,500 00	
Chapel,	2,000 00	
Industrial building,	31,500 00	
North barn, two silos and shed (farm),	6,200 00	
South barn,	2,500 00	
Horse barn,	1,200 00	
Cow barn (incomplete),	5,538 41	
Piggery,	1,200 00	
Dairy house,	1,200 00	
South henhouse,	100 00	
Small tool house,	100 00	
Corn house,	100 00	
North woodshed,	300 00	
North tool shed,	700 00	
Windmill,	300 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$127,138 41	$20,250 00

Amounts brought forward,	$127,138 41	$20,250 00
Two henhouses,	800 00	
Ice house,	500 00	
Ice house (incomplete),	952 09	
Workmen's house (south) (miscellaneous),	200 00	
Brick shop (storage),	800 00	
Old evaporation building,	500 00	
House,	500 00	
Old shop building and sheds,	1,000 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power),	200 00	
Water system (cost),	6,161 00	
Sewerage system (cost),	4,693 32	
Telephone system,	650 00	
Sidewalks,	300 00	
		144,394 82
Total real estate,		$164,644 82
Personal valuation,		37,307 32
Total valuation,		$201,952 14

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Industrial School for Boys.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	161	–	161
Number received during the year,	351	–	351
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	329	–	329
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	183	–	183
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year,	177.71	–	177.71
Average number of officers and employees during the year,[1]	33	11	44

[1] Monthly.

Number in Care of the Parole Department.

Number on visiting list of the Parole Department Dec. 1, 1912,	224
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from the Parole Department,	3
Returned to the school and not released at close of year,	6

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries and wages,	$25,100 38	
2. Clothing,	3,614 17	
3. Subsistence,	9,053 16	
4. Ordinary repairs,	2,296 30	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	22,738 99	
		$62,803 00
Extraordinary expenses: —		
Silo,		261 00
Total for institution,		$63,064 00

Expenditures for the Parole Department.[1]

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[1] Paid from appropriation for parole work, Walter A. Wheeler, Superintendent.

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.,* furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of parole department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

BOYS' PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

Herewith I respectfully submit the annual report of the Boys' Parole Department of the Massachusetts Training Schools. This is the seventeenth annual report of the parole work of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and the first annual report of the parole work of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, the parole work of the latter institution having, on Dec. 1, 1911, been added to that of the Lyman School, heretofore established, and the name of the department changed accordingly. By this change there were added to the 1,383 boys on parole from the Lyman School during the year, 225 boys from the Industrial School for Boys, swelling the total number of boys under our care to 1,608. The parole work of each school will be considered under its respective head.

Lyman School for Boys.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, was			1,383
Becoming of age during the year,		192	
Died,		7	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	45		
Not serious,	50		
	—	95	
		—	294
On the visiting list Nov. 30, 1912,			1,089
Adding to the above number: —			
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,		10	
Previously,		8	
Runaways from the school: —			
Having been returned from parole,		20	
Never having been on parole,		18	
		—	56
Total number under twenty-one outside of the school,			1,145

Classification of the Visiting List.

Of the 1,089 boys on the visiting list, 60 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the New England States and employment unknown, and 59 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 970 boys with the number engaged in each occupation, are shown in the following table: —

TABLE 23. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys, Nov. 30, 1912.*

Actor,	2	Elevator boy,	6
Army (United States),	21	Errand boy,	30
Assisting parents,	2	Expressman,	4
At board, attending schools,	70	Farmer,	132
Attendant,	1	Fire department,	1
Attending school,	29	Fireman,	2
Bakery,	5	Fisherman,	5
Barber,	2	Flagman,	2
Bicycle factory,	1	Florist,	1
Biscuit factory,	4	Foundry,	2
Blacksmith,	5	Furniture factory,	7
Bleachery,	2	Garage,	5
Bootblack,	1	Glass works,	2
Box shop,	7	Hat factory,	1
Brakeman,	2	Hostler,	5
Broom factory,	2	Hotel worker,	11
Butler,	1	Idle,	9
Button factory,	1	Invalid,	10
Candy factory,	3	Janitor,	1
Carpenter,	18	Jewelry shop,	4
Car shop,	2	Laborer,	42
Carriage shop,	1	Laundry,	5
Casket shop,	1	Leather shop,	6
Chauffeur,	3	Longshoreman,	3
Chemical works,	2	Lumber camp,	2
Clerical work,	2	Machinist,	14
Clerk,	15	Mason,	1
Cobbler,	1	Massachusetts Reformatory,	27
Conductor,	7	Metal worker,	10
Construction work,	3	Milk team,	4
Cook,	1	Mill (textile),	82
Dairyman,	1	Motorman,	1
Electrical works,	10	Navy (United States),	31

Newsboy,	4
Occupation unknown,	34
Oil refinery,	1
Other penal institutions,	20
Painter,	5
Paper hanger,	1
Paper mill,	6
Pedler,	9
Plumber,	13
Pool room,	2
Porter,	2
Printer,	23
Recently released, occupation unknown,	17
Restaurant,	4
Roofer,	1
Rubber works,	8
Sailor,	5
Salesman,	4
Saw mill,	2
Shipper,	8
Shoe shop,	48
Skate factory,	3
Suspender factory,	2
Tannery,	2
Teamster or driver,	34
Tinsmith,	2
Toy factory,	1
Usher,	1
Waiter,	4
Watch factory,	3
Whip shop,	2
Wire mill,	3

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In the United States army and navy, about	5
At board,	7
Employed on farms,	14
In mills (textile), about	9
Classed as laborers,	4
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	3
In other penal institutions,	2
In 90 different occupations, about	56

The report cards of the above-mentioned 970 boys show that at the time of the last report 836, or 86 per cent., were doing well; 84, or 9 per cent., doubtfully; and 50, or 5 per cent., badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that —

37 disappeared this year.
22 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number —

24 left place with farmer.
11 left home or relatives.
14 not located, family having moved.
4 released from penal institutions, location unknown.
3 placed in city, ran away.
2 deserted from navy.
1 deserted from army.

The number of boys retransferred from the Massachusetts Reformatory to the custody of your Board during the past year has been 5. In providing for these boys, 4 have been sent to their homes and seem to be living respectably, and 1 was placed on a farm and is doing well.

The following tables give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for the past year: —

Table 24. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	164
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	159
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	59
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	382

It should be stated that, aside from the parents of the boy, other relatives are sought who might assume the care and responsibility of the absent or unfit parent. During the year just closed, 16 boys, whose parents were either dead or not able to care for them, were sent to relatives as follows: —

2 to grandparent.
1 to sister.
2 to brother.
5 to uncle.
6 to aunt.

Returns.

Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —	
For serious fault, not relocated,	45
For relocation and other purposes,	198
Total returned,	243

Table 25. — *Visits to boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Number of visits to probationers,	3,925
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	1,776
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited,	637
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	2.79
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	2,149
Number of boys under eighteen years of age visited,	499
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	4.31
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	502
Number of new places investigated and reported upon,	94

TABLE 26. — *Collection of wages of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed to their credit in the bank,	$1,749 48
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	66

Boys over eighteen usually make their own bargains and collect their own wages.

TABLE 27. — *Status of all boys under twenty-one years of age whose names were on the books of the Lyman School for Boys Nov. 30, 1912.*

In the school,			385
Released from the school: —			
With parents,		572	
With others,		116	
At board,		70	
For themselves,		113	
Sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory,		27	
Sentenced to penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		20	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,		18	
Left the State,		60	
In the United States army,		21	
In the United States navy,		31	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	37		
Previously,	22		
	—	59	
Runaways from the school, whereabouts unknown,		38	
		—	1,145
			1,530

TABLE 28. — *Condition of all boys under twenty-one years of age on parole from Lyman School for Boys up to Nov. 30, 1912.*

Doing well,	836, or	77 per cent.
Not doing well,	87, or	8 per cent.
In some penal institution,	47, or	4 per cent.
Out of the State,	60, or	6 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	59, or	5 per cent.
	1,089	

One hundred and ninety-two boys whose names are upon the visiting list have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing: —

TABLE 29. — *Occupations of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Actor,	1
Army,	10
Attending college,	1
Bicycle factory,	1
Bindery,	1
Blacksmith,	1
Box factory,	2
Brakeman,	1
Buckle factory,	1
Carpenter,	4
Chair factory,	2
Chauffeur,	1
Clerk,	2
Dairyman,	1
Electrician,	3
Elevator boy,	1
Engineer's assistant,	1
Expressman,	6
Farmer,	7
Fruit dealer,	1
Garage,	1
Gypsy moth work,	1
Insurance agent,	1
Iron works,	1
Janitor,	1
Laborer,	7
Lather,	2
Laundry,	1
Longshoreman,	1
Machinist,	3
Massachusetts Reformatory,	5
Milk team,	1
Mill,	5
Motorman,	1
Navy,	12
News agent,	1
Occupation unknown,	23
Office work,	2
Other institutions,	10
Out of employment,	2
Packer, meat,	1
Painter,	1
Paper mill,	1
Pedler,	2
Plumber,	1
Porter,	1
Printer,	3
Rubber factory,	1
Sailor,	5
Shoe shop,	11
Tailor,	2
Teamster,	11
Toy factory,	1
Traveling salesman,	2
Whereabouts unknown,	18
Waiter,	1
Wire mill,	1

The above table expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	11
Employed on farms, about	4
In penal institutions,	8
Employed in textile mills,	3

The remaining 74 per cent. is divided among 51 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys in the visiting department becoming twenty-one years of age, 127, or 66 per cent., are doing well without question; 9, or 5 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 15, or 8 per cent., badly, most of them in penal institutions; 18, or 9 per cent., whereabouts unknown; 23, or 12 per cent., out of the New England States.

If we confine our attention to those boys whose conduct and occupations were a matter of record on November 30, thus eliminating the 18 boys whose whereabouts were unknown and the 23 whose whereabouts were known but who were out of the New England States and whose conduct could not at the time be ascertained, there will be left 151 boys of whom we can say that 127, or 84 per cent., were doing well without question; 9, or 6 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 15, or 10 per cent., badly. Or, in other words, 136, or 90 per cent., were doing well to the extent of being self-supporting, and 15, or 10 per cent., were doing badly.

The following table differs from the foregoing one in that it includes all boys becoming of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, who have been on probation or parole from the Lyman School. In this number is one who has been transferred to the State Infirmary at Tewksbury, hence the basis of per cent. used in this table is 193 instead of 192. It compares the conduct of those placed on farms with that of those who returned to their people.

TABLE 30. — *Conduct of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

	STANDING —	
	Of 67 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 126 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question, .	41, or 61 per cent.	86, or 68 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting,	1, or 1 per cent.	8, or 6 per cent.
Out of State, ...	9, or 14 per cent.	14, or 11 per cent.
Unknown, ...	12, or 18 per cent.	6, or 5 per cent.
Badly, ...	4, or 6 per cent.	12, or 10 per cent.

If, in the above table, those whose conduct is unknown were subtracted from the total number, 42, or 77 per cent., of the farm boys, would be found doing well to the extent of being self-supporting, against 94, or 78 per cent., of the boys placed with their own people.

Again, of the 67 boys who were sent to farms —

1 is attending college.
4 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.
32 are now doing well in their city homes.
4 are in the army or navy.
1 is not doing so well, but is self-supporting.
16 are either unknown or doing badly.
9 are out of the State.

One hundred and eighteen, or 61.4 per cent., of the 192 boys on the visiting list becoming of age were never returned to the school for a second term.

Table 31. — *Boys boarded out from Lyman School for Boys, and amount of board, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Number of boys at board Dec. 1, 1911,	64
Number of boys boarded out during the year 1911–12,	59
Total number for whom board has been paid during year 1911–12,	123
Amount of board paid (includes amount spent for clothing for boarded boys),	$8,016 14

Table 32. — *Tuition in public schools of boys boarded out from Lyman School for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Number of boys for whom tuition has been paid during year 1911–12,	120
Amount of tuition paid,	$1,228 05

Industrial School for Boys.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, was			225
Becoming of age during the year,		3	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	2		
Not serious,	5		
	—	7	
		—	10
On the visiting list Dec. 1, 1912,			215

Classification of the Visiting List.

Of the 215 boys on the visiting list, 14 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the New England States and employment unknown, and 28 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 173 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, are shown in the following table: —

Table 33. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, Nov. 30, 1912.*

Army (United States),	2	Fireman,	1
Attending school,	1	Foundry,	1
Automobile factory,	1	Garage,	2
Bakery,	4	Garment cutter,	1
Barber,	1	Hotel,	1
Bedstead factory,	1	Idle,	4
Blacksmith,	4	Invalid,	3
Bleachery,	1	Knife factory,	1
Bowling alley,	2	Laborer,	11
Broom factory,	1	Laundry,	1
Carpenter,	6	Livery stable,	1
Carpet factory,	3	Longshoreman,	1
Clerical work,	1	Locksmith,	1
Clerk,	8	Machinist,	4
Cordage factory,	1	Mail driver,	1
Dye shop,	1	Mason,	2
Electrician,	3	Massachusetts Reformatory,	7
Envelope factory,	1	Medicine factory,	1
Errand boy,	1	Mill (textile),	18
Expressman,	4	Motorman,	1
Farmer,	9	Navy (United States),	3

Occupation unknown,	18	Shipper,	2
Other penal institutions,	1	Shoe shop,	8
Painter,	8	Tailor,	2
Plumber,	1	Teamster,	2
Printer,	1	Theatre usher,	1
Rubber works,	1	Tin shop,	1
Salesman,	2	Wood worker,	3

The report cards of the above-mentioned 173 boys show that at the time of the last report 146, or 85 per cent., were doing well; 16, or 9 per cent., doubtfully; and 11, or 6 per cent., badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that —

16 disappeared this year.
12 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number —

18 left place.
10 not located at home.

TABLE 34. — *Status of all boys paroled from Industrial School for Boys on the books of the Parole Department Nov. 30, 1912.*

With parents,		128
With others,		31
Attending school,		1
In Massachusetts Reformatory,		7
In penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		1
Left the State,		14
In the United States army,		2
In the United States navy,		3
Lost sight of: —		
This year,	16	
Previously,	12	
	—	28
Returned to Industrial School,		7
		222

Table 35. — *Condition of all boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys up to Nov. 30, 1912.*

Doing well,	146, or 68 per cent.
Not doing well,	19, or 8 per cent.
In some penal institution,	8, or 4 per cent.
Out of the State,	14, or 7 per cent.
Whereabouts and conditions unknown,	28, or 13 per cent.
	215

Table 36. — *Visits to boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Number of visits to paroled boys,	871
Number of boys visited,	197
Average number of visits to each boy,	4.4

Three boys have become of age during the year. Of these, one is on a farm, one is in the navy and one is unknown.

Number of boys placed on parole during the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	114

Administrative.

To meet the increased work caused by the addition of the boys on parole from the Shirley school, our visiting force has been augmented by three men; two give their whole time to the work, and one, an emergency officer, is employed as necessity requires, about one-third of the time.

Mr. Orrin A. Gardner of Touisset, Mass., began his work July 1. Mr. Gardner was principal of the M. D. Borden Grammar School of Fall River, a successful teacher, and a man of much tact and success in dealing with boys.

Mr. John J. Smith of Roslindale began his work November 16. Mr. Smith is a business man of wide acquaintance and prominent in athletic and gymnasium work.

Mr. Fred L. Whitcomb, a former officer of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, has been employed as provisional visitor to July 1, from which date he has been doing emergency work, such as looking up runaways and returning to the schools boys who are doing badly.

GENERAL METHODS.

Not only has the work of the year been increased in volume, but its character has been materially altered. The method of procedure in dealing with boys from seventeen to nineteen years of age when entering upon parole is quite different from that employed in the case of boys whose ages range from ten to sixteen years.

The Industrial School for Boys at Shirley teaches trades. Its aim is not only to turn out boys fairly reformed, that is, fairly good boys, but boys who are good for some particular thing, and it is the function of the Parole Department to further this aim, first, by consulting with the parents of the boy when he is first committed as to the trade they desire their son to learn, that the management of the school may secure the boy's approval of the same, and second, to see that work along the line in which he has been trained be provided for him when ready for parole. In cases where such boys have no home to which they can go, proper homes must be found for them, easy of access to the places of their employment. These must not be ordinary boarding houses, but *homes* where there will be a congenial atmosphere and kindly oversight. Our experience during the recent months is that enough of such real homes among kindly people can be secured in all our large business centers, and the problem is not so much in finding such a home, as in finding the boy who will appreciate it and stick to his work. In the present industrial activity business men will give our older boys a trial, but one lazy or really bad boy may easily spoil the chances of others in that particular shop or community.

The foregoing applies to the older boys on parole from the Lyman School as well as to those from the Shirley school.

For the younger boys on parole from the Lyman School, including those at board and attending school, and those of fourteen or fifteen years of age who are homeless or have homes of such character that the boys cannot immediately return to them, country farm life and training is undoubtedly the best for their moral, physical and intellectual development. Nor is such country and farm training a handicap to the boy, when at seventeen or eighteen years of age he may desire to enter upon some trade or business in the city, as our statistics compiled from an experience of many years have proven.

Since the enlargement of our force our weekly meetings have been changed to semimonthly, that more time might be given to actual field work. It is very important that the visitors should see the boys as they enter the school and just before leaving, also that every boy returned to the school should meet his visitor and have a hearing before him. The visitors should also see each boy who is about to be released to his own district, that the visitor and the boy may not be strangers when the boy leaves the school. These semimonthly conferences enable us to do this.

It would be difficult, indeed, to enumerate and define all the duties and responsibilities of the visitor as he goes from place to place, calling upon those who may be at home, or in places other than their own homes, on farms or in trades, or upon the younger boys attending school, or upon those who are just entering manhood, speaking a word of appreciation to those who are "making good," encouraging the faltering, and giving aid to those who feel themselves "down and out," thus trying by every means and all means to put the boy "on his feet."

Believing, at least in part, with Ruskin when he says, "The chief function of work is to prevent crime," it is the aim of this department to place before every boy released from either school an open door of opportunity; to secure his confidence and co-operation; and to encourage him in all possible ways to become an industrious and honest citizen.

The name, address and district of each visitor is herewith appended.

Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent. Office, Lyman School, Westborough. Visiting at large and northern Worcester and eastern Franklin counties.

Thomas M. Devlin, 121 Sycamore Street, Roslindale, Mass. Suffolk County, part of Norfolk County and Cambridge.

Charles F. Barter, 66 Baxter Street, Melrose, Mass. Essex County and larger part of Middlesex County.

Albert I. Montague, Sunderland, Mass. Berkshire, Hampden and Hampshire counties and part of Franklin County.

Clarence A. Merrill, 21 Charles Street, Westborough, Mass. Southern Worcester, southern Middlesex counties and part of Norfolk county.

Orrin A. Gardner, Touisset, Mass. Plymouth and Bristol counties and the Cape.

John J. Smith, 53 Fletcher Street, Roslindale, Mass. Northeastern Worcester and northern and central Middlesex counties.

Fred L. Whitcomb, emergency officer, Industrial School for Boys, Shirley.

Financial Statement, 1911–12.

Expended for: —

Salaries for visitors,	$7,860 52
Traveling expenses,	5,832 41
Stationery and postage,	229 50
Telephone service,	154 53
Office assistance,	419 69
	$14,496 65

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The year just passed has witnessed many changes in the institution in a material way, and some in administrative methods, both of which I shall discuss in detail below. The matters of the health and physical well-being of the girls are fully set forth in the report of the attending physician, which speaks for itself. The regular routine of the institution has gone on along much the same lines as last year, except that the number of commitments is constantly increasing, and the number of girls of low and defective mentality is constantly growing larger.

I feel very strongly that the commitment of this last class of girls, who, because of their low mentality, must remain with us practically during their minority, for their own protection if for no other reasons, is a great hindrance to the institution in fulfilling the purpose for which it was created, and a wrong to the other girls who are of more normal mental calibre, and whose stay with us is in general only for such periods as may be necessary to correct their wayward habits, and who are then returned to society to become maturing members of it. If the present conditions continue, and no relief is granted elsewhere, the institution will, in the natural course of events, be one entirely, or preponderatingly, of defectives. The wayward girl and the seriously defective girl require entirely different training and care, and where the two are necessarily intermingled because of the lines on which the institution has been constructed, the problem of training either class adequately is not satisfactorily solved. I earnestly hope that provision for the mentally weak may be made elsewhere at once.

One of the administrative changes made during the year, and for the improvement of the institution itself, is the transfer of the most defective girls from Mary Lamb to Putnam cottage, where there are accommodations for more, and where they will be more removed from the rest of the institution, and therefore be less unsettled by the going out of girls who are of stronger mentality, and who can make their way in the world. This class of girls requires constant stimulation, and can only accomplish what they do under the closest supervision, and it requires the greatest tact and kindly interest on the part of the officers to succeed with them. It is not expedient in their school work to attempt to pursue purely mental work, or to reach up to a grade above the primary one. Therefore some studies pursued in the rest of the school are omitted altogether at this cottage, and others so differently presented as to make a sufficiently strong mental impression to obtain more satisfactory results. All of the studies are correlated and many bear, to quite an extent, upon the seasons and special days. Mrs. Noyes, the teacher at this cottage, is peculiarly adapted to work with these girls. Her special training at Vineland has further fitted her for this work, but her own personality causes the girls to love her dearly, and increases her success with them. The location of the cottage is such that the farm land about it is on three sides of it, and in the spring I hope to have a portion of land near the cottage set apart specially for the out-of-door employment of these girls. As a part of the training of these girls, a loom for making crash towelling has been secured, and they have begun making cushion lace, occupations which are well fitted to their capacities.

Believing that we are in reality but groping in the dark if we attempt to deal with problems without knowing their causes, we are attempting, through a field worker, to trace relations between heredity and delinquency, and also to investigate the psychological causes, so far as is possible, of the latter. There are always in an institution such as this, girls who do not respond to the usual methods of training. Marked cases of this sort are given to the field worker for special study. The developmental and family history is worked out in detail with a view to finding out by what steps the environment, acting on certain tendencies, has produced delinquency. Such studies proceed slowly, but it is hoped with the continued investigations, and the compiling of sufficient data along these lines, to develop improved methods for conserving to society all capable of such development, and to make a positive contribution to general educational understanding.

One of the greatest responsibilities of the superintendent is the selecting of right officers, — persons who are interested, kindly, unbiased, of fair judgment and of great patience. Officers who will be motive power for reform in this work are surely born not made, and must be temperamentally suited to the work, in which success comes only through continued personal sacrifice, and at the expense of great physical and nervous output.

Formerly, the girls at this institution were classified according to their moral quality. Now, because the better class of girls are not sent to the school at all, but instead are put on probation or are cared for by the State Board of Charity or by private societies, the girls we get are very much alike, except for differences in mentality. Therefore, each girl, when she is transferred from the receiving cottage, instead of being put in a family group with girls of similar past experiences, is now placed with the matron who seems best adapted to cope with her individual peculiarities or weaknesses, so that the kindly mothering and patient personal observation of each girl to help her to find herself, may be applied to its fullest advantage.

The discipline of the school has become a serious problem. Commitments are now seldom made until all other means of reform have failed, which gives us only the worst cases. Moreover, legislative removal of means of discipline formerly used has added to our difficulties. I hope some substitute may soon be adopted, so that the unruly may not become more unruly at the expense of the obedient, and also at the expense of injuring the purposes of the institution.

It is my intention the coming year to have all the girls in the school do more outside work during the summer months. They take kindly to this employment, and it makes them strong, healthy and vigorous, and if their bodies are healthy and vigorous they can be made morally and spiritually so, one being more or less dependent upon the other. This in no way will interfere with the other courses of training fitting them for housewives, but, on the other hand, it will be supplemental, and will greatly benefit them in those courses. This out-of-door work will have to be introduced gradually and wisely, but when it is once introduced it will, in my judgment, inure to the general benefit of the institution. I trust that in time the girls will practically raise the small crops, having for their use a team, and by this additional out-of-door work they will acquire larger interests as well as better development.

As a step in this direction, last fall the girls dug the pits for the foundations for about 1,300 feet of new sidewalks. In doing this they worked splendidly, and manifested great interest because they had a real part in improving the grounds of the institution. I had girls from each house doing the work, a group at a time, and it was very noticeable how weakness in character or mentality showed in the quality and quantity of work accomplished. I hope from year to year further to improve the grounds by extending the sidewalks until all the buildings are connected. We shall also gradually regrade the grounds and by closing up certain driveways make a better system for delivering merchandise to the cottages, and it will also result in giving more unbroken greensward about the cottages.

The central bakery and laundry have been abandoned, with the idea that the girls will get more thorough and careful training in both occupations in their own cottages, where breadmaking and laundry work are a part of the routine, than in the central places, where a month's consecutive work at each branch became more or less irksome. The vacated laundry room, with its cement floor, and hot and cold water, now equipped with a motor-driven churn and separator, affords a splendid dairy room. This was much needed, in that, since last May, we have, through the gradual re-stocking of the dairy, made on an average of 80 pounds of butter a week.

The farm this year, besides producing the milk, butter, poultry, eggs and pork, has produced about 1,500 bushels of potatoes; over 200 barrels of apples; cabbages, carrots, beets, squashes and parsnips in large quantities; 2,000 quarts of strawberries (at Bolton); and about 2,000 quarts of blackberries, raspberries, currants and other small berries.

At Bolton cottage the new steam-heating system and electric lights, the new pumping system giving an adequate supply of water, and the new barn and henhouses have made that department of the institution almost over. This department is a mile and a half from the main institution, and the cottage there is a disciplinary one. The girls transferred there need steady work to keep them out of mischief. Its land is adaptable to the raising of berries, vegetables and farm products, and, together with the care of the poultry, more outside work along these lines will make interesting and profitable employment for this class of girls.

Other improvements at the institution this year have been the painting of the farm barns and the administration building by the boys from the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, under the direction of their instructor; the painting of several cottages; the rebuilding of the refrigerator at the storehouse, so that meats may be kept in larger quantities; the installation of new plumbing in Richardson and Putnam cottages; the bringing of water to the chapel; the new heating system in Richardson cottage; and the installation of the electric lighting system, provided by the last Legislature, for the whole institution. This last improvement not only does away with the hazard of fire from the use of kerosene lights, but makes the administration of the institution much easier and more efficient.

Despite the large number of improvements which have been made during the year, the institution is in great need of many more to put it upon an efficient working basis. Fisher cottage is inadequately heated and requires a new system.

The present telephone system is in such condition that every electric storm puts it out of commission. I am advised that it must be entirely rebuilt.

A new cottage, on account of our rapidly increasing numbers, is a necessity, unless provision is made for the mentally defective class elsewhere.

The present farmhouse is not only inadequate, but is in bad repair. A new one should be provided, and should be located away from the immediate school grounds, where it may be a part of a future group of farm buildings.

We need a central schoolhouse for the same reasons that I have expressed for the last two years.

The present piggery building is in a dilapidated condition, and is in such close proximity to the cottages that it is disagreeable in the warm weather. Hence the construction of a modern building, located at a distance from the cottages, seems not only advisable, but, from the condition of the building, almost imperative.

It has been very gratifying during the year to receive a large number of letters from girls who have been paroled and are making their way in the world, expressing appreciation for the training and impetus which they have received at the school. Parents of the girls, too, have been for the most part very co-operative, and have expressed the deepest gratitude for what has been done for their daughters. Such expressions of appreciation give the earnest, and oftentimes overtired, officer great encouragement.

Miss Dewson's resignation as superintendent of the parole department came as a great regret to us, who have worked pleasantly with her, but Miss Burleigh is a worthy successor and has taken hold splendidly and in an absolutely co-operative spirit.

The efficiency of the department in carrying on the work done at the school by placing girls again in the community, where they meet with many and varied temptations, is most commendable. The frequent visits at the school by the visitors, the presence of the parole superintendent on visiting days, and the way the two departments provide a continuous and harmonious plan of training during a girl's minority, are invaluable.

Our annual exhibition last June was a great success. There were on display in the chapel samples of the girls' work in every department, — academic, sloyd, industrial and domestic. Visitors were greatly interested to see classes of girls at work on dressmaking, carpentry, basketry and clay modelling. Nearly 200 guests saw the exhibition, and among them were several judges, who in this way first became familiar with the workings of the institution. One of them, from one of the city courts, declared that he considered it a great privilege for a girl to be committed to Lancaster, where she could be taught so many valuable things without any expense to herself.

Another exhibition of interest was that given by the gymnastics teacher. Her work demonstrated what a few months' training in gymnastics does for the girls. In the summer the out-of-door work and sports take care of the need of physical exercise, but during the winter months this is supplied by gymnastic training. This could be very much more adequately given if we had a room large enough for running games, basket ball, etc., which a new school building would provide.

We are always glad to co-operate in local affairs, and are grateful for all the interest the townspeople take in the institution. The cordiality of the Lancaster and Clinton people in inviting the officers to join in many of their social functions is appreciated.

Seventy-two of our girls took part on July 4 in an historic pageant given by the citizens of Lancaster in celebration of its founding. During the year the Lancaster High School Glee Club gave a joint concert with our girls in our chapel. It was encouraging to our girls to know that the village mothers were willing to let their daughters participate in an affair with them. All the churches in Clinton have had our choir girls furnish their Sunday evening music at least once during the year, and the congregations were good enough to commend the singing of the girls, and the girls in turn were greatly pleased with the kindness they received.

We owe a vote of thanks for the loan of library books from the Lancaster Public Library, not only for the officers, but for the girls.

Our numbers at the end of this year were 299; at the close of last year, 297. The commitments this year were 106 against 109 last year. The maximum number of girls in the school this year was 325, as against 302 last year. The average number of girls for this year was 304 and for last year 274. The weekly per capita cost this year, with our increased numbers, was $4.85, as against $5.18 last year.

Respectfully submitted,

AMY F. EVERALL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, is respectfully submitted.

There has been more sickness at the school during the past year than usual. Of the many factors which tend to increase the amount of sickness, two stand out prominent. There is a larger number of individuals, and there is a constantly increasing number of subnormal girls retained at the school, on account of their physical incapacity, that require almost daily attention.

Among the conditions which we have been called upon to treat are several cases of hysterical manifestation, heat prostration, anæmia, appendicitis, one each of tubercular peritonitis, rheumatic fever, fracture of radius, a severe sprain of forearm and wrist, dislocation of the elbow, severe burn, gall-stone, colic, etc.

Recently a returned girl developed diphtheria. Arrangements were made to have her cared for at the Worcester Isolation Hospital. All the officers and girls in the house were given an immunizing dose of antitoxin, and other precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the contagion. Cultures taken from the noses and throats of those showing inflammatory conditions, since this case was discovered, have all been negative.

A girl developed a rash and other symptoms suspicious of scarlet fever shortly after her return to the school. This necessitated quarantining the hospital for several weeks. Three cases of chicken pox and several of catarrhal conjunctivitis have had to be isolated and cared for. Considering the restricted facilities for isolating contagious diseases, it seems as if we were very fortunate in not having a larger number. Every year we have one or more epidemics of catarrhal inflammation of the nose and throat, also of follicular tonsillitis of probable streptococcus origin, of more or less severity. These cases, although undoubtedly of an infectious and contagious nature, can be isolated only in a very restricted sense on account of the lack of facilities.

As there was an epidemic of smallpox in the town of Lancaster, all of the inmates and most of the officers were vaccinated. Of 309 girls vaccinated, 117 are reported as having taken; 35 officers, with 25 taking.

There have been 40 girls under precautionary measures and treatment at Fay cottage.[1] Eight have been admitted and 12 discharged. The nurse at this house has also given 7,255 treatments to 196 girls for other conditions not requiring segregation.

The lack of proper laboratory facilities to assist in making a diagnosis in obscure conditions, of which there are many, is felt more and more as the amount of work increases.

An attempt has been made to have more of the chronic conditions which can be relieved by surgical measures so treated. We are indebted to the hospitals that have received and treated these cases, a list of which appears in the summary.

Dr. O'Connor has continued his visits to the school. He has examined the eyes, noses and throats of all new commitments and other cases referred to him, and has given treatments when necessary. The dentistry has been done as heretofore by Dr. Fox, who has been at the school two half days a week. A report of the work done by Dr. O'Connor and Dr. Fox is appended to this report.

There is a large number of irresponsible and semi-responsible girls at the school. They are under observation and as soon as one develops symptoms of insanity she is examined. All proving to be insane have been promptly certified and transferred. A few questionable cases have been sent to the Psychopathic Hospital for further study.

There is not at present in operation a suitable institution for the detention and treatment of the unmanageable, irresponsible or semi-responsible girl who is not insane. She should not be kept in an institution that has no means of restraint. She upsets the discipline, incites others to lawless acts and disturbs every one in the house. She makes the work of the officers extremely difficult. There is danger that some one of this number may successfully carry out some of the threats of violence, either to themselves or to others, that they so frequently make and at times attempt.

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[1] Where specific diseases are treated.

The State institutions for the care of the feeble-minded have been so overcrowded that we have been able to transfer but one girl; at least one under commitment to such an institution has been allowed to go free upon becoming twenty-one years old, as she could not be received. As there has been no chance of having others transferred none have been certified as feeble-minded.

Summary of Work Done.

Number of physician's visits to school,	304
Number of girls seen by physician,	2,223
Number of visits, out-patients,	3,300
Number of days patients spent in hospital,	2,716
Number of treatments given at Fay cottage,	7,255
Number detained at Fay cottage,	40
Number transferred to Wrentham State School (for feeble-minded),	1
Number committed to Worcester State Hospital,	3
Number referred to Psychopathic Hospital for diagnosis,	3
Number transferred to Massachusetts State Infirmary,	6
Number of surgical cases treated at Massachusetts General Hospital,	6
Number of surgical cases treated at the New England Hospital,	3
Number of surgical cases treated at the Clinton Hospital,	1
Number of cases treated at the New England Sanatorium,	1
Number of cases treated at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1

Work done by Dr. O'Connor: —

Number of commitments examined (eye, ear, nose and throat) of which 106 were committed this year,	111
Prescriptions for glasses,	47
Operations for enlarged tonsils and adenoids,	27

Work done by Dr. Fox: —

Amalgam fillings,	908
Cement fillings,	400
Gutta-percha fillings,	54
Extractions,	251
Gas administrations,	150
Treatments,	94
Full upper plates,	2
Gold inlays,	6
Bridges,	1
Cleansing,	180

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. BECKLEY,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

PREPARED, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TABLE 46, BY THE GIRLS' PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE 37. — *Total number of girls in custody of Industrial School for Girls, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1911,	297	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1911,	355	
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1911,	652	
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1912,	106	
		758
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1912,	107	
Honorably discharged during year,	4	
		111
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1912,		649
Net decrease for year,		4

TABLE 38. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1911,		297	
Since committed,		106	
			403
Recalled to the school: —			
For change of place,		10	
For a visit to the school,		30	
From a visit to her home,		1	
On account of illness,		13	
From hospital,		15	
For observation for feeble-mindedness,		6	
From witnessing at court,		3	
For larceny,		3	
For running away,		14	
For running from the school,	4		
For running from places,	9		
For running from home,	1		
For planning to run,		2	
For malicious statements,		1	
Because unsatisfactory,		11	
At request of husband,		4	
Because in danger of immoral conduct,		6	
For immoral conduct,		25	
			[1]144

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[1] One hundred individual girls were returned during the year.

TABLE 38 — *Concluded.*

Released from the school: —	
On parole to parents or relatives,	22
On parole to other families for wages,	127
To go to husband,	2
To attend school,	4
To board,	3
To witness at court,	3
For a visit home,	1
For a visit to the school,	25
Ran away from Industrial School,	9
Transferred to a hospital,	27
Committed to the insane hospital,	3
Committed to the school for the feeble-minded,	1
Transferred to Reformatory for Women,	14
Became of age at the school,	7
	[1] 248
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1912,	299

TABLE 39. — *Length of training in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for the first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Placed out: —

	Years.	Months.
1 girl (committed pregnant),	–	4
1 girl,	1	–
1 girl,	1	1
2 girls,	1	2
1 girl,	1	4
2 girls,	1	5
6 girls,	1	6
2 girls,	1	7
2 girls,	1	8
2 girls,	1	9
3 girls,	1	10
3 girls,	1	11
26 girls less than 2 years.		

	Years.	Months.
7 girls,	2	–
1 girl,	2	1
7 girls,	2	2
3 girls,	2	3
1 girl,	2	5
3 girls,	2	6
3 girls,	2	7
2 girls,	2	8
3 girls,	2	9
4 girls,	2	10
3 girls,	3	–
1 girl,	3	1
1 girl,	3	2
2 girls,	3	3
1 girl,	3	4
1 girl,	3	9
1 girl,	4	3
1 girl,	5	3
45 girls, 2 years or more.		

70 girls (not including 1 committed pregnant) on an average of 2 years, 3 months, 2 days.

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[1] Two hundred and four individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 39 — *Concluded.*

Paroled with relatives: —

	Years.	Months.
1 girl,	–	2
2 girls,	1	3
1 girl,	1	4
1 girl,	1	5
2 girls,	1	8
1 girl,	1	10
1 girl,	1	11

9 girls less than 2 years.

	Years.	Months.
1 girl,	2	–
2 girls,	2	2
1 girl,	2	9
1 girl,	5	–

5 girls, 2 years or more.

14 girls on an average of 1 year, 11 months, 8 days.

TABLE 40. — *Home city or town of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Cities.	
Beverly,	2
Boston,	24
Brockton,	1
Cambridge,	11
Fall River,	7
Greenfield,	1
Lawrence,	3
Lowell,	5
Lynn,	1
Malden,	5
Manchester, N. H.,	1
Marlborough,	1
New Bedford,	5
Northampton,	1
Quincy,	1
Salem,	2
Somerville,	7
Waltham,	1
Winchester,	1
Worcester,	3
From 20 cities,	83

Towns.	
Adamsdale,	1
Bellingham Junction,	1
Charlton,	1
Harwich,	1
Kingston,	1
Leominster,	2
Mattapoisett,	1
Milford,	1
Nantasket,	1
Nantucket,	2
Norwood,	1
Peabody,	1
West Dennis,	1
Westfield,	2
Wenham,	1
Whitman,	2
Wilmington,	1
Yarmouth,	1
From 18 towns,	22

Transferred from State Board of Charity,	[1]1
Transferred from 18 towns,	22
Transferred from 20 cities,	83
Total number committed,	106

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[1] Had no home.

TABLE 41. — *Technical causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*[1]

Delinquency,	17	Night walker,	3
Fornication,	4	Runaway,	2
Idle and disorderly,	10	Stubborn and disobedient,	3
Idle, vagrant, vicious,	1	Stubbornness,	39
Juvenile offender,	1	Vagrancy,	1
Larceny,	10	Wayward and delinquent,	2
Lewd and wanton,	1	Transferred from State Board,	4
Lewdness,	4		
Lewdness and lasciviousness,	4	Total number committed,	106

TABLE 42. — *Ages of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

10 years,	1	14 years,	13
11 years,	2	15 years,	27
12 years,	4	16 years,	43
13 years,	15	17 years,	1
Total under 14 years,	22	Total over 14 years,	84

Total number committed, 106.

Average age, 14 years, 11 months, 28 days.

TABLE 43. — *Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Born in Massachusetts,	78	Born in Canada,	3
Born in Maine,	4	Born in Provinces,	4
Born in New Hampshire,	3	Born in England,	1
Born in Vermont,	1	Born in Ireland,	1
Born in Rhode Island,	2	Born in Germany,	1
Born in Connecticut,	2	Born in Russia,	2
Born in New Jersey,	2		
Born in North Carolina,	1	Foreign born (or 11.3 per cent.),	12
Born in Virginia,	1	Born in United States (or 88.7 per cent.),	94
Born in United States,	94		

Total number committed, 106.

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[1] This is a technical table and does not necessarily show the *real* cause of commitment.

TABLE 44. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Both parents born in the United States (6 colored),	37
Both parents born in Canada,	9
Both parents born in Nova Scotia,	4
Both parents born in New Brunswick,	2
Both parents born in England,	5
Both parents born in Ireland,	7
Both parents born in Scotland,	1
Both parents born in Germany,	1
Both parents born in Russia,	3
Both parents born in Finland,	1
Both parents born in Austria,	1
Both parents born in Portugal,	1
Both parents of unknown nativity,	3
Father born in United States; mother in Canada,	6
Father born in United States; mother in New Brunswick,	2
Father born in United States; mother in Germany,	1
Father born in United States; mother in Ireland,	1
Father born in United States; mother in Scotland,	1
Father born in United States; mother of unknown nativity,	1
Mother born in United States; father in Canada,	2
Mother born in United States; father in Nova Scotia,	3
Mother born in United States; father in England,	1
Mother born in United States; father in Sweden,	1
Mother born in United States; father in the Azores,	1
Mother born in United States; father of unknown nativity,	2
Father born in Canada; mother of unknown nativity,	2
Father born in Nova Scotia; mother in Canada,	1
Father born in Nova Scotia; mother in Newfoundland,	1
Father born in New Brunswick; mother in Canada,	1
Father born in Ireland; mother in Canada,	1
Father born in Ireland; mother in England,	1
Father born in Sweden; mother in Ireland,	1
Father born in Russia; mother in Ireland,	1
Total number committed,	106

TABLE 45. — *Home conditions, occupation and record of all girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

LIVING IN THE HOME.	Number of Girls.	FAMILY.										HOME.					GIRL.										
		FATHER.				MOTHER.											OCCUPATION.				RECORD.						
		Decent.	Intemperate.	Been in Penal Institutions.	Immoral.	Decent.	Intemperate.	Been in Penal Institutions.	Immoral.	Worked out.	Immoral Brothers or Sisters.	Congested or Undesirable Neighborhood.	Immorality in Home.	Miserably Poor.	Had received Public Relief.	Associated Charities Cases.	Mill, Factory or Store.	Housework.	Miscellaneous.	Attending School.	Been in Care of Societies.	Probation from the Courts.	Been in Court before.	Runaways.	Prostitutes or Street Walkers.	Immoral in Lesser Degree.	Begun to be wayward or to thieve.
Both parents,	38	22	13	4	2	32	3	1	2	16	4	10	4	10	10	7	15	6	3	5	13	12	15	19	5	15	18
Mother only,	18	2	11	3	4	8	3	1	6	5	2	7	5	9	4	4	3	5	1	2	8	7	8	10	7	6	5
Father only,	15	4	9	1	5	6	2	1	4	3	7	3	3	7	2	3	2	-	1	5	8	3	3	3	-	6	9
Mother and stepfather,	7	4	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	4	2	2	5	3	3	1
Father and stepmother,	13	4	9	-	1	7	2	-	3	2	-	5	1	3	1	-	4	4	1	1	6	3	2	8	3	4	6
Both parents dead, or away,	15	4	7	-	3	5	4	1	2	4	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	4	-	2	7	2	3	6	4	5	6
Total,	106	40	52	9	16	60	15	4	17	32	13	29	13	31	18	15	29	19	8	17	46	29	33	51	22	39	45

TABLE 46. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

In high school,	4
In 9th grade,	6
In 8th grade,	17
In 7th grade,	19
In 6th grade,	19
In 5th grade,	19
In 4th grade,	12
In 3d grade,	7
In 2d grade,	–
In 1st grade,	1
Not graded,	2
Total number committed,	106

Recently left school,	36
Out of school one year,	21
Out of school one and one-half years,	2
Out of school two years,	24
Out of school two and one-half years,	2
Out of school three years,	8
Out of school three and one-half years,	2
Out of school four years,	5
Out of school four and one-half years,	1
Out of school five years,	3
Not known,	2
Total number committed,	106

TABLE 47. — *Comparative numbers and cost, Industrial School for Girls, 1876–1912.*

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1, and, beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30, and, beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Relatives.	Boarded out during Year.	Married.
1876, ...	$28,300	$25,683 00	–[1]	121	$4 05	–[1]	53	40	–	–	–
1894, ...	25,383	21,617 00	$520 18	117	3 49	$3 46	78	122	–	–	–
1895, ...	27,750	28,801 00	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	–	–	39
1896, ...	27,775	26,049 00	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	–	–	–
1897, ...	27,775	28,256 00	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	–	10	39
1898, ...	32,525	31,307 00	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	–	13	44
1899, ...	34,375	32,530 00	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	–	17	38
1900, ...	36,575	32,202 00	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901, ...	36,575	38,688 00	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902, ...	39,775	39,808 00	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903, ...	43,644	44,462 00	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45
1904, ...	45,872	47,058 00	376 50	209	4 33	4 30	93	148	54	6	47
1905, ...	48,392	47,325 89	193 54	209	4 35	4 33	79	136	42	4	49
1906,[2]	46,936[2]	56,582 74[3]	294 08[3]	214	4 33[3]	4 31[3]	126[3]	142	61	5	59
1907, ...	51,543	53,896 00	572 17	228	4 54	4 49	107	117	64	19	55
1908, ...	57,393	61,063 48	399 19	245	4 76	4 73	131	158	64	21	54
1909, ...	63,430	62,513 21	583 50	260	4 62	4 58	121	172	52	27	35
1910, ...	65,580	66,522 16	783 01	265	4 83	4 77	115	202	54	14	42
1911,[4]	73,500	73,499 44	483 95	274	5 16	5 12	109	166[5]	49[5]	17	31[5]
1912, ...	76,700	76,699 90	88 01	304	4 85	4 85	106	284[6]	77[6]	93[7]	50[6]

[1] Not reported.

[2] Appropriation from Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1906.

[3] Fourteen months, from Sept. 30, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906.

[4] Amount spent by department of Boarding Out and Probation, $15,833.09.

[5] Nov. 30, 1911.

[6] This is the total for the whole year, and this does not compare with the figures for preceding years, which show only the number on November 30.

[7] This number includes all girls boarded out for any length of time (even for one day) and for any reason. In this number are included 25 maternity cases.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1912: —

Cash Account.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911,			$800 34

Receipts.

Institution Receipts.			
Sales: —			
Food,		$0 28	
Clothing and materials,		6 16	
Furnishings,		1 43	
Heat, light and power,		1 45	
Repairs and improvements,		5 65	
Miscellaneous,		1 25	
Farm, stable and grounds: —			
Cows and calves,		41 00	
Pigs and hogs,		9 00	
Hides,		10 35	
Sundries,		11 44	
			88 01
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.			
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance of 1911,		$2,610 38	
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30),		2,500 00	
Approved schedules of 1912, and November pay roll,	$72,260 21		
Less returned,	243 86		
		72,016 35	
			77,126 73
Special appropriations,		$21,249 33	
Less returned,		7 50	
			21,241 83
Industries fund, approved schedules: —			
Mary Lamb fund,			42 63
Rogers book fund,			47 34
Total,			$99,346 88

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		$88 01
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1911,	$3,410 72	
Eleven months schedules, 1912 and November pay roll,	72,016 35	
November advances,	1,724 46	
		77,151 53
Amount carried forward,		$77,239 54

Amount brought forward,		$77,239 54
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules,		21,241 83
Industries fund, approved schedules: —		
Rogers book fund,		47 34
Mary Lamb fund,		42 63
Balance, Nov. 30, 1912: —		
In bank,	$763 34	
In office,	12 20	
		775 54
Total,		$99,346 88

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	$76,700 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	76,699 90
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	$0 10

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —		
General administration,	$4,790 31	
Medical service,	3,360 57	
Ward service (female),	17,062 19	
Repairs and improvements,	1,684 82	
Farm, stable and grounds,	5,816 60	
		$32,714 49
Food: —		
Butter,	$717 50	
Butterine,	373 32	
Beans,	424 92	
Bread and crackers,	133 47	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	402 09	
Cheese,	48 54	
Eggs,	453 89	
Flour,	1,511 04	
Fish,	702 97	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	199 46	
Meats,	2,782 01	
Molasses and syrup,	407 58	
Sugar,	1,169 63	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	492 07	
Vegetables,	854 45	
Sundries,	694 12	
		11,367 06
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$1,340 70	
Clothing,	1,291 21	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	2,144 17	
Furnishing goods,	185 88	
Hats and caps,	104 54	
Leather and shoe findings,	4 46	
Sundries,	71 10	
		5,142 06
Amount carried forward,		$49,223 61

Amount brought forward,		$49,223 61
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	$938 87	
Brushes, brooms,	192 40	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	143 71	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	335 02	
Furniture and upholstery,	713 62	
Kitchen furnishings,	556 59	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	42 42	
Sundries,	474 94	
		3,397 57
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$4,516 02	
Freight on coal,	150 38	
Wood,	477 78	
Oil,	426 79	
Sundries,	1,457 37	
		7,028 34
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick,	$2 70	
Cement, lime and plaster,	43 10	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	3 40	
Electrical work and supplies,	52 10	
Hardware,	322 27	
Lumber,	666 73	
Machinery, etc.,	18 88	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	405 10	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	64 91	
Roofing and materials,	191 76	
Sundries,	109 44	
		1,880 39
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	$240 70	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	382 35	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,083 35	
Hay, grain, etc.,	4,449 43	
Harnesses and repairs,	77 15	
Cows,	712 50	
Other live stock,	20 00	
Rent of machinery,	33 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	642 78	
Sundries,	386 96	
		8,028 22
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$122 49	
Entertainments,	33 48	
Chapel services,	960 04	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	1,256 76	
Hose, etc.,	50 94	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	1,042 67	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	209 14	
Manual training supplies,	62 08	
Postage,	330 00	
Printing and printing supplies,	1 80	
Amounts carried forward,	$4,069 40	$69,558 13

Amounts brought forward,	$4,069 40	$69,558 13
Miscellaneous — *Con.*		
Return of runaways,	103 00	
Soap and laundry supplies,	1,190 49	
Stationery and office supplies,	399 36	
School books and school supplies,	303 22	
Travel and expenses (officials),	634 96	
Telephone and telegraph,	298 32	
Sundries,	143 02	
		7,141 77
Total expenses for maintenance,		$76,699 90

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911,		$7,972 29
Appropriations for fiscal year,		21,736 00
Total,		$29,708 29
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	$21,241 83	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	36	
		21,242 19
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,		$8,466 10

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$775 54	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	1,724 46	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account November, 1912, schedule,	2,183 55	
		$4,683 55

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	$4,683 55

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 304.
Total cost for maintenance, $76,699.90.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $4.851.
Receipts from sales, $88.01.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0055.

MARY LAMB FUND.

1912. *Receipts.*

Jan. 5.	From treasurer and receiver-general,	$42 63

Payments.

Jan. 5.	Paid schedule,	$42 63

ROGERS BOOK FUND.

1912. *Receipts.*

June 7.	From treasurer and receiver-general,	$47 34

Payments.

June 7.	Paid schedule,	$47 34

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Constructing and furnishing new dormitory,	Acts 1909, chap. 522	$31,350 00	$4 23	$31,349 64	$0 36[1]
Sewer beds,	Res. 1911, chap. 104	8,000 00	7,794 73	7,827 03	172 97
Electric light and wiring,	Res. 1912, chap. 66	9,228 00	2,747 23	2,747 23	6,480 77
Repairs,	Res. 1912, chap. 66	6,742 00	6,127 93	6,127 93	614 07
Pump building, etc.,	Res. 1912, chap. 66	1,549 00	1,197 10	1,197 10	351 90
Barn,	Res. 1912, chap. 66	1,650 00	1,377 31	1,377 31	272 69
Steam heat,	Res. 1912, chap. 66	2,067 00	1,493 30	1,493 30	573 70
Sidewalks,	Res. 1912, chap. 66	500 00	500 00	500 00	–
		$61,086 00	$21,241 83	$52,619 54	$8,466 10

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[1] Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

AMY F. EVERALL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

FARM ACCUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1911,	$5,417 00
wagons, carriages, etc., as per inventory, 1911,	1,776 50
harness, as per inventory, 1911,	572 10
tools and machinery, as per inventory, 1911,	1,443 00
seeds and grains, as per inventory, 1911,	169 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1911,	58 73
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1911,	3,782 50
fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,083 35
services of veterinary,	24 00
grains,	4,449 43
tools, farm machines, etc.,	642 78
carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	382 35
harness and harness repairs,	77 15
blacksmithing and supplies,	240 70
hire of farm machinery,	33 00
labor and board,	6,677 62
cows,	712 50
other live stock,	20 00
sundry supplies,	386 96
	$27,948 67

Cr.

By produce consumed,	$13,487 55
labor,	2,252 19
produce sold and receipts paid to State treasury,	71 87
produce on hand, 1912,	3,935 00
live stock, as per inventory, 1912,	6,258 50
carriages, wagons, etc., as per inventory, 1912,	1,777 50
harness, as per inventory, 1912,	582 10
tools and machinery, as per inventory, 1912,	1,431 10
fertilizer and seeds, as per inventory, 1912,	135 00
hay and grains, as per inventory, 1912,	2,547 50
blacksmithing supplies, as per inventory, 1912,	304 35
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1912,	69 48
	$32,852 14

Balance for the farm,	$4,903 47

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Real Estate.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	$9,200 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,835 00	
12 acres (Broderick lot),	1,000 00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot),	700 00	
10 acres woodland,	300 00	
8 acres woodland (Intervale lot),	400 00	
Water works, reservoir and land,	7,500 00	
Sewer system,	8,000 00	
Total,		$29,935 00

Buildings.

Storehouse,	$5,000 00	
Hospital,	9,000 00	
Chapel,	14,000 00	
Putnam,	18,000 00	
Fisher,	18,000 00	
Richardson,	18,000 00	
Roger,	16,000 00	
Fay,	16,300 00	
Mary Lamb,	16,000 00	
Elm,	7,000 00	
Farmhouse,	2,300 00	
Bolton,	21,000 00	
Lend-a-Hand,	31,000 00	
Pines,	29,000 00	
Dairy,	3,000 00	
Large barn,	13,350 00	
Bolton barn and henhouse,	1,650 00	
Holden shop,	400 00	
Hose house,	600 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Silo,	500 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Henhouse,	600 00	
Corn crib,	100 00	
Schoolhouse,	500 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$243,400 00	$29,935 00

Amounts brought forward,	$243,400 00	$29,935 00
Reservoir house,	100 00	
Reservoir house No. 2,	300 00	
Pump building and machinery,	1,549 00	
Administration building,	14,900 00	
Electric wiring system,	2,747 23	
		262,996 23
Total real estate,		$292,931 23

PERSONAL PROPERTY.[1]

Food,	$2,039 40	
Clothing and clothing material,	9,818 19	
Furnishings,	25,093 22	
Heat, light and power, coal,	3,096 85	
Repairs and improvements,	306 83	
Farm, stable and grounds,	13,223 53	
Miscellaneous,	3,013 88	
		56,591 90
Total valuation of property,		$349,523 13

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[1] The valuation of personal property is according to the inventory as applied under the provisions of chapter 154 of the Acts of 1911.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction adopted May 1, 1906.]

Name of Institution: STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	–	297	297
Number received during the year,	–	249	249
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	–	247	247
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution,	–	299	299
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year,	–	304	304
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	19	54	73

Number in Care of the Parole Department.

Number in care of Parole Department for part or all of the year,	413
Average number on the Parole Department's list,	290
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody,	110
Employees of Parole Department,	11

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries, wages and labor,	$32,714 49	
2. Clothing and clothing material,	5,142 06	
3. Subsistence,	11,367 06	
4. Ordinary repairs,	1,880 39	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	25,595 90	
Total,		$76,699 90
Amount carried forward,		$76,699 90

Amount brought forward,		$76,699 90
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	$7,625 46	
2. Installing of sewerage system,	7,794 73	
3. Sidewalks,	500 00	
4. New barn,	1,377 31	
5. Pump and building,	1,197 10	
6. Installing of electric lights and wiring,	2,747 23	
Total,		21,241 83
Grand total,		$97,941 73

Expenditures for Parole Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$8,057 08	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses,	5,458 47	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls,	3,183 88	
		16,699 43
Total expenditures for the State Industrial School for Girls,		$114,641 16

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): AMY F. EVERALL.
Superintendent of parole department: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS' PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

As I have been in office only three months, I feel that any conclusions I may draw in regard to the work accomplished during the year will be of little or no value. The methods of the department have been fully described in previous reports. I submit the following tables, which show graphically the work done by the department.

TABLE 48. — *Members of Girls' Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

NAME.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Date of leaving Service.
Mary W. Dewson,	Superintendent,	Oct. 1, 1900,	Aug. 1, 1912.
Sarah W. Carpenter,	Acting superintendent,	Dec. 1, 1911, to Feb. 19, 1912,	–
	Visitor,	Nov. 8, 1906,	
Edith N. Burleigh,	Superintendent,	Sept. 1, 1912,	–
Grace C. Albee,	Visitor,	Feb. 25, 1907,	–
Lenora A. Hurley,	Visitor,	March 14, 1907,	Nov. 15, 1912.
Madeline B. Dyar,	Visitor,	July 2, 1909,	–
Almeda F. Cree,	Visitor,	Nov. 1, 1909,	–
Eleanor F. Brennan,	Visitor,	March 8, 1910,	–
Mary E. Driscoll,	Visitor,	March 24, 1910,	–
Louise F. Bristol,	Visitor,	Oct. 10, 1910,	June 15, 1912.
Frances R. Harris,	Visitor,	June 13, 1912,	–
Esther E. Muldowney,	Visitor,	Nov. 19, 1912,	–
Florence L. Brooks,	Clerk,	July 11, 1910,	–
Evangeline Batchelder,	Stenographer,	Dec. 6, 1911,	July 27, 1912.
Fannie Moore,	Stenographer,	Aug. 19, 1912,	–

TABLE 49. — *Summary of certain phases of the work of Girls' Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Girls taken to new places,	387 times.
Girls seen in places,	1,637 times.
Girls seen in their homes,	216 times.
Girls seen elsewhere (in office, etc.),	1,293 times.
Girls escorted,	657 times.
Work hunted with girls,	25 times.
Work found, other than housework,	15 times.
Boarding places found for working girls or maternity cases,	50
Shopping with girls,	231 times.
Homes visited with girls,	24 times.
Funerals attended with girls,	2
Weddings arranged,	4
Hospital cases,	172
Girls taken to physicians,	103 times.
Girls taken to dentists,	60 times.
Legal cases (not court cases),	2
Court cases,	20
Runaways hunted (48 girls),	239 times.
Runaways found, not counting those found by police,	30
Visits at the Industrial School,	83
Parents and relatives seen,	818 times.
Lovers and husbands seen,	109 times.
Homes investigated,	117
Places investigated,	318
Employers seen at the office,	379 times.
Other people interviewed,	1,255 times.
Girls, applicants for girls, and others visited, but out,	105 times.
Errands, finding trunks, shopping, etc.,	352
New volunteer visitors enlisted,	1

TABLE 50. — *Expenditures of Girls' Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Appropriation,			$16,700 00
Expenditures: —			
Salaries,		$8,057 08	
Traveling expenses (officers),		2,210 12	
Office expenses: —			
Rent (including gas and cleaning),	$415 27		
Salaries of office employees,	1,408 12		
Telephone,	774 32		
Supplies,	482 60		
Amounts carried forward,	$3,080 31	$10,267 20	$16,700 00

Amounts brought forward,	$3,080 31	$10,267 20	$16,700 00
Furniture,	147 00		
Miscellaneous,	21 04		
		3,248 35	
Total expended for visiting,		$13,515 55	
Traveling expenses (girls),	$887 66		
Clothing,	301 35		
Board,	1,426 30		
Hospitals, medicine, etc.,	368 66		
Dentistry,	93 66		
Returning runaways, tuition, etc.,	106 25		
		3,183 88	
			16,699 43
Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth,			$0 57

TABLE 51. — *Status, Nov. 30, 1912, of all girls in custody of Industrial School for Girls.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts (4 mothers and babies),		29
On parole with relatives out of Massachusetts (14 not visited, 2 visited),		16
On parole in families, earning wages (6 mothers and babies),		167
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,		6
Attending school,		6
Boarded out (4 mothers and babies),		5
Married, but subject to recall for cause,		29
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown (2 escaped from the school, never having been on parole; 5 were at home; 18 were in places; 1 ran from the insane hospital, 1 ran from a settlement house. Fifteen ran away this year, 12 in former years),		27
In private hospitals (1 mother and baby),		5
In Convalescent Home,		1
Discharged from Insane Hospital,		5
Discharged from School for the Feeble-minded,		1
		297
In the school Nov. 30, 1912,		299
In other institutions: —		
State hospital (3 mothers and babies, 2 never having been on parole, 3 awaiting confinement),	6	
Insane hospital, sent former years,	8	
Insane hospital, sent since Nov. 30, 1911,	3	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent former years,	21	
Reformatory for Women, sent since Nov. 30, 1911,	13	
	—	51
		647

TABLE 52. — *Length of time outside Industrial School for Girls of all girls breaking down during year ending Nov. 30, 1912, who were out on parole for first time and had been out less than twelve months.*

LENGTH OF TIME ON PAROLE.	RECALLED TO THE SCHOOL.			NOT RECALLED.			Totals.
	For Unchastity.	For Danger of Unchastity.	For running away.	Unchaste.	Ran away and found.	Ran away and not found.	
Under 1 month,	2	–	1	–	1	3	7
Over 1, but less than 2 months,	1	–	–	2	–	–	3
Over 2, but less than 3 months,	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
Over 3, but less than 4 months,	2	1	1	–	–	1	5
Over 4, but less than 5 months,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Over 5, but less than 6 months,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Over 6, but less than 7 months,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Over 7, but less than 8 months,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Totals,	8	1	4	2	1	5	21

Table 53. — *Relocations during the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, of girls on parole.*[1]

89 girls were relocated	1 time.
49 girls were relocated	2 times.
17 girls were relocated	3 times.
10 girls were relocated	4 times.
2 girls were relocated	5 times.
1 girl was relocated	8 times.
168 girls were relocated	296 times.

32 girls remained throughout the year in the same families.

Table 54. — *Employment of girls not placed in families.*

Assisting mother or relative,	12
Attendant in hospital,	2
Cashier, department store,	1
Clerk,	2
Clerical work,	2
Dressmaking,	2
Factory, barbers' coats,	1
candy,	1
electrical goods,	1
shoe,	2
underclothing,	1
corset,	1
Mill, cotton,	4
Nurse in training,	2
Nurse, private,	1
Shirtwaist factory,	1
Stenographer,	1
Telephone tester,	1
Total,	38

Table 55. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

Cash received from savings to credit of 184 girls, from Nov. 30, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1912,	$2,941 07
Cash received in trust to credit of 5 girls,	517 00
Cash received by transfer from other sources,	120 20
	$3,578 27
By 455 deposits in savings banks,	3,578 27
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 171 girls from Nov. 30, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1912,	3,989 49
By cash paid on 384 occasions,	3,989 49

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[1] This does not include the 73 girls who were placed on parole in families for the first time within the year, nor those who went home or to hospitals or to other institutions.

TABLE 56. — *Use of girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Expenses for schooling and lessons,	5	$21 80
To prepare for wedding or start housekeeping,	6	112 73
Sewing machines and phonograph,	3	82 97
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	29	143 08
Dentists,	27	164 93
Clothing,	76	721 52
Board while convalescing,	10	67 71
Expenses while out of work,	3	6 50
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone,	12	100 28
Board during relocations paid by girls, when the fault was theirs or when they were meeting all their expenses,	25	120 58
To repay for money and articles stolen,	5	27 15
To help at home,	6	63 29
Funeral expenses,	1	30 00
Account transferred to Wrentham State school,	1	76 94
Of age,	61	1,341 58
	270	$3,081 06
Trust accounts drawn for board and clothing of children, doctor's bills, etc.,	11	908 43
	281[1]	$3,989 49

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[1] One hundred and seventy-one individuals, some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE 57. — *Conduct of girls passing out of custody during year ending Nov. 30, 1912, either because of attaining majority (twenty-one years) or being honorably discharged by action of the trustees.*

Summary.

Conduct good,	56, or	50.5 per cent.
Conduct bad,	12, or	10.8 per cent.
Conduct unknown,	14, or	12.6 per cent.
Conduct unclassifiable,	29, or	26.1 per cent.
Total,	111, or	100.0 per cent.

In Detail.

I. Conduct good, 56. (Of these, 4 received honorable discharges.)

A. Married, 17.

1. Living with husband,	15	
2. Left husband (of these, 1 living with mother doing housework; 1 living with parents and working in cotton mill),	2	
	—	17

TABLE 57 — *Continued.*

B. Single, 39.

1. Living at home (1 working in 5 and 10 cent store, 1 doing day's work), ... 3
2. Living away from home, but with relatives (of whom 1 is working in jewelry shop), 4
3. Doing housework for wages, not at home or with relatives (of whom 5 had been once tried at home without success), . . . 26
4. Doing work other than housework, but not living at home or with relatives (of whom 2 were training in hospitals; 2 were boarding and working: 1 in a towel supply place, 1 at dressmaking; and 1 was cooking in a hospital), ... 5
5. At Industrial School (went home on twenty-first birthday), ... 1

— 39

C. Had been returned to the school for unchastity, 10 out of the 55.

1. Once returned, 8. (Immoral in place, 5; immoral while runaway from home, 2; immoral while runaway from place, 1.)
2. Twice returned, 2. (Each girl immoral once in place and once while runaway from place.)

D. Had illegitimate children, 12.

1. Became pregnant: —
   - (*a*) While at home, 1.
   - (*b*) While in place, 6.
   - (*c*) Runaway from place, 1.
   - (*d*) Pregnant when committed to the school, 3.
   - (*e*) Had illegitimate child before commitment to the school, 1.
2. Mothers single when twenty-one years of age, and their babies still with them, 4.
   - (*a*) One baby 5 months old.
     One baby 11 months old.
     One baby 22 months old.
     One baby 2 years old.
   - (*b*) Three babies died: —
     Sixteen days old, 1.
     One month, twelve days old, 1.
     One year, three months old, 1.
   - (*c*) One baby adopted when one year, six months old.

TABLE 57 — *Concluded.*

3. Mothers married before becoming twenty-one years of age, 4. (One mother married when baby was six months old, one mother married when baby was two years, seven months old, one mother married when baby was three years, six months old. These mothers had cared for their babies from time of birth.)

II. Conduct bad, 12.
  A. Married, 2.
    1. Living with husband, ... 1
    2. Not living with husband, ... 1
    — 2
  B. Single, 10.
    1. With decent relatives, ... 1
    2. With disreputable relatives, ... 2
    3. At large, having run away, ... 2
    4. At Industrial School (1 went home, 1 went to work at housework), ... 2
    5. In private institution, ... 1
    6. In place, ... 1
    7. Being boarded, ... 1
    — 10
  C. Had been returned to the school for unchastity, 9 out of the 12.
    1. Once returned, 8. (All of these were immoral while runaway from place.)
    2. Twice returned, 1. (Immoral while runaway from place.)
  D. Had illegitimate children, 4. (One of these girls has had 2 illegitimate children.)

III. Conduct unknown, 14.
  A. Married, 2. (At last report both had left husband; 1 was living respectably.)
  B. Single, 12.
    1. Last report conduct good, ... 4
    2. Last report conduct bad, ... 8
    — 12

IV. Conduct unclassifiable, 29. (This group is comprised of the girls of defective mentality, feeble-minded, insane or border-line cases.)
  A. In institutions, ... 17
  B. In community, ... 12
  — 29

TABLE 58. — *Reasons for which girls were returned to Industrial School for Girls from parole, from 1905 to 1912, inclusive.*[1]

	1905.		1906.[2]		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Change of place, visit, illness,	51	39	44	36	24	34	36	43	34	32	51	46	59	40	77	54
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, perjury, running away.	39	30	26	22	22	31	16	19	23	22	23	20	32	22	35	24
Danger of immoral conduct,	15	11	16	13	8	11	7	8	15	14	3	3	13	9	6	4
Immoral conduct,	27	20	35	29	16	23	25	30	33	31	36	32	43	29	25	17
	132	100	121	100	70	100	84	100	105	100	113	100	147	100	143	100

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[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

[2] Fourteen months.

TABLE 59. — *Conduct of all girls who had, each year, been in the care of the Industrial School for Girls for one year or more, including those passing out of custody during that year, 1901 to 1912.*

CONDUCT.	1901-06.				1909-10.				1910-11.				1911-12.			
	IN CARE OF STATE.		NOT IN CARE OF STATE.		IN CARE OF STATE.		NOT IN CARE OF STATE.		IN CARE OF STATE.		NOT IN CARE OF STATE.		IN CARE OF STATE.		NOT IN CARE OF STATE.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Living respectably,	1,193	54	305	70	277	53	50	56	231	43	55	56	232	43	56	50
Conduct bad or doubtful,	181	8	63	14	29	6	17	19	46	8	21	22	32	6	12	11
Conduct not known,	229	10	51	12	39	7	7	8	41	7	7	7	43	8	14	13
Conduct not classified,	596	27	18	4	182	35	16	18	225	41	14	14	235	43	29	26
Total,	2,199	100	437	100	527	100	90	100	543	100	97	100	542	100	111	100

TABLE 60. — *Detail of Table 59. Conduct of girls who had, each year, been in the care of the Industrial School for Girls one year or more, 1901 to 1912.*

	1901-06.[1]	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.				
I. No longer in the Care of the State:—				
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	105	30	20	17
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	165	13	30	35
Died, conduct has been good,	9	2	–	–
Honorably discharged,	26	5	5	4
	305	50	55	56
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:—				
Married, living respectably,	183	37	29	26
Unmarried, with friends,	282	41	38	29
At work in other families,	661	181	152	165
At work elsewhere,	31	12	6	6
Attending school, paying their way,	36	6	6	6
	1,193	277	231	232
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,498	327	286	288
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.				
I. No longer in the Care of the State:—				
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	15	8	9	2
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	48	9	12	10
	63	17	21	12
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:—				
Married,	25	2	–	2
On probation with friends or at large,	37	7	6	1
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	76	12	20	9
In penal institution,	21	4	7	12
In hospital through their own misconduct, or pregnant and working or boarding,	22	4	13	8
	181	29	46	32
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	244	46	67	44
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.				
I. No longer in the Care of the State:—				
Married,	11	2[2]	1[2]	2
Unmarried,	40	5[3]	6[3]	12
	51	7	7	14

[1] 1905-06 includes fourteen months.

[2] Last report, conduct good, 1.

[3] Last report, conduct good, 3; conduct bad, 3.

TABLE 60 — *Concluded.*

	1901-06.[1]	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
II. Still in the Care of the State: —				
Married,	39	3	2[2]	4
On probation with friends, out of State, and unvisited,	51	7	7[3]	14
Runaways from the school, homes or places,	139	29	32[4]	25
	229	39	41	43
Total, conduct unknown,	280	46	48[5]	57
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.				
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —				
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	18	16	14	29
Died, never on probation,	–	–	–	–
	18	16	14	29
II. Still in the Care of the State: —				
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	62	55	52	43
In State Industrial School through the year,	377	105	141	162
Boarding out in private families with schooling,	15	–	–	–
Recalled to school for illness, change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining,	142	22	32	30
	596	182	225	235
Total whose conduct is not classified,	614	198	239	264
Grand total,	2,636	617	640	653

[1] 1905-6 includes fourteen months.

[2] Last report, conduct bad, 2.

[3] Last report, conduct good, 6; bad, 1.

[4] Last report, conduct good, 12; bad, 17; never on probation, 3.

[5] Total conduct unknown, 48; at last report, conduct good, 22; conduct bad, 23; never on probation, 3.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH N. BURLEIGH,

Superintendent.

VOLUNTEER VISITORS

GIRLS' PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston.
Mrs. John Barstow,	Lee.
Mrs. Michael Callahan,	Holyoke.
Mrs. Orrin Cash,	Springfield.
Mrs. J. B. Donnelly,	Gardner.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	Weston.
Mrs. Albert G. Hurd,	Millbury.
Miss Caroline Lloyd,	Springfield.
Miss Florence E. Loop,	Boston.
Mrs. John McQuaid,	Pittsfield.
Mrs. S. I. Morse,	Sandwich.
Miss Fanny S. Packard,	Greenfield.
Miss Mary G. Porter,	Boston.
Mrs. Howard Whiting,	Great Barrington.

PART III.

TRUST FUNDS.

TRUST FUNDS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A. Lyman School for Boys.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

		Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,		$455 14	$22,700 00	$23,155 14
Receipts in 1911–12.				
Income from investment,	$954 21			954 21
F. L. Hayford, secretary,	56 30			56 30
Securities transferred,	500 00			
		1,510 51		
		$1,965 65	$22,700 00	$24,165 65
Payments in 1911–12.				
Lyman School for Boys,		975 65		975 65
Securities transferred,			500 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1913,		$990 00	$22,200 00	$23,190 00

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1911,		$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1911–12.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,		$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Athol bond,			$1,000 00

Income Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	$2,623 86	$100 00	$2,723 86
Receipts in 1911–12.			
Income from investment,	118 39		118 39
	$2,742 25	$100 00	$2,842 25
No payments in 1911–12.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,	$2,742 25	$100 00	$2,842 25
Present Investment.			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock,		$100 00	
Cash on hand,		2,742 25	
			$2,842 25

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,		$20,000 00	$20,000 00
No transactions in 1911–12.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,		$20,000 00	$20,000 00
Present Investment.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company stock,		$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yard Company bonds,		5,000 00	
New London Northern Railroad Company stock,		1,000 00	
			$20,000 00

Income Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	$8,952 52		$8,952 52
Receipts in 1911–12.			
Income of investment,	1,702 98		1,702 98
	$10,655 50		$10,655 50
Payments in 1911–12.			
Expenses,	7,290 41		7,290 41
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,	$3,365 09		$3,365 09
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,			$3,365 09

Lyman Fund and Lyman Trust Fund Expenditures for 1912.

1911.		
Dec. 31.	Child Welfare Magazine,	$0 50
	Crowell, Thos. Y. Company,	1 14
	Dudley, Ira G.,	10 00
	Ed. Pub. Co.,	6 37
	Houghton Mifflin Company,	17 50
	Johnson, Iver, Sporting Goods Company,	55 00
	New Jersey School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls,	1 20
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,	29
	Parker, J. F. & Co.,	8 70
	Small, Maynard & Co.,	1 55
	Silver Burdett Company,	6 25
	Tucker, Geo. R., Company,	7 26
	Blood, E. T.,	10 65
	Bradley, Dr. H. S.,	10 34
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,	4 48
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,	21 94
	Springer, Bennett.,	10 75
	Wilcox, Wm. J.,	2 50
1912.		
Jan. 31.	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,	200 00
	Daniels Cornell Company,	7 57
	Evans, Elizabeth G.,	25 65
	Hart, W. R.,	4 03
	New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls,	75

1912.		
Jan. 31.	Parandelis, H. K.,	$13 34
	Pratt, T. B.,	5 50
	Revell, Fleming H., Company,	1 00
	Thurston, John H.,	8 90
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,	9 13
Feb. 28.	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,	100 00
	Doubleday, Page & Co.,	14 96
	Johnson, Iver, Sporting Goods Company,	75
	New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls,	3 00
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,	1 70
	Shaw, Walter, A. M. D.,	2 00
	Warwick & York, Inc.,	1 25
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,	7 98
	Howard, Harry,	10 00
	Roe, Alfred S.,	10 00
Mar. 31.	American Book Company,	1 77
	Clarke, W. B., Company,	6 50
	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,	106 00
	Johnson, Iver, Sporting Goods Company,	2 50
	Macmillan Company,	1 08
	New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls,	6 00
	Orange Judd Company,	5 40
	Pilgrim Press,	2 70
	Silver Burdett Company,	37 73
	Thomas, F. H., Company,	5 40
	Thurston, John H.,	5 29
	Wheeler, Walter A.,	20 00
Apr. 30.	DeWolfe & Fiske Company,	16 20
	Fuller Regalia and Costume Company,	1 75
	Johnson, Iver, Sporting Goods Company,	1 00
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,	12 15
	Power & McNamee,	35 00
	Stoelting, C. H., Company,	21 75
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,	2 16
	Grafton High School,	3 00
	Keeler, C. A.,	5 90
	Meleady, Mrs. Frank,	5 20
	Moore, Rev. James P.,	10 00
	McManus, Lee, Jr.,	2 88
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,	11 70
	Richmond, Mabel E.,	1 42
	Silver Burdett Company,	33 41
May 31.	American Technical Society,	17 82
	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,	11 00
	Harding Uniform and Regalia Company,	1 49
	Macmillan Company,	74
	Soule Art Publishing Company,	3 00
	Warwick & Yorke, Inc.,	1 50
	Whalen's,	16 67
	Wood, N. G. & Sons,	12 14
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,	17 95
	Duston, C. O., manager,	2 76
	Fleming, Harold J., manager,	5 04
June 30.	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	12 00
	Conn, C. G.,	400 00

1912.		
June 30.	Forbes & Co.,	$2 00
	Johnson, Iver, Sporting Goods Company,	20 00
	Stanetsky, Jacob,	61 00
	Bryson, John W., Jr.,	21 64
	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,	35 24
	Stoelting, C. H., Company,	36 90
July 31.	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	8 00
	Fuller Regalia and Costume Company,	29 70
	Tewksbury, Geo. M.,	1 75
	Arthur, H. A.,	1 50
	Bloch Publishing Company,	4 00
	Farnsworth, Hoyt & Co.,	7 48
	Harding Uniform and Regalia Company,	15 84
	Houghton Mifflin Company,	89
	Thurston, John H.,	3 55
	Warwick & York, Inc.,	2 50
	Wheeler, E. W., & Son,	18 50
	White, Jas. C.,	1 50
Aug. 31.	Burrowes, E. T., Company,	3 50
	Coffeen, E. L., superintendent,	100 00
	Harding Uniform and Regalia Company,	6 57
	Harvard University,	8 00
	Young Folks' Ed. League,	16 25
	Howard, John J.,	1 50
	Meleady, S. A.,	1 50
	Wayside cottage,	1 50
	Harvard University,	33 00
Sept. 30.	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,	103 00
	Conn, C. G.,	18 54
	Fuller Regalia and Costume Company,	1 92
	Harding Uniform and Regalia Company,	1 00
	Wheelock, F. H.,	34
Oct. 31.	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,	13 00
	Lyman School for Boys,	2 09
	Dana, H. A.,	6 22
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,	57 17
Nov. 30.	Bryson, John W., Jr.,	9 39
	Coffeen, Elmer L., superintendent,	1 50
	Partridge, The Horace, Company,	1 08
	Total,	$2,128 99

B. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1911–12.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bond,	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

Income Industrial School, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	$43 15		$43 15
Receipts in 1911–12.			
Income from investment,	40 83		40 83
	$83 98		$83 98
Payments in 1911–12.			
Industrial School for Girls,	42 63		42 63
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,	$41 35		$41 35
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,	. . .	. . .	$41 35

Industrial School, Fay Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1911–12.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
New Haven, Connecticut, bond,	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

Income Industrial School, Fay Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,	$184 62		$184 62
Receipts in 1911–12.			
Income from investment,	45 47		45 47
	$230 09		$230 09
No payments in 1911–12.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,	$230 09		$230 09
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,	. . .	. . .	$230 09

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Public Document No. 93

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY THE TRUSTEES OF THE LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND
THE TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
32 DERNE STREET.
1917.

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Publication of this Document
approved by the
Supervisor of Administration.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CARL DREYFUS, Boston, *Chairman.*
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, Boston, *Vice Chairman.*
JAMES W. McDONALD, Marlborough.
JOHN F. SCULLY, Brockton.
MATTHEW LUCE, Cohasset.
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, Brookline.
LEWIS M. PALMER, M.D., Framingham.
JAMES J. SHEEHAN, Peabody.
AMY E. TAYLOR, Lexington.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

F. LESLIE HAYFORD, Room 179, State House, Boston.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

ELMER L. COFFEEN, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*
AMY FORD EVERALL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Department.*
EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Department.*

THE SCHOOLS.

1. **Lyman School for Boys**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, two of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 430. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose office is at the Lyman School for Boys, Westborough.

2. **Industrial School for Boys**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 8 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 240. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose office is at the Lyman School for Boys, Westborough.

3. **Industrial School for Girls**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 312. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Department, whose office is at Room 159, State House, Boston.

PART I.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1916, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CARL DREYFUS, *Chairman.*
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, *Vice-Chairman.*
JAMES W. McDONALD,
JOHN F. SCULLY,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
LEWIS M. PALMER,
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,
AMY E. TAYLOR,
Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

F. LESLIE HAYFORD,
Executive Secretary.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

A FIVE YEARS' REVIEW.

In presenting this their sixth annual report, the trustees believe it fitting that they should review briefly the changes that have taken place in the departments under their charge during the period of their stewardship, for with the completion of the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1916, it becomes possible for the first time to review five full years of the work done under this Board.

Creation of Present Board.

At the beginning of 1911 the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls were, as they had been since 1879, under a single board of seven trustees. The Industrial School for Boys had been, since its opening two and a half years before, under the management of a separate board of five other trustees.

Chapter 566 of the Acts of 1911 abolished these two boards and created in their place a single board of nine members, to be known as the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools. As this act became effective on July 1, 1911, the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools had completed, at the close of the last fiscal year (Nov. 30, 1916), five years and five months of direction of the three industrial schools provided by the State for juvenile delinquents.

Continuity of Service.

When the Board of Trustees assumed office in July, 1911, it began its duties not as a group of persons unfamiliar with those duties, for of the nine trustees three were members of the old Board of Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, four were members of the old Board of Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys, and only two were new to the field.

In the five years and five months since the new Board assumed office, only two changes have occurred in its personnel. This continuity of service naturally makes for stability of policy and thorough acquaintance with the problems of the three schools and the two parole departments. A similar continuity has existed in the organization of the Board; the chairman and vice-chairman are the same to-day as when the Board first organized in July, 1911, and in the five standing committees of the Board few changes in personnel have taken place.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

In the five years and five months of its existence this Board has held 116 meetings. At 26 of these meetings all of the members of the Board have been present, while there has been an average attendance during the entire period of 80.4 per cent. In addition to these meetings of the full Board, several hundred meetings of standing and special committees have been held, approximately 200 such meetings having been held to consider matters of parole alone.

VISITS TO THE SCHOOLS.

During the five years ended Nov. 30, 1916, a total of 1,040 visits have been made by trustees to the three schools. The distribution of these visits among the schools is shown for each year in the following table: —

YEAR.	Lyman School.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total Visits.
1912,	53	54	61	168
1913,	81	54	80	215
1914,	76	66	69	211
1915,	86	88	71	245
1916,	55	76	70	201
Total,	351	338	351	1,040

NUMBER IN CARE OF THE BOARD.

The number of children in the care of the trustees has increased greatly. On Nov. 30, 1911, the total number was 2,268; on Nov. 30, 1916, the number was 3,182, an increase of 40 per cent. in five years. This increase is shown by years in the following table: —

TABLE 1. — *Number of children in care of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools on November 30 of Each Year from 1911 to 1916.*

YEAR.	IN THE SCHOOLS.			ON PAROLE.			Total Number in Care of Trustees.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1911, . . .	496	297	793	1,174	301	1,475	2,268
1912, . . .	567	299	866	1,249	300	1,549	2,415
1913, . . .	618	305	923	1,412	314	1,726	2,649
1914, . . .	693	282	975	1,443	332	1,775	2,750
1915, . . .	723	262	985	1,511	359	1,870	2,855
1916, . . .	655	286	941	1,911	330	2,241	3,182

During the same period the number of children committed to the schools by the courts each year has also increased 40 per cent., growing from 437 in 1911 to 612 in 1916.

A total of more than 5,000 children have been in the care of the trustees during the past five years. On Nov. 30, 1911, there were 2,268 children in the care of the Board, and 2,887 have been committed to the three schools since that date, making a total of 5,155 different individuals.

Such figures indicate the magnitude of the task confronting this Board, — 5,000 individual delinquent children in five years, of whom more than 3,000 are in the care of the Board at the present time.

PAROLE.

The great increase in numbers has been in those children who are on parole. The number in the three schools has increased in five years only 19 per cent., part of which has been due to additional accommodations at both of the schools for boys. The number on parole, however, has increased over 51 per cent. (from 1,475 in 1911 to 2,241 in 1916).

This increase in the number of children on parole has been almost wholly among the boys. At the end of 1911 there were 1,174 boys and 301 girls on parole; at the end of 1916 there were 1,911 boys and 330 girls, an increase of 66.77 per cent. among the boys, and only 9.32 per cent. among the girls.

Gradually the length of stay in the schools has been shortened and parole has been effected earlier. This has been possible only by modifying somewhat the training given in the schools and by increasing the staff of the two parole departments. This earlier paroling has been an expression of the clearly defined policy of the Board that children should be kept in the schools only as long as seems necessary to prepare them for successfully meeting the temptations of the outside world. Success *outside* the school is what the trustees aim that each school shall prepare its inmates for, and parole is clearly recognized by the Board as a continuation of the school's training, a second step in preparing the child for successful independent conduct, and not in any sense as a mere seeing if the child has "learned his lesson." Parole must be a constructive process, just as much as the training in the schools must be a constructive process; it must guide and help and teach, and not look passively on to see if the child "gets into trouble." Its real function is to make good citizens, not to act as a policeman. Such service requires trained men and women and careful, painstaking work, and these cost money. It is true that the aggregate cost of the parole work has increased more rapidly than the number of children on parole, great though the latter has been. But better parole work is being done and salaries of trained, experienced and efficient visitors, which were too low five years ago, have been brought up to the level of a fair compensation for the service rendered. The increased cost of clothing and tuition for children boarded out has also added to the cost of the parole work. But it costs the Commonwealth far less to look after a child on parole than in an institution, and the child becomes earlier a productive member of society.

Savings of Wards.

Children on parole have been encouraged to save a part of their earnings in order that they may not only have a sum of money of their own when they become twenty-one years of age and pass out of the care of the trustees, but also that they may learn the lesson of thrift. In the case of girls, and generally of boys under eighteen years of age, the trustees have these savings deposited separately for each ward in savings banks; when the ward becomes twenty-one years of age the amount in the bank to his credit is turned over to him. In the case of boys over eighteen years of age it is customary to allow the boys to handle their own money and look after their own savings. The savings cared for by the trustees for wards do not, therefore, constitute all savings by children on parole; of the savings of wards who care for their money independently, no record is kept by the trustees. The savings, however, which are banked by the trustees for wards are considerable in amount, and form an index of one valuable phase of parole work, especially when it is realized that in many instances the savings bank account of the child on parole is the first savings bank account in his family, and is not only a stimulus to the child himself, but is also a matter of pride and encouragement to the other members of the family as well.

The amount of these savings on deposit was $17,507.17 on Nov. 30, 1916, of which amount $7,423.20 belonged to boys and $10,083.97 to girls.

The amount of money on deposit at the end of the year, however, is perhaps not so good an indication of the financial independence of these wards as the amount deposited during the year, even though a part of these deposits had to be withdrawn to buy clothing, pay doctors' or dentists' bills, help the child's own family, or automatically were turned over to the ward on becoming of age. During the year ending Nov. 30, 1916, 56 boys on parole deposited savings in the care of the trustees amounting to $1,173.28. During the same period 258 girls on parole deposited savings amounting to $7,325.04. In the case of the boys only a small part of the total savings of boys on parole is here represented, the greater portion being cared for by the boys themselves.

In the case of the girls it does represent practically all savings of girls on parole, and thus is an interesting and valuable index of this side of the parole work. It is therefore worth noting that these annual savings of girls on parole have increased 135 per cent. in the past five years, — from $3,116.54 in 1911 to $7,325.04 in 1916.

Cost of Maintenance.

A comparative study of the cost of carrying on the work under this Board during the past five years will be of interest. In 1911 the total expenditures for maintenance (including expenses of the trustees) were $266,678.31. In 1916 they were $355,241.47. This is an increase of 33.22 per cent. While this appears like a large increase, it must be remembered that the price of many commodities has risen, and especially should it be remembered that the number of children in the care of the Board has increased 40 per cent., or more than the increase in expenditures.

The increase in the cost of the maintenance of the three schools alone has been 26.3 per cent. (or from $229,442.09 in 1911 to $289,805.83 in 1916). It seems to the trustees that in view of the considerable increase in the cost of commodities during this period, and in the face of an increase of 19 per cent. in number of inmates, this is an excellent showing. When the cost of maintenance of each of the schools is examined separately the excellence of the showing becomes more apparent.

Expenditures for the maintenance of the Lyman School for Boys have increased 18 per cent. since 1911 (or from $107,791.96 in 1911 to $126,848.43 in 1916). But the daily average number of inmates has increased 38 per cent. in the same period (or from 324 in 1911 to 448 in 1916).

The cost of maintaining the Industrial School for Boys has risen from $48,150.69 in 1911 to $82,207.70 in 1916, an increase of 71 per cent. But during the same period the population of the school increased 91 per cent. (or from 115 in 1911 to 220 in 1916).

In the case of both of the boys' schools, just referred to, the large increase in numbers without proportionate increase in overhead charges has reduced unit or per capita cost of instruction and supervision sufficiently to more than offset the rise in commodity prices. In the case of the Industrial School for Girls, on the other hand, there has been no increase in numbers, and the full force of rising commodity prices has been felt. In 1911 the maintenance cost of this school was $73,499.44, and in 1916 it was $81,749.70, an increase of 11 per cent. in five years. In the face of rising prices during this period such an increase does not appear unreasonable.

A more exact comparative measure of cost of maintenance is cost per inmate. The following table shows for each school the gross weekly per capita cost for each year from 1911 to 1916, inclusive: —

YEAR.	Lyman School.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.
1911,	$6 39	-	$5 16
1912,	6 25	$6 81	4 85
1913,	5 51	7 20	5 09
1914,	5 26	6 85	5 31
1915,	5 37	6 34	5 64
1916,	5 44	7 16	5 91

In the case of the two parole departments the showing is not so good. The number in the care of the Boys Parole Department has risen from 1,080 on Nov. 30, 1911, to 1,911 on Nov. 30, 1916, an increase of 77 per cent. During the same period expenditures have increased 100 per cent., or from $20,394.28 in 1911 to $40,632.67 in 1916. A very considerable part of this increase in expenditures is due to the approximate doubling of the amount spent for boarding out young boys, and for their tuition in public schools. This increase has been due to a much larger proportion of young boys committed to the Lyman School now than formerly, further reference to which is made on page 20. There has also been a considerable increase in the traveling expenses of the parole agents, caused by increasingly exacting requirements of their work, and by the greater geographical territory covered, resulting from the large increase in the number of boys on parole.

Expenditures of the Girls Parole Department have increased from $15,833.09 in 1911 to $19,599.05 in 1916, a rise of 24 per cent. The number of girls in the care of this department, on the other hand, has risen only from 301 on Nov. 30, 1911, to 330 on Nov. 30, 1916, an increase of 9 per cent. Great advance has been achieved, however, during this period in the care and direction given the girls on parole, and the work of the department has become much more valuable as a means of leading the girls in its care more securely to right living. Moreover, the cost of clothing, always a considerable item for this department, has increased much during this period. During this period, also, the standard of salaries for visitors has been raised to a level more commensurate with the work required, although the salaries of women visitors are still much below those of men visitors.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

Founded in 1846; opened in 1848.

NUMBERS.

At no time since the Lyman School was removed to its present location, thirty-one years ago, has the number of boys in the school been so great as during the past year. The daily average population of the school for the year just ended was 448, or 124 more than in 1911, an increase of 38 per cent. in five years. For several years this school has been too crowded to secure the most satisfactory results. For the past three years the trustees have recommended to the Legislature that additional accommodations be provided at this school to care for the increasing number of boys. No appropriation for such additional accommodations has been made, however, and, with the exception of a cottage for housing 22 of the younger boys, purchased and remodeled with the income of trust funds and opened a year ago, no addition has been made to the housing accommodations of the school since 1910.

Although the school is overcrowded, it does not seem wise to the trustees greatly to increase present accommodations. It is a question if the number in the school is not already too large for the best work, irrespective of the crowding of the cottages. As the State Board of Charity said in their report for 1915, in referring to the situation at this school, "The theory that prefers the cottage to the congregate system may be effectively defeated by multiplying cottages." The time would seem to be rapidly approaching when a new school for delinquent boys will be needed. In view of the considerable increase in the proportion of young boys sent to the Lyman School, it seems probable that a separate school for the younger boys will be the best solution of the problem of providing care for the growing numbers.

INCREASE IN PROPORTION OF YOUNG BOYS.

The growing proportion of young boys sent to the Lyman School is shown in the following table: —

TABLE 2. — *Ages of boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys, 1911 to 1916.*

YEAR.	UNDER 13 YEARS.		13 TO 14 YEARS.		14 YEARS OR OVER.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
1911,	57	*28.8*	50	*25.3*	90	*45.6*	197	*100*
1912,	70	*32.5*	55	*25.5*	90	*41.8*	215	*100*
1913,	83	*32.6*	73	*28.7*	98	*38.5*	254	*100*
1914,	87	*35.3*	63	*25.6*	96	*39.0*	246	*100*
1915,	115	*39.7*	72	*24.9*	102	*35.2*	289	*100*
1916,	110	*42.7*	57	*22.1*	90	*35.0*	257	*100*

This change in age has somewhat changed the problem of the school. The trustees have long recognized the desirability of separating the younger boys from the older ones, and two colonies of young boys have been established entirely apart from the rest of the school. An increase in the proportion of young boys sent to the school throws added emphasis upon this difference in the treatment of the younger and the older boys, and suggests the wisdom of considering the provision somewhere of additional accommodations for the younger group.

DEVELOPMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL AND ACADEMIC TRAINING.

While it is not possible to give thorough trade training in the limited time a boy ordinarily remains in the school, boys who are old enough and who show some ability are given at least the rudiments of a trade, and in many instances sufficient training to enable them to earn good wages when paroled.

The principal developments in industrial training in the last five years have been the equipping of the shoe shop with modern machinery, and the addition of much needed equipment to the printing shop, including a second-hand No. 8 Cottrell press, generously given to the school by the Dennison Manufacturing Company.

A closer correlation of industrial and academic instruction has been developed during the last five years. Work definitely related to the things they are doing in the shops or on the farm is now given in the schoolroom for the boys who are receiving industrial training.

The academic department of the institution provides instruction covering the usual elementary and grammar grades, 2
and, in special cases, some high school work. Special classes for mentally defective and backward boys are also held. In addition to the principal, who is also supervisor of instruction in music and band director, there are 10 grade teachers, 2 sloyd teachers and a physical director.

In 1915 a motion-picture machine was purchased with money earned by the boys' band, by playing on special occasions in near-by towns. This machine has been used quite regularly, not only as a means of entertainment, but also as an instrument of instruction in literature, geography and industrial processes and conditions. The rental of films is charged to the regular maintenance expenses of the school.

Religious Instruction.

In 1912 the practice of sending the boys to churches in the town of Westborough for religious worship was discontinued. Since then church services for the various denominations have been held at the school each Sunday, while religious instruction has been given the boys during the week by clergymen and others of their own faith.

Meetings of Boys who had become of Age.

Beginning in 1914 a reunion of boys who had become twenty-one years of age has been held each year at the Lyman School. These gatherings have been held especially to encourage those boys becoming of age during the year. The appearance of the boys who have attended these meetings has been such as to impress one strongly with the results in character-forming that have been achieved.

Boys transferred to Industrial School for Boys.

In the past five years 12 boys have been transferred from the Lyman School to the Industrial School for Boys. In all of these instances the boys were larger or older or more hardened than the majority of the boys in the Lyman School.

Boys transferred to the Reformatory.

In the last five years 48 boys have been transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory. These were boys who had proved to be unmanageable at the Lyman School, or who had done badly on parole and had apparently shown themselves to be of a sort needing stricter supervision and discipline than the Lyman School could provide. These transfers have been distributed over the five years as follows: 10 in 1912, 19 in 1913, 11 in 1914, 6 in 1915, 2 in 1916.

Material Developments.

Material changes during the past five years have been less conspicuous here than at the two other schools. No large building has been erected, nor any change made that has greatly affected the school as a whole.

The most important of the material improvements have been the following: connecting Oak Cottage with the central heating system in 1912 and 1913; the building of a railroad siding in the same years, resulting in a considerable saving in hauling; the addition of much-needed new equipment to the shoe shop in 1914, 1915 and 1916, to the printing shop in 1915 and 1916, and to the laundry in 1916; and the remodeling of the power and heating plant during 1915 and 1916 by the addition of a new boiler, a new electrical engine, some electrical apparatus and by making a good many repairs.

Requirements for Legislation — New Equipment.

The purchase of the so-called Bailey place adjoining the school is earnestly recommended. This property consists of a house, barn and outbuildings, all in good repair, and 10 acres of tillage land. The property is so located with reference to the school premises, being bounded by the school grounds on two sides and being close to one of the cottages in which inmates of the school are housed, that its ownership by the school is extremely desirable.

The trustees again recommend that appropriations be made for the extension and repair of the cow barn, for the provision of a fireproof record vault, and for the making of certain changes in the administration building.

The cow barn is in great need of new flooring and other repairs, including new mangers, stalls and troughs. A small extension, in the form of a lean-to, is also needed in order to provide a place for calves.

The facilities for storing the financial and other records have been entirely inadequate for a long time, and offer practically no protection against destruction by fire.

Attention has been called for the past two years to the fact that this school has entirely outgrown the office accommodations provided in the administration building. The cramped quarters hamper the efficient administration of the school, and make the rearrangement of the ground floor of the administration building, to provide additional office room, an urgent necessity.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

Established in 1908; opened in 1909.

Capacity and Numbers.

When the Industrial School for Boys was opened in 1909 it had accommodations for 100 boys. No addition was made to its capacity until 1911, when two new cottages were completed and a third building remodeled and made available for cottage use. These additions raised the capacity of the school to 180. In 1913 another cottage, accommodating 30 boys, was completed, bringing the capacity up to 210, and the following year one more cottage of like capacity was finished, increasing housing facilities to a capacity of 240 boys, since when no increase in accommodations has been made.

This growth in housing capacity has been insufficient to meet the demands of the courts upon the school; it has been out of the question to receive and care for all the boys whom the courts have wished to send. The providing of additional accommodations has been recommended repeatedly by the trustees, but the necessary appropriations have not been made.

With the exception of the past year, when an epidemic of diphtheria practically closed the school for a time, the growth in numbers has tended to keep pace with the increase in housing facilities. During the year ended Nov. 30, 1915, the daily average population was 244, or 4 more than the normal capacity of the school. During the past year the daily average population has been 220, notwithstanding the limitations placed on the receiving of new boys by the diphtheria epidemic, and the attendant quarantining of a considerable part of the school. Now that the diphtheria epidemic is ended, and all quarantine restrictions have been removed, the numbers in the school will undoubtedly again increase rapidly until all available accommodations are being used. It is only natural to expect that shortly the school will be unable to meet the demands of the courts in matters of commitments, and that conditions will again prevail like those referred to by the superintendent of the school in his annual report for 1914 in the following words: —

Even with our capacity of 240 boys, many are being held in jail for weeks awaiting commitment to the school. Some probation officers state that lack of room at the school is causing the courts to put boys on probation over and over again until they become too old (over eighteen) to be committed to Shirley, or until they commit some offence serious enough to justify commitment to the reformatory or to some house of correction.

Such conditions are serious and demand relief.

The need which this school is filling in dealing with the juvenile delinquents of the Commonwealth is indicated by the fact that in the seven years and two months since it was opened, 1,377 boys have been sent to it, although for nearly two years it had accommodations for only 100 boys, and even now has accommodations for only 240.

Reduction in Length of Stay.

The constant pressure of commitments and the inability of the school to receive all the boys whom the courts wish to send to it have forced upon the trustees and the superintendent the problem of reducing the time boys shall be kept in the school. This has necessitated more intensive work in the moral training of the boys, and has probably resulted in a less thorough industrial training. The results, however, so far as the record of boys paroled has shown, have been such as to justify the reduction which has been made in the length of stay. The average length of stay in the school of boys paroled has been reduced from 15.7 months in 1913 to 12.8 months in 1916. During 1916, 221 boys were committed to the school and 218 boys were paroled, showing that the rate of paroling was practically the same as the rate of commitment.

Industrial and Academic Training.

The facilities for academic schooling have always been exceedingly poor at this institution. It has been necessary to use part of one of the original Shaker buildings for schoolrooms, and the accommodations have been poor and inadequate. It is expected that with the completion of the new central building, which will provide four modern schoolrooms, a more complete program of academic instruction will be introduced.

The great emphasis at this school has been placed upon trade or industrial training. With boys who are all over fifteen years of age, and practically all of whom must earn their own living as laborers or artisans, industrial training has seemed to be the prime means of bringing them to a state where they can be self-supporting.

The chief development in industrial training during the last five years was the completion in 1912 of an industrial building of reinforced concrete, in which are housed the woodworking and blacksmith shops, newly equipped that year, the machine shop, whose equipment was completed in 1914, and the paint shop. Instruction in a variety of industrial pursuits is given, but thorough trade training is of course impossible with boys whose average stay in the school is barely more than a year. The boys do learn, however, the rudiments of a trade, and acquire habits of industry and a knowledge of what industrial work means that enable them to earn fair wages when paroled.

RECREATION.

Proper recreation is especially important in a school having boys as old as the boys here. During fair weather outdoor sports can be relied upon for such recreation. Provision for indoor activities is highly important, however, for other times. The completion of the gymnasium wing of the new central building during the past year has provided such facilities.

HEALTH.

With the exception of an epidemic of diphtheria last year, the general health of this school has been excellent during the entire period it has been in operation. Fortunately, the diphtheria epidemic of the past year, while interfering greatly with the normal activities of the school, and necessitating quarantine measures and frequent immunization and culturing of all the inmates, presented a very small number of clinical cases. It did emphasize, however, the inadequacy of the present hospital facilities.

Transfers to Lyman School.

During the past five years a total of 123 boys have been transferred to the Lyman School. All of these were boys physically below the average standard of inmates of the Industrial School for Boys, and in most cases they were boys who appeared much younger in experience than their fellows here.

Transfers to the Reformatory.

Among the boys committed to this school there have been a number who were not amenable to its discipline, who had a hardened attitude that did not respond to the training given here, and who required a stricter discipline and the training of a different kind of institution. There have also been committed boys who, either while in the school or after being paroled from it, have developed an attitude of lawlessness with which the school was unable to cope. In cases of this sort it has been necessary to transfer the boys to the Massachusetts Reformatory. In the past five years 74 boys have been transferred to the reformatory from this school; 16 of these were transferred in 1912, 21 in 1913, 11 in 1914, 15 in 1915 and 11 in 1916.

Material Developments.

In reviewing the material improvements made at this school it must be remembered that the school is still comparatively new, and that it has not yet reached its proposed capacity nor assumed its contemplated form.

During the past five years great progress has been made in the material development of the institution. This period comprises more than two-thirds of the entire life of the school. At the end of the fiscal year of 1911 the total physical valuation of the institution, not including equipment, was estimated to be $131,954.77, while at the end of the fiscal year of 1916 it was estimated to be $241,464.76, an increase of 83 per cent.

The old Shaker settlement, which formed the nucleus about which the school has been developed, has been greatly improved, but a number of old and ill-adapted buildings remain, and the facilities and conveniences of a modern plant are still lacking at many points. The use of the old buildings, however, has saved money, and has made possible a more deliberate development of the institution.

Of the new buildings erected in the past five years the most important have been the two cottages of field stone and concrete, completed in 1913 and 1914, whose design won an award at the Panama-Pacific Exposition; the industrial building of reinforced concrete, completed in 1912; the cow barn, 120 by 40 feet, completed in 1913; the fireproof storehouse, making possible the centralization of all the business of storing and issuing equipment and supplies and providing adequate protection against fire, completed in 1915; and the gymnasium wing of the proposed central building, completed the past year. An appropriation has been made for the remainder of the central building, which will provide for administrative offices, schoolrooms and a chapel, and the work of construction has already been begun.

Of material developments other than buildings, the principal have been the equipping of the machine shop in 1913 and 1914; the setting out of an orchard of 1,100 trees in 1915; the clearing of much land; and a large amount of grading and road building. An appropriation for an independent water system has been made which will provide the school with an adequate supply of water, not only for daily use but also for fire protection.

Requirements for Legislation — New Equipment.

The trustees renew their recommendation, made for two years past, that a new cottage for 30 boys and attendants be provided for this school in order to meet the insistent need of additional accommodations. They also again recommend this year the relocating and renovating of a Shaker cottage for use for living quarters.

The epidemic of diphtheria at this school early in the year, which extended over a considerable period, made it clear that the need of an infirmary building was imperative. The present infirmary accommodations, located in one of the small, old buildings standing on the premises when the school property was purchased, are entirely inadequate, providing for patients only one room of an ordinary living-room type, in which not more than six or seven beds can be placed. There are no accommodations for isolation of patients, either in cases of serious illness or of epidemic, and the school is not given that protection against the spread of disease which is an absolute necessity. The erection of an infirmary building is therefore urgently recommended.

The overhead electric distributing system must be renewed and extended to meet the needs of the institution, and an appropriation for this purpose is recommended.

Chapter 367 of the Special Acts of 1916, in making appropriations for sundry miscellaneous purposes, actually appropriated for expenditure, under chapter 137 of the Resolves of 1916, $92,700, the identical amount which is provided in the said resolve. This resolve is for improvements at the Industrial School for Boys, and the amount appropriated includes $76,700 for the remainder of the central building, and $16,000 for a water system, but in specifying in the resolve the amount for each purpose, the sum made available for the central building was stated as $72,700, instead of $76,700. The trustees recommend that this discrepancy be corrected and the amount already appropriated be made available.

The trustees further recommend the extension for three years of the provisions of chapter 207 of the Acts of the year 1914, which give the trustees the authority to notify the courts of commitment when this school is full. This recommendation is not for new legislation, but is for extending for a further period the authority which the Legislature has already twice granted to the trustees for different periods since the school was opened, on account of lack of accommodations there to meet the demands of the courts.

BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

Established in 1895.

Increase in Numbers.

The most noteworthy change in the affairs of the Boys Parole Department during the past five years has been the enormous increase in the number of boys in its care, an increase of 77 per cent., or from 1,080 on Nov. 30, 1911, to 1,911 on Nov. 30, 1916. Two-thirds of this increase has come from the Industrial School for Boys. As it was not until 1912 that the Boys Parole Department was charged with the supervision of boys on parole from this school, the 1,080 boys in the care of the Parole Department on Nov. 30, 1911, were all from the Lyman School. Of the 1,911 in the care of the department on Nov. 30, 1916, 1,358 were on parole from the Lyman School and 553 from the Industrial School for Boys.

The increase in numbers has been continuous, each year showing a larger number of boys on parole than the year preceding. The steps in this increase are shown year by year for each school in the following table: —

Table 3. — *Number in care of Boys Parole Department on November 30 of each year, 1911 to 1916.*

Year.	From Lyman School.	From Industrial School for Boys.	Total.
1911,	1,080	–[1]	1,080
1912,	1,042	207	1,249
1913,	1,107	305	1,412
1914,	1,070	373	1,443
1915,	1,086	425	1,511
1916,	1,358	553	1,911

[1] Ninety-four boys were on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, but they were not in the care of the Boys Parole Department.

Increase in Staff.

This increase in numbers has necessitated an increase in the staff. In 1911 there were a superintendent, 4 visitors and a clerk; in 1916 there were a superintendent, 8 visitors, a clerk and a bookkeeper, a practical doubling of the staff in five years. Expenditures also, as has already been pointed out, have approximately doubled in the same period.

Extension of Territory.

It is noticeable that a much wider territory is covered by this department than was covered five years ago. This is a natural result of the great increase in the number of boys, but it also represents improved parole work, in that it is partly due to the finding of many new homes in which boys can be boarded out or given employment. An increasing number of boys have been paroled in foster homes in the western part of the State and on Cape Cod during the past five years.

Problem of the Older Boy.

The addition of the boys paroled from the Industrial School for Boys has brought a new problem to this Parole Department, — the looking after and helping older boys of from seventeen or eighteen to twenty-one years, with whom the department has never dealt as young boys. In the case of the Lyman School boy the Parole Department becomes acquainted with him while he is still quite young, and as he grows toward manhood he is accompanied by the counsel of his visitor, and comes to respect and depend upon him. In the case of the boy from Shirley, however, the parole visitor comes into his life when he is already a man, full-grown, independent, impatient often of advice or help. The task is a much harder one and a much different one than dealing with the Lyman School boy. It clearly divides the work of the Parole Department into two sorts, and separates its wards into two distinct groups. The older group from the Industrial School for Boys has grown much faster in the past five years than the number of boys on parole from the Lyman School; it has increased from 16.6 per cent. of the total number in the care of the

Parole Department in 1912 to 28.9 per cent. in 1916; in other words, four years ago one-sixth of the boys with whom this department had to deal were on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, while now more than one-fourth are from that school.

The Results of Parole Work.

In spite of the rapid growth in the number of boys in its care this department has apparently been able to meet the demands upon it. The reports of the conduct of boys who became of age during the past year show the usual gratifying proportion of boys who seemed to be doing well. Of such boys who had been in the Lyman School, 73 per cent. (or 138 out of 189) were reported as doing well; 3.7 per cent., fairly well; conduct of 19 per cent. unknown; and only 4.7 per cent. actually known to be doing badly. Of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and became of age during the past year, 66 per cent. were reported to be doing well, 11.4 per cent. fairly well, the conduct of 9.4 per cent. unknown, and 13.2 per cent. doing badly.

During the past five years a total of 1,216 boys have become of age. Of these, 919 were from the Lyman School and 297 from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys are the final product of the two schools and the Boys Parole Department, and represent what the work for boys in the care of this Board comes to. The reports of the Parole Department show that at the time these boys became of age, 807 out of the 1,216, or 66.3 per cent., were known to be doing well, while 89 more, or 7.3 per cent., were known to be doing fairly well, and only 123, or 10.1 per cent., were known to be doing badly. The conduct of the remaining 197, or 16.2 per cent. of the total number, was unknown to the Parole Department at the time the boys became of age.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

Founded in 1854; opened in 1856.

Character of Changes.

Many changes have taken place at the Industrial School for Girls in the past five years. They have vitally affected the organization of the institution, its educational work, its methods of discipline and especially its material development. The most important have been (1) the centralization of the school work and its better co-ordination; (2) the broadening of the educational curriculum; (3) the more complete segregation of the feeble-minded and the improvement of their care; (4) the development of more effective disciplinary measures; (5) the addition of a resident female assistant physician to the medical staff; and (6) certain material developments having widespread results, which will be enumerated later.

Educational.

Perhaps the most important of the non-material changes have been in the development of the educational work.

In 1913 a two unit plan was adopted, whereby each girl spends half the day at academic work and half at industrial work, the division being so arranged that both industrial and academic classes are carried on both in the forenoon and in the afternoon, approximately half the girls in the institution being in each division each half day. Prior to this change academic classes had been conducted in the afternoon only.

The central school building, completed in 1915, is a two-story and a half structure of brick, containing nine classrooms, a sloyd room, a domestic science room, an assembly hall and a gymnasium. In it is carried on all the academic work, including, in addition to the regular grades of an ordinary grammar school, a first-year high school commercial class, which was begun in 1915, classes in sloyd, music, gymnastics, home economics and sewing and dressmaking.

Notwithstanding the great improvement in the educational work during the past five years, much still remains to be done to bring it up to the point of satisfactory individualization of instruction and socialization of curriculum.

The Feeble-minded.

Intimately related both to the educational and to the disciplinary problems of the institution is the problem of the feeble-minded. The proportion of feeble-minded girls in this school is so great as to present a distinct and difficult problem.

The solution of this problem has been attempted through segregation, with special training. At first, segregation in one of the cottages immediately contiguous to other cottages was tried. The nearness of groups of girls not regarded as feeble-minded interfered with the satisfactory administration of the feeble-minded colony, and in 1912 this recognized mentally deficient group was removed to a larger building, somewhat separated from the rest of the school and having considerable farm land adjacent to it. Here a more specialized training was developed, which included a larger amount of hand-work.

A further step was made in 1914 when this group was removed to a cottage situated about a mile and a half from the rest of the institution, and having a farm of some 70 acres attached to it. The results of this complete segregation and of the greater variety of outdoor activities that are possible here have been entirely satisfactory. This separate colony of girls of distinctly deficient mentality usually numbers between 40 and 50.

There are other girls, however, clearly deficient mentally, who must be kept at the main portion of the institution because of lack of accommodations elsewhere. They present educational and disciplinary difficulties that are greater because of the impossibility, with the present facilities, of a finer classification and a further segregation of various groups on the basis of mentality.

It is recognized that the feeble-minded do not belong in a school for delinquents, and that such a school ought not to be required to provide treatment for both educable and uneducable persons. Accommodations, however, have not yet been provided at the schools for the feeble-minded which will enable them to take over the feeble-minded girls with whom this institution is burdened.

Disciplinary Changes.

In her annual report for 1913 the superintendent of this school made the following statement regarding a system of disciplinary grading introduced that year: —

> The change which is believed to have been the most far-reaching, both in improving the discipline and in making a new atmosphere, is the introduction of a simple grading system in every cottage, based upon reward and merit. When a girl is transferred from the receiving cottage she is put into the first grade. By good behavior she can earn her way into the honor grade, where she will enjoy greater privileges. A certain number of demerits will degrade a girl from the honor to the first grade, or from the first to the second grade. A second grade girl is deprived of all privileges. Among the privileges gained by first and honor grade girls is the right to attend monthly entertainments. One is for the honor girls alone, another is for both grades. Anticipation of these much-enjoyed events is very stimulating to good behavior.

This grading system, after a test of more than three years, is still maintained in its original form, and is considered satisfactory. This is all the more interesting because of the discontinuance in 1914 of the disciplinary cottage, which had been considered an essential part of the institution and had been maintained for some years entirely apart from the rest of the school.

The so-called "Honor" Cottage has been continued with excellent results. The girls for this cottage are selected from the honor grade of the other houses, and therefore may fairly be assumed to represent the type of girl most amenable to institution discipline. A successful self-government plan has been in operation here for a number of years.

During the past year one of the cottages has definitely undertaken the work of giving girls who are almost ready for parole the final part of their preparation. It is planned to have every girl go to this cottage for a brief period of special training before being paroled. Naturally, the training here is more specialized than elsewhere in the institution, and deals chiefly with the practical questions of the work-a-day side of life on parole.

Transfers to the Reformatory for Women.

As might be expected, girls are occasionally sent to this school who are not at all amenable to its discipline, and who not only exercise a harmful influence on the other inmates, but also are of a kind for whom the school can do nothing. Such girls must ordinarily either be transferred to the Reformatory for Women, or else be discharged as unfit subjects for the school. In the past five years a total of 25 girls have been transferred to the reformatory and 2 discharged as unfit subjects. The transfers to the reformatory were, year by year, as follows: 14 in 1912, 8 in 1913, none in 1914, 3 in 1915, none in 1916.

Medical Work.

The medical work of this school has always been more extensive than that of the two schools for boys. This is natural, for the large part that sexual immorality plays in the delinquency of the girls committed to this institution makes the treatment of venereal disease a medical problem of considerable magnitude. The medical staff at present consists of a physician, a dentist and an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, all of whom are non-resident, and a resident female assistant physician and two resident nurses.

It has long been the practice here to segregate the girls who have syphilis in an infectious stage. A cottage is set apart for this group, where they are given systematic treatment and where special care is taken to prevent infection.

Since 1915 Wassermann tests have been made by the State Department of Health of all girls in the institution.

Gonorrheal cases are treated by the nurse who has charge of the syphilitic group.

In the spring of 1916 a woman medical interne was appointed, there having been no resident medical officer up to that time. Her title has since been changed to "assistant physician" in order to designate her position more accurately.

NUMBERS.

There has been no great change during the past five years in the number of inmates at this school. Commitments have ranged from a minimum of 90 in 1915 to a maximum of 134 in 1916. The daily average number of inmates reached its highest point in 1913, when it was 308, and its lowest in 1916, when it was 266; this shows an extreme change in population of only 14 per cent.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Material changes have been considerable. They may be separated into two groups, according to their relative importance.

The major changes include the erection of the new central school building, opened in January, 1915; the installation of electric lights in 1913, after many years of lighting the institution with oil lamps; the building of a central heating unit and connecting it with three buildings, including the new schoolhouse, in 1914; and the installation in 1915 and 1916 of a high-pressure water system for fire protection.

Other improvements, of less importance in their effects, include a survey of the school property, showing the location of all buildings, all water and sewer pipes and all underground wires and conduits, and establishing the boundary lines; the installation of a new telephone system with underground cables; the completion of the sewer beds; the installing of a water-pumping system at Bolton Cottage; additional fire escapes for three cottages; the erection of a piggery; and the building of granolithic sidewalks to connect the various buildings.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGISLATION — NEW EQUIPMENT.

Last year's recommendations, that funds be provided for extending the piggery building by the addition of a wing, some materials for which are on hand, and for sidewalks, are renewed this year.

In addition, the trustees recommend that an appropriation be made for cleaning the reservoir and protecting the watershed which supplies the reservoir, and for purchasing a narrow strip of land with springs, in order to protect the drinking water. The reservoir, which has a mud bottom, has not been cleaned since it was constructed, more than fifteen years ago. This has resulted in the existence of impurities which become very apparent at certain seasons of the year. The protection of the water supply, both for domestic and drinking purposes, is also, in the opinion of the trustees, essential.

A steam-heating system should be installed in Putnam Cottage in place of the present inadequate hot-air system, which, because of its insufficiency, would otherwise have to be reconstructed. Additional radiation is needed in the administration building. By transferring the chapel boiler to the administration building and installing it there with radiation, the need in that building can be met most economically.

GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

Established in 1900.

Numbers.

While the number of boys on parole has steadily grown year by year, until there were 77 per cent. more at the end of 1916 than five years before, the number of girls on parole has changed but little, and has shown no well-defined tendency to increase. At the end of 1911 there were 301 girls on parole, and at the end of 1916 there were 330. In 1914 and 1915, however, the number was larger than this, being 332 in the former year and 359 in the latter.

Organization and Personnel.

The staff of the department has been increased by two members in the five years. The number of visitors has remained the same (eight), but a stenographer has been added, making the present number two, and an investigator, who also acts as assistant superintendent, this office having been filled by appointing one of the visitors. Thus the present staff consists of 13 persons as compared with 11 five years ago.

Specialization of Functions.

A marked specialization of functions has been developed.

All investigations of the homes, heredity and history prior to commitment of girls sent to Lancaster are now made by one member of the Parole Department shortly after the girls are committed. This has standardized these investigations, resulted in greater accuracy and thoroughness, and has enabled the investigator to develop a facility and skill unknown under the former method of having each visitor make such investigations in addition to doing her work as a visitor. So carefully, judiciously and thoroughly has the technique of these investigations been developed that they are recognized, even outside the State, as models. These investigations are proving invaluable as a basis of information about the individual girls upon which more intelligent training both in the school and on parole can be planned.

Similar specialization in the work of placing girls in foster homes has been effected. One member of the department now has charge of this work and is responsible for it. The investigation of prospective foster homes and making arrangements with the visitors for placing out girls ready for parole are in her charge.

A third specialization has occurred in the care of young girls on parole who are sent to public schools. This is a phase of the work of the Parole Department distinct from all others, and involving a different handling. All paroled girls attending school are now placed in the care of one visitor, who is acquiring a specialized knowledge and experience from her handling of all of this part of the department's work.

HEALTH.

The most careful oversight of the health of girls on parole has been developed, so that medical examination or treatment is now had immediately whenever any question of physical condition occurs. This constant attention to health requires much taking of girls to hospitals and physicians, and would greatly increase the work of the paid visitors were it not for the fact that a volunteer visitor gives the greater part of her time to the State for doing this necessary work.

An idea of the size of the health problem of this department may be gained from the fact that last year (1916) this volunteer attended to 237 cases where visits to hospitals or physicians were necessary.

PROBLEMS OF MENTALITY.

In line with the development in other phases of its work is the increasing attention this department is paying to the mentality of its wards. This is only a part of the growing emphasis the department has placed on the analysis of its work and the searching for the reasons of success or failure of girls on parole.

In cases where erratic or puzzlingly bad conduct raises a question of mental condition, girls are sent to the Psychopathic

Hospital or are examined elsewhere as to their mental state. The results of such examination are of value to the department as aiding it in judging the probable efficacy of various possible ways of dealing on parole with the individuals examined. They reveal cases for whom no treatment on parole has anywhere been found effective, and for whom no place for proper institutional care exists in this State. While this may appear to be a purely negative result it is not wholly so, for it presents an unescapable problem which calls for solution sooner or later, — the dealing properly with delinquent individuals apparently incapable of successful conduct on parole, but for whom no other treatment is provided by the State.

Savings of Girls on Parole.

The Parole Department exercises careful supervision over terms of employment of girls in its care to see that adequate wages are secured, and that these wages are paid promptly. A system of monthly audits of the wage accounts of girls at housework has been installed which enables the department to check up these matters at regular intervals. The expenditures of girls are also carefully supervised in order to prevent waste and to train the girls in the economical use of money. A part of this training is the urging of girls to save a portion, usually one-fourth, of their earnings, which the department deposits in savings banks for each girl separately. The growth of the annual savings has been remarkable in the past five years, and is indicative of the more careful supervision of the financial affairs of the girls that has been developed. In these five years the annual savings of girls on parole have been increased 135 per cent., or from $3,116.54 in 1911 to $7,325.04 in 1916. The following table shows the growth year by year: —

Year.	Annual Savings.	Year.	Annual Savings.
1911, ...	$3,116 54	1914, ...	$5,104 87
1912, ...	2,941 07	1915, ...	6,414 07
1913, ...	4,496 86	1916, ...	7,325 04

RESULTS IN TERMS OF CONDUCT.

The only test by which we can measure the results of parole work is the conduct of the persons with whom it deals. Conduct at a certain time, as, for example, when the ward becomes of age, is the test usually applied. By this test the work of the Girls Parole Department has been well worth while, for of the 118 girls passing out of the care of the trustees in 1916, the conduct of 84, or 71.2 per cent., was known to be good, while the conduct of 24.5 per cent. was unknown because these girls had been paroled too recently to judge of their conduct, or because they were with their parents outside the State; only 5 girls out of the 118 were known to be doing badly.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

Some girls do so conspicuously well that they deserve special recognition. Not only is their conduct excellent, but they show such real development of character that the trustees are confident they will make valuable and helpful members of society. In such cases the trustees, under authority of the law, give honorable discharges prior to the time the girls become of age. Such action is reported to the courts of commitment for recording there.

In the past five years a total of 49 girls have been given honorable discharges. The number each year was 4 in 1912, 2 in 1913, 10 in 1914, 13 in 1915 and 20 in 1916. The increasing number the last three years has not been due to any lowering of the standard required, but, the trustees believe, to still more careful and conscientious work by the Girls Parole Department.

PER CAPITA COST.

The weekly per capita cost of girls on parole has, for the first time, been ascertained the past year. The daily average number of girls actively cared for by the Parole Department was 281, and the total expenses of the department, including all expenditures, were $19,599.05, making the weekly cost to the State of caring for each girl $1.34. This compares with a weekly per capita cost of $5.91 for caring for girls at the Industrial School for Girls.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

No review of the past five years' work of this department would be at all adequate if it failed to refer to the volunteer service of Miss Caroline I. Field of Boston. The Commonwealth has been indebted to Miss Field for a number of years for this valuable, unstinting service. As a volunteer visitor she has given the greater part of her time, without compensation, to the work of the Girls Parole Department. This is a real service to the Commonwealth, more noteworthy because of its remarkable efficiency and dependability, which deserves recognition and appreciation.

PART II.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE DEPARTMENTS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

Owing to the illness and absence of the superintendent, there devolves upon me the duty of submitting to you a report of affairs at the Lyman School for Boys for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1916.

There have been no special changes in the work and management of the institution during the year. The work has been along the same lines of endeavor, — that of manual and industrial training and moral uplift. It is our chief aim to govern by kindness. We strive to gain the boy's confidence and study his personality, and on being able to diagnose his case correctly depends our ultimate success. The Binet tests are found helpful in grading our boys. We have had no serious accidents or epidemics and but a few cases of prolonged illness, and on the whole, the work of the year has been progressive.

We continue to have a large enrollment, which tests our capacity to the limit. We have received 257 new boys during the year, the average age at the time of commitment being 13.02 years, this being the lowest average for ten years, showing the need for another farm cottage for small boys.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION.

The school grades have done commendable work, the course of study having been much the same as last year. The moving-picture machine is used to illustrate lessons in history and geography, and is an important adjunct in instructing small boys and boys of a low or retarded mentality, of whom we are receiving a larger number each year.

The classes in drawing and sloyd continued their successful work, also those in wood turning and forging. In the forging department the afternoons are devoted to repair work for the institution.

The classes in physical training continue to be popular with the boys, as the element of play is freely introduced.

Industrial Education.

We believe that education should not be confined to the schoolroom, but should progress along trade and industrial lines as well. In a large majority of cases it is not alone reformation that our boys need, but vocational guidance and opportunity to do constructive work.

To this end we have the trade classes, each under the supervision of an experienced and trained teacher. It is our aim to employ methods to fit the boy to become a useful, law-abiding, self-supporting citizen. The correlation of the work of the academic classes with the trade work is of prime importance. It helps the boy to be more efficient in his vocational training.

Athletics.

All seasonable games are played, and the boys enjoy the utmost freedom on the playgrounds. Their enthusiasm in all intercottage contests and games helps wonderfully in maintaining the splendid school and cottage spirit that now exists.

We are accepted by high schools in all athletic contests, and the spirit for clean play has always been instilled in our athletic teams. The work of the basket ball, football and baseball teams has been very creditable this year.

Farm.

We have a farm of nearly 500 acres connected with the institution, and all boys are required, at times, to take some part in the farm work.

We firmly believe that the out-of-door freedom of farm life, the intimate care of live stock, the care of plants and trees, are all important factors in the work of character building.

The boys in the dairy are given training in operating a successful dairy plant. They are not only taught how to feed and milk, but are taught how to mix balanced rations, how to test milk for butter fat and how to make butter.

Groups of boys also do the work of caring for the poultry and the swine.

The season has been very favorable for growing most farm crops. The potato crop was light owing to the wet weather in the earlier part of the season, but the hay crop was the largest ever harvested.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The buildings at the Berlin branch have been painted, the roof of the cottage shingled, and the schoolroom changed from the north to the south side of the house in order to get more sunlight. The halls and dining room were painted and papered. New doors were built for the hay barn, and the walls under the horse barn were repaired and the building leveled.

In our laundry new machines have been installed, and we now have a well-equipped department.

The power plant has had a thorough overhauling. A new 150-horsepower boiler and a 100-kilowatt dynamo and engine were installed, the two small dynamos that have been in use for a number of years have been rebuilt, and a new switchboard erected. The steam pipes at the power plant and in the subways and main buildings have been newly insulated, and we now have an efficient plant.

The new creamery plant built by the classes in carpentry and masonry is nearly completed, and with the installation of the new creamery equipment we shall be able to handle our milk in the most sanitary way.

Fire escapes have been erected at Hillside, Bowlder, Oak and Willow Park Cottages, and at the school building.

Our storage facilities for flour, grain, fruit and vegetables are very poor. For several years we have been obliged to keep flour in the basement of a family cottage, a portion of the grain in another cottage, and fruit and vegetables in the basements of the horse and cow barns. I would earnestly recommend that the Legislature be asked for an appropriation to erect a storage building adequate for the needs of the institution.

The Parole Department has co-operated with the school in every possible way. This department is, I think, the most important connected with the work, and without it our work would, I feel, be a failure. I wish to express my appreciation for the conscientious work and loyalty of the officers of the school, and to thank the trustees for their hearty co-operation, especially during the period of Mr. Coffeen's illness.

After being pleasantly associated with Mr. Coffeen for eleven years, it is with keen regret that I find it my duty to make this report in his stead.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. KEELER,
Assistant and Acting Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Lyman School for Boys.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The following report of the work done at the Lyman School Hospital in the past year is respectfully submitted.

We are glad to be able to report again the continuance of good health among the boys of the institution. The number of cases treated has been about the same as during previous years, but the amount of serious sickness has been below the average. There have been several cases of acute rheumatism with heart complications. One of these was finally fatal. The boy was desperately ill for a number of weeks, but recovered sufficiently to be transferred to the Massachusetts General Hospital. There he continued to improve for about two weeks, and was up and about the ward. He then had a serious relapse and died at that institution. The next most serious case during the year was one of pneumonia. This boy owes his recovery to the constant and faithful care of our exceptionally competent nurse. For nearly two weeks she watched the case both day and night, at the same time attending to her regular hospital duties.

At the very beginning of the year a paroled boy was thrown from a team and injured. He was brought to the school, where his injury was found to be so serious that he was at once taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital. There they found he had fractured his pelvis. He finally recovered after a serious illness.

In January we had an epidemic of the grippe, 55 cases during the month, all comparatively mild.

Summary of Year's Work.

Number of visits to school by the physician,	341
Number of cases treated at the hospital (out-patient),	8,127
Number of cases admitted to the hospital ward,	430
Number of different patients treated (out-patient),	2,334
Number of different patients treated (ward patients),	272
Average number of patients in hospital daily (ward patients),	4

Average number of patients in hospital daily (out-patient),	22
Largest number of patients treated in one day (ward patients),	20
Largest number of patients treated in one day (out-patient),	42
Smallest number of patients treated in one day (ward patients),	–[1]
Smallest number of patients treated in one day (out-patient),	9
Number of new inmates examined by the physician,	257
Number of inmates leaving the school examined by the physician,	136
Number of inmates returning to the school examined by the physician,	112
Number of inmates leaving school examined by the nurse,	143
Number of inmates returning to the school examined by the nurse,	63
Number of inmates sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital,	18
Number of inmates sent to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	13
Number of inmates sent to the State Infirmary,	2
Number of inmates committed to Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,	3
Number of operations performed at the school: —	
Abscesses,	8
Tonsils and adenoids,	21
Number of inmates committed whose vision was tested,	257
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested,	46
Number of inmates given glasses,	32
Number of inmates whose ears were examined,	296
Number of inmates whose noses and throats were examined,	288
Number of cases of various sorts, classified, eye and ear: —	
Conjunctivitis,	15
Phlyctenular conjunctivitis,	1
Congenital cataract,	1
Strabismus,	6
Foreign body in eye,	6
Acute suppuration, middle ear,	4
Chronic suppuration, middle ear,	10
Wax in canal,	6
Inflamed glands in neck,	25
Suppurating glands in neck,	3
General cases classified: —	
Acute rheumatism,	10
Acute endocarditis,	2
Chronic heart disease,	7
Pneumonia,	2
Diphtheria,	2
Chorea,	1
Goiter,	1
Erysipelas,	2
Fractures,	1

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[1] There have been days when there were no patients in the ward.

Cases sent to Massachusetts General Hospital: —	
Appendicitis, operation,	2
Hernia, operation,	1
Tonsils and adenoids, operation,	2
Suppurating glands,	2
Infected hand,	1
Fractures,	2
Plaster cast applied,	1
Heart disease,	1
Examinations,	6
Cases sent to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary: —	
Tonsils and adenoids, operation,	5
Strabismus, operation,	1
Congenital cataract, operation,	1
Injury to eye,	1
Suppurating ears,	3
Examinations,	5
Report of school dentist, Dr. E. P. Brigham: —	
Cleaning teeth,	287
Amalgam fillings,	257
Extracting,	368
Cement fillings,	132
Treating teeth,	94

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

Lyman School for Boys.

Table 4. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1915,		478
Received: — Committed,	257	
Returned from places,	220	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	24	
Runaways recaptured,	129	
Returned from hospitals,	9	
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys,	4	
		643
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,		[1] 1,121
Released: — Paroled to relatives,	241	
Paroled to others than relatives,	135	
Paroled to make their own way,	9	
Boarded out,	105	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	2	
Runaways,	[2] 137	
Sent to hospitals,	31	
Turned over to New York County Penitentiary,	1	
Turned over to police,	8	
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	4	
Entered United States navy,	3	
Entered United States army,	4	
		680
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1916,		441

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[1] This represents 689 individuals.

[2] There were 64 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution.

TABLE 5. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1916, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1916.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	3	96	99
Berkshire,	15	357	372
Bristol,	19	1,060	1,079
Dukes,	1	21	22
Essex,	25	1,634	1,659
Franklin,	2	90	92
Hampden,	20	736	756
Hampshire,	9	145	154
Middlesex,	69	2,252	2,321
Nantucket,	–	22	22
Norfolk,	5	632	637
Plymouth,	4	251	255
Suffolk,	61	2,287	2,348
Worcester,	24	1,187	1,211
Totals,	257	10,770	11,027

TABLE 6. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Fathers born in United States,	21	25	25	26	16	25	24	12	23	23
Mothers born in United States,	18	29	14	14	23	21	25	29	20	20
Fathers foreign born,	22	28	13	14	20	14	31	34	21	19
Mothers foreign born,	12	23	24	26	25	16	26	17	24	26
Both parents born in United States,	32	62	42	29	43	37	35	24	33	32
Both parents foreign born,	108	122	109	79	75	94	123	111	149	104
Nativity of both parents unknown,	17	21	31	23	15	23	26	51	32	50
Nativity of one parent unknown,	27	21	24	18	31	31	37	26	31	28
Per cent. of American parentage,	25	33	27	27	22	17	14	10	11	12
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	60	55	55	55	44	42	48	45	52	40
Per cent. of unknown parentage,	15	12	18	18	11	10	10	20	11	19

TABLE 7. — *Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Born in United States,	173	220	198	158	152	190	222	234	282	249
Foreign born,	31	39	30	20	40	24	31	10	7	7
Unknown nativity,	3	9	4	2	5	1	1	2	–	1

TABLE 8. — *Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1916, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1916.	Committed from 1885 to 1915.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	–	4	25	29
Eight,	3	23	115	141
Nine,	12	66	231	309
Ten,	13	183	440	636
Eleven,	23	372	615	1,010
Twelve,	59	763	748	1,570
Thirteen,	57	1,341	897	2,295
Fourteen,	81	2,060	778	2,919
Fifteen,	9	148	913	1,070
Sixteen,	–	20	523	543
Seventeen,	–	4	179	183
Eighteen and over,	–	2	17	19
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	257	4,998	5,518	10,773

TABLE 9. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Had parents,	167
Had no parents,	14
Had father,	13
Had mother,	20
Had stepfather,	15
Had stepmother,	6
Had intemperate father,	84
Had intemperate mother,	3

Had both parents intemperate,	17
Had parents separated,	3
Had attended church,	257
Had never attended church,	–
Had not attended school within one year,	6
Had not attended school within two years,	2
Had not attended school within three years,	1
Had been arrested before,	160
Had been inmates of other institutions,	57
Had used intoxicating liquor,	16
Had used tobacco,	102
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested,	106
Were attending school,	121
Were idle,	30
Parents owning residence,	23
Members of the family had been arrested,	74

TABLE 10. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Boys.	Length of Stay.		Boys.	Length of Stay.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
19,	–	3[1]	10,	1	7
8,	–	4	11,	1	8
14,	–	5	8,	1	9
12,	–	6	9,	1	10
9,	–	7	6,	1	11
13,	–	8	6,	2	–
2,	–	9	5,	2	1
3,	–	10	5,	2	2
1,	–	11	6,	2	3
5,	1	–	4,	2	4
8,	1	1	3,	2	5
15,	1	2	4,	2	7
14,	1	3	1,	2	11
13,	1	4	1,	3	2
16,	1	5	2,	4	4
15,	1	6			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 248; average length of stay in the school, 15½ months.

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[1] Or less.

TABLE 11. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Assault,	4
Breaking and entering,	65
Delinquent child,	79
Larceny,	49
Transferred from custody of State Board of Charity,	23
Stubbornness,	20
Running away,	5
Molesting switch,	2
Carrying firearms,	1
Setting fires,	4
Attempting to cash forged order,	1
Burglary,	1
Breaking glass,	1
Obtaining money under false pretences,	1
False alarm of fire,	1
Total number committed,	257

TABLE 12. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commitments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by paroling.
1906–07,	329.57	207	288	58
1907–08,	378.50	268	324	96
1908–09,	408.23	232	374	96
1909–10,	358.56	180	403	78
1910–11,	324.30	197	354	112
1911–12,	358.59	215	394	152
1912–13,	408.39	254	433	176
1913–14,	446.31	246	442	162
1914–15,	442.00	289	545	128
1915–16,	448.50	257	497	183
Average for ten years,	390.40	234.5	405.4	124.1

TABLE 13. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*

A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1907, ...	15.10	1912, ...	15.63
1908, ...	14.92	1913, ...	15.09
1909, ...	15.59	1914, ...	15.23
1910, ...	15.16	1915, ...	15.83
1911, ...	15.44	1916, ...	15.61

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1907, ...	19.41	1912, ...	19.76
1908, ...	20.28	1913, ...	18.42
1909, ...	18.93	1914, ...	17.24
1910, ...	18.77	1915, ...	16.12
1911, ...	18.49	1916, ...	15.47

C. Average age at commitments for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1907, ...	13.19	1912, ...	13.28
1908, ...	13.44	1913, ...	13.22
1909, ...	13.36	1914, ...	13.27
1910, ...	13.34	1915, ...	13.18
1911, ...	13.57	1916, ...	13.02

D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for past ten years.

1907, ...	136	1912, ...	374
1908, ...	229	1913, ...	410
1909, ...	217	1914, ...	377
1910, ...	233	1915, ...	405
1911, ...	274	1916, ...	386

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution, for past ten years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1907,	$5 29	$5 19	1912,	$6 25	$6 23
1908,	4 89	4 87	1913,	5 51	5 48
1909,	4 88	4 86	1914,	5 26	5 23
1910,	5 68	5 62	1915,	5 37	5 31
1911,	6 39	6 35	1916,	5 44	5 42

TABLE 14. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

In 1st grade,	1
In 2d grade,	11
In 3d grade,	19
In 4th grade,	46
In 5th grade,	56
In 6th grade,	62
In 7th grade,	27
In 8th grade,	24
In 9th grade,	5
In high school,	4
Special class,	1
Never went to school,	1

TREASURER'S REPORT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1916: —

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1915,				$2,784 67
Receipts.				
Institution Receipts.				
Sales: —				
Travel, transportation and office expenses,		$0 50		
Food,		39 00		
Clothing and materials,		33 67		
Furnishings and household supplies,		2 45		
Medical and general care,		2 25		
Farm and stable: —				
Cows and calves,	$50 00			
Hides,	147 76			
Vegetables,	3 00			
		200 76		
Repairs, ordinary,		69 56		
			$348 19	
Miscellaneous receipts: —				
Interest on bank balances,			66 23	
				414 42
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.				
Maintenance appropriations: —				
Balance of 1915,			$3,201 43	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),			7,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1916,			117,706 84	
				127,908 27
Special appropriations,			$13,037 76	
Less returned,			6 90	
				13,030 86
Lyman fund,				230 17
Total,				$144,368 39

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		$414 42
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1915,	$5,986 10	
Eleven months' schedules, 1916,	117,706 84	
November advances,	2,524 98	
		126,217 92
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules,	$13,037 76	
Less returned,	6 90	
		13,030 86
Lyman fund: —		
Approved schedules,		230 17
Balance, Nov. 30, 1916: —		
In bank,	$3,344 42	
In office,	1,130 60	
		4,475 02
Total,		$144,368 39

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	$126,850 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	126,848 43
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	$1 57

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages: —			
Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,	$2,527 50		
Charles A. Keeler, assistant and acting superintendent,	146 95		
		$2,674 45	
General administration,		9,022 16	
Medical service,		2,640 04	
Ward service (male),		20,167 02	
Ward service (female),		13,475 32	
Repairs,		1,312 05	
Farm and stable,		2,395 58	
Grounds,		433 97	
			$52,120 59
Religious instruction: —			
Catholic,		$842 71	
Jewish,		231 54	
Protestant,		411 58	
			1,485 83
Travel, transportation and office expenses: —			
Postage,		$504 63	
Printing and binding,		464 34	
Printing annual report,		21 00	
Stationery and office supplies,		415 28	
Telephone and telegraph,		541 92	
Travel,		819 98	
Freight,		42 71	
			2,809 86
Amount carried forward,			$56,416 28

Amount brought forward,		$56,416 28
Food: —		
Butter,	$116 53	
Butterine,	980 48	
Beans,	1,579 94	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	232 13	
Canned soups,	22 43	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	705 25	
Cheese,	306 82	
Eggs,	944 28	
Flour,	4,910 56	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,111 17	
Fruit (fresh),	210 78	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	764 09	
Lard and substitutes,	551 78	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	88 52	
Meats,	6,697 67	
Milk (fresh and substitutes),	1 75	
Molasses and syrups,	371 47	
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc.,	405 90	
Potatoes,	477 05	
Seasonings and condiments,	358 93	
Sugar,	2,766 26	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	363 93	
Vegetables (fresh),	9 18	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	375 66	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	348 48	
Freight,	658 98	
		25,410 02
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$270 97	
Clothing (outer),	1,404 16	
Clothing (under),	278 50	
Dry goods for clothing,	1,141 70	
Hats and caps,	47 25	
Leather and shoe findings,	2,661 85	
Machinery for manufacturing,	575 72	
Socks and smallwares,	1,256 03	
Freight,	84 82	
		7,721 00
Furnishings and household supplies: —		
Beds, bedding, etc.,	$1,156 74	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	109 04	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	305 04	
Dry goods and smallwares,	129 99	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	35 53	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	463 05	
Kitchen and household wares,	1,406 02	
Laundry supplies and materials,	830 91	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	250 84	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	254 18	
Freight,	77 09	
		5,018 43
Amount carried forward,		$94,565 73

Amount brought forward,		$94,565 73
Medical and general care: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$276 16	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	933 12	
Funeral expenses,	110 07	
Ice and refrigeration,	266 87	
Manual training supplies,	422 89	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	482 13	
Medical attendance (extra),	259 27	
Return of runaways,	789 47	
School books and supplies,	529 91	
Matches,	1 15	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	53 83	
Water,	1,061 64	
Freight,	70 34	
Sewerage and repairs,	607 63	
		5,864 48
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$5,364 56	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	7,960 05	
Electricity,	81 74	
Oil,	243 57	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	193 00	
Freight,	10 17	
Wood,	20 00	
		13,873 09
Farm and stable: —		
Bedding materials,	$13 50	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	89 37	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	120 46	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	97 08	
Fencing materials,	7 93	
Fertilizers,	708 99	
Grain, etc.,	4,618 89	
Hay,	78 22	
Harnesses and repairs,	39 52	
Cows,	292 00	
Other live stock,	257 35	
Labor (not on pay roll),	35 37	
Rent,	305 00	
Spraying materials,	232 09	
Stable and barn supplies,	41 44	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	599 71	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	278 97	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	205 67	
Freight,	493 82	
Dynamite,	21 10	
		8,536 48
Grounds: —		
Labor (not on pay roll),	$18 18	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	12 60	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	3 00	
		33 78
Amount carried forward,		$122,873 56

Amount brought forward,		$122,873 56
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Brick,	$31 50	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	53 57	
Electrical work and supplies,	652 85	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	456 25	
Labor (not on pay roll),	58 03	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	399 91	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	774 02	
Plumbing and supplies,	140 18	
Roofing and materials,	12 36	
Steam fittings and supplies,	780 98	
Tools, machines, etc.,	54 44	
Freight,	140 22	
		3,554 31
Repairs and renewals: —		
Painting,	$186 07	
Machine,	54 00	
Repairs and shingling,	179 08	
Freight,	1 41	
		420 56
Total expenses for maintenance,		$126,848 43

Special Appropriations.

Balance Dec. 1, 1915,		$10,912 25
Appropriations for fiscal year,		6,100 00
Total,		$17,012 25
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	$13,870 86	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	1 57	
		13,872 43
Balance Nov. 30, 1916,		$3,139 82

Resources and Liabilities.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$4,475 02	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	2,524 98	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1916, schedule,	2,141 59	
		$9,141 59

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	$9,141 59

Per Capita.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 448.50.
Total cost for maintenance, $126,848.43.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $5,439.
Receipt from sales, $348.19.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0149.
All other institution receipts, $66.23.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0028.

Special Appropriations.

Object.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Additional equipment for printing shop,	Res. 1915, chap. 133	$700 00	$30 64	$698 74	$1 26[1]
Dairy equipment,	Res. 1916, chap. 105	700 00	-	-	700 00
Repairs and equipment for power plant,	Res. 1915, chap. 133	17,000 00	10,638 59	16,994 04	5 96
Milk house and creamery,	Res. 1916, chap. 105	1,800 00	1,091 14	1,091 14	708 86
Laundry machinery,	Res. 1916, chap. 105	2,300 00	1,875 00	1,875 00	425 00
Fire escapes,	Res. 1916, chap. 105	1,300 00	-	-	1,300 00
Shoe machinery,	Res. 1915, chap. 133	1,000 00	235 49	999 69	31[1]
		$24,800 00	$13,870 86	$21,658 61	$3,139 82

[1] Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. KEELER,
Assistant and Acting Superintendent and Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Lyman School for Boys.

Nov. 30, 1916.

Real Estate.

Land.

40 acres grounds (buildings),	$16,000 00	
$111\frac{3}{8}$ acres mowing and tillage,	10,022 75	
148 acres pasture,	3,700 00	
6 acres woodland,	180 00	
$\frac{9}{10}$ acre railroad siding,	200 00	
		$30,102 75

Buildings.

Willow Park cottage,	$5,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Elms cottage,	22,000 00	
Chauncey and Lyman cottages,	38,000 00	
Gables cottage,	9,000 00	
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00	
Worcester and Wachusett cottages,	47,000 00	
Oak cottage,	16,000 00	
Bowlder cottage,	17,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Administration building,	11,100 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
Storehouse,	12,300 00	
School building,	43,400 00	
Power station,	17,360 00	
Greenhouse,	2,000 00	
Scale building,	500 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Piggery,	1,000 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Hen houses,	1,200 00	
Horse barn and fire station,	7,980 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00	
Superintendent's barn,	600 00	
Superintendent's summer house,	50 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$304,090 00	$30,102 75

Amounts brought forward,	$304,090 00	$30,102 75
Ice house,	1,550 00	
Subways,	6,765 00	
Heating system,	10,049 00	
Hot-water system,	3,465 00	
Sewerage system,	10,650 00	
Equipment for heat, light and power,	26,583 00	
		363,152 00
Berlin house and grounds,	$3,400 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,500 00	
Berlin land, 90 acres,	1,100 00	
		6,000 00
Total real estate,		$399,254 75

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	108,839 76
Total valuation of property,	$508,094 51

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Lyman School for Boys.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	478	–	478
Number received during the year,	643	–	643
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	680	–	680
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	441	–	441
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	448.5	–	448.5
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	46.98	40.71	87.69

Number in Care of Parole Department.

Number on visiting list of the Parole Department Dec. 1, 1916,	1,169
Number coming of age during the year, and thus dropped from the Parole Department,	189
Employees of Parole Department,	11

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries and wages,	$52,120 59	
2. Clothing,	7,721 00	
3. Subsistence,	25,410 02	
4. Ordinary repairs,	3,554 31	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	38,042 51	
		$126,848 43
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,		13,870 86
Total for institution,		$140,719 29

Expenditures for Parole Department.[1]

Salaries of visitors,	$13,079 81	
Other expenses,	9,708 65	
Board of boys under fourteen,	14,544 26	
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,	2,274 87	
		$40,632 67

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[1] The Parole Department handles the parole work of two institutions, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Department of both institutions, except that "board of boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution (assistant and acting superintendent): CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

As superintendent, I beg to submit a report setting forth the more salient features of the work of the year just passed, together with an outline of the routine life of the school.

The first interest has to do with the physical needs of the institution. In this respect the most important step towards the completion of the school as an adequate link in the scheme of training juvenile delinquents in the State is being made in the erection of a new central building with its chapel and schoolrooms. The assembly hall, or gymnasium wing, completed last year is proving all that was hoped for it by way of keeping the lads healthfully occupied during play time in the winter months.

The work of excavating for the foundations of the new central building and the construction of the approaches to it have been done by the boys. Cement walks and water and sewer pipe have been laid, completing connections between the new building and the present water and sewer systems.

All of the work of installing the proposed independent water system, for which an appropriation was made by the last Legislature, except the erection of the standpipe and the installation of the pumps, will be done by the boys working under their instructors.

The carpenter squad completed a new wagon and work shed 25 by 100 feet.

The season on the farm was again anything but satisfactory. The long period of excessive rain, although giving us an unusual hay crop, seriously damaged everything else. Particularly the potato crop suffered to the extent of a 50 per cent. decrease. In many respects, however, the farm turned in an unusually large amount of food products. The dairy supplied the school with 296,981 pounds of milk and 3,279 pounds of butter; 8,433 pounds of beef, 17,709 pounds of pork and 2,448 pounds of poultry furnished a very material part of our meat supply. To this may be added 2,152 dozen eggs.

About 350 cords of wood were turned in during the process of clearing and extending the west pasture.

Future Requirements.

There is urgent need of a properly equipped hospital, built with an isolation ward. Had such a building been available, it is probable we should have avoided the diphtheria epidemic which lasted nearly a year, and became so intensive that at one time over 100 boys were under quarantine. During the entire year the work of the school was more or less hampered, and an extra expense of some $4,000 or $5,000 involved. The present so-called hospital is entirely inadequate. At the present writing there are 11 boys cared for in a ward which should reasonably be expected to care for but 6.

There is serious need, as explained last year, for another cottage to meet the needs of the courts, and to provide proper facilities for segregating the various types of boys received. There is also great need of additional quarters for employees with families.

Education.

In a group where, upon release, nearly all must immediately look towards self-support, vocational training is of vital importance and receives a great part of our attention. This is based upon practical work in the shops, on the farm and in the construction of new buildings. The boys in the various departments do all the repairing, such as painting, carpentry, blacksmithing, as well as doing new work, such as constructing buildings, making furniture and building wagons, laying sewer and water pipe, etc.

The illiterate boy is carefully culled out and given special training three hours daily in the fundamentals of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Another group, consisting of those who have not completed the fifth grade, are given similar training of a higher grade, with some geography and history added.

The third and the more important task is the moral education of our boys. The general problem for the school may be stated as the care and training of the boys "who have never had a real chance or who have made a false start;" more specifically, it is the eradication of moral faults or delinquencies. In the last analysis, however, it is the determination and the treatment of the causative factors behind the delinquencies. A realization of the complexity of each individual case, of the tremendous variation in inherent tendencies and capabilities, and of the varying effects produced by environment, immediately indicates that any treatment must in large part be an individual consideration. This complexity in even normal individuals is seen to be more involved in the light of the fact that many are somewhat subnormal. For the best work, therefore, the services of an expert in mental and character diagnosis should be secured.

In the treatment of delinquencies, often the first, and too often the only, remedy is discipline or punishment in some form or other. Our experience is that discipline, at times even severe discipline, is of great value, and often imperative. However, any discipline or punishment that does not take into account the individual factors in the case is likely to be worse than useless. Punishment as a treatment for the causes of delinquencies is purely psychological. "Conduct itself may be thought of in terms of impulses and of inhibitions of impulses." Hence the "essential is that punishment shall be so intimately connected mentally with the fault that any repetition of the impulse brings at once to mind the painful experience." It is often said that those who lack the power of self-discipline, as indicated by their delinquencies, should be placed under rigid discipline as a cure. The very fact that the lad has been unable to discipline himself, and has known only the discipline of others, particularly of the law, means that he should not be under rigid discipline by others, but rather under a rigid training in self-discipline. Every opportunity, therefore, should be given a boy to act on his own initiative, until by a succession of trials and failures sufficient strength is developed to enable the lad to control himself. Various rewards and privileges may be devised as an incentive to good conduct and a helpful attitude. Any rewards, however, which are artificial and not the logical outcome of a boy's conduct, are of doubtful value, and should be avoided wherever possible, for the training a boy gets in the school should be as nearly as possible like that gained in the outside world, simply tempered to fit the capacity of the individual at the moment.

In schools for delinquents the tendency is toward repression, — don't do this or don't do that. There is much good constructive work done in the cottage life and in the day's work, but the positive, the happier side of the treatment, *i.e.*, the constructive side, should be emphasized through the development of a definite, consciously applied scheme.

In the development of such a course of education lies the greatest field for improvement in the work of the schools for juvenile delinquents, for such schools should be considered educational rather than correctional or penal. While the individual boy should not be lost sight of, and his case treated as his needs are brought to light through the study of the lad's history previous to his commitment and of himself after commitment, there is probably much that can be done *en masse* by way of constructive work.

One can scarcely imagine a subject taught from textbooks more dry and repulsive to youth than the subject of morals. Education in the art of human association should therefore ultimately come fresh from the teacher. It may be that some sort of scheme for partial self-government can be devised as a basis of organized constructive treatment for the school as a whole, and as a line of definite and well-understood dealing with individual cases.

Entertainment.

As in the past years the boys have furnished most of their entertainments. The diphtheria epidemic precluded the possibility of the usual minstrel show or musical entertainment, and handicapped the work of the band. However, the various cottages succeeded each in producing a play or comedy sketch of some sort during the winter.

The baseball and football seasons were full of interest. On the Fourth of July and on Labor Day much was made of athletic events. The general good time on Thanksgiving and Christmas did much to lighten the loneliness of being away from home on such days.

Religious Training.

The religious training has been particularly satisfactory during the past year. Twenty-eight Catholic boys were confirmed and 9 Protestant boys became active members of the church. As usual, the Hebrew boys received the usual training from the Rabbi who comes to the school each week.

Health.

The physical well-being of the boy is a matter of constant study and care. Upon arrival every boy is given a thorough physical examination by the physician, with particular reference to the eyes and ears, nose and throat, and steps taken to remedy, so far as possible, any defects. The dentist also examines each boy's teeth, and does such work as is necessary for their preservation.

The milk and vegetables grown on the farm form the basis of a most healthful diet. This with vigorous, out-of-door, regularly directed exercises and regular hours, makes excellent health almost uniform. Even during the epidemic of diphtheria, which so upset the school last year, not more than one case of serious illness resulted.

Length of Stay in the School.

The policy has been continued of holding each boy as an individual case and releasing him so soon as there seemed a reasonably good chance of his succeeding in the open community, with the result that the length of time the boy is under training has been still further reduced, the average time for first commitments being 12.87 months as against 13.9 months for last year. The past year but 87 paroled boys were returned for fault as against 122 the previous year. This, in spite of the fact that good industrial conditions tend to reduce delinquency, would seem to warrant a continuance of the policy of a conservative reduction in the time element in dealing with the individual offender. (See Table 22.)

Especially where the delinquency has been of long standing, time is required to build up new points of view and new habits; but many of the cases that come to us readily yield to treatment when the causes of the delinquency are unearthed and the situation made clear to the lad himself. Even though you know him to be a victim of circumstances and environment, more sinned against than sinning, do not pity him to his face; do not pamper or coddle him. Understand him and then put the matter squarely up to him. Treat him, up to the limit of his capacity at the moment, as the world would treat him. The result of this method seems to indicate that probably 80 per cent. of our delinquents may become "economically and morally self-supporting."

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The report of the medical work done at the Industrial School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1916, is respectfully submitted.

The general health of the boys has been very good. In this we are very fortunate, as we would be very much embarrassed if we had much serious illness on account of the lack of hospital facilities and equipment. For the past seven years, while the school was attaining its present growth, we have been able in spite of poor equipment to maintain a high standard of health and sanitation, but the presence of an epidemic of diphtheria, which, by the way, is the most easily prevented and treated of all diseases known to be contagious, very much impressed upon us the fact that with our present facilities the continued good health of the school must be largely a matter of good fortune.

The trials and difficulties that beset us during the past year in our endeavor to protect not only the inmates of the institution but the outside community as well were almost insurmountable. Although we maintain constant vigilance by examination and biological tests and cultures, we find that even when we have knowledge of the existence of an infection in our school we have great difficulty in preventing its spread, owing to the lack of means to obtain complete isolation and quarantine.

Our present hospital is a small two-room building situated in the most congested part of the institution on the public highway, with accommodation for only six boys at one time, giving us absolutely no place for isolation and observation of new commitments or of infected or suspicious cases.

At the beginning of the past year we were having a continued cropping out of occasional mild cases of diphtheria, and in spite of continuous immunization (at three-week periods) and culturing of all the inmates at almost daily intervals, we were unable to effectually stamp out the disease until the mild weather enabled us to maintain a quarantine camp for infected cases and carriers at a distance of nearly a mile from the school. The rapidity with which the disease disappeared when we were able to obtain complete isolation was so great as to leave no doubt about urgent need of adequate isolation facilities. This matter of contagious diseases is one which is always with us, and must constantly recur to trouble us until we are enabled to handle it in an efficient way.

During the presence of diphtheria in the school as well as since its disappearance no avenue was left unguarded that might lead to its spread. One method of combating the infection was to take cultures of inmates at intervals of from one to three days, immunization with diphtheria antitoxine at intervals of three weeks, and as complete isolation of all "carriers" and clinical cases as we were able to obtain. Our present method of prevention of recurrent epidemics is to take cultures from the throats of all boys admitted to the school and of all boys with sore throats, and segregate them from the other inmates until we know that they are not potential carriers of disease. That our efforts were successful is shown by the fact that while the disease was prevalent for some time we had only one serious case and no fatalities.

During the latter part of the year we had quite a number of streptococcic infections causing throat and joint symptoms, with two cases of endocardial involvement.

We have had a number of cases of pneumonia, only two of which were serious and all of which ended in recovery.

We have had about the usual number of traumatic cases, including one amputation of a finger, a considerable number of infected blisters and five serious fractures, two of the clavicle, one of the tibia and two of the radius, the latter three having the diagnosis confirmed by the X-ray.

Every new boy receives a thorough physical examination by the physician on his arrival, who also administers the Shick test to determine his immunity or susceptibility to diphtheria. The boys have good wholesome food, plenty of out-of-door exercise, and invariably gain in weight and general condition very soon after their admission to the school. The diet is approved every week by the physician, and is well balanced and palatable.

A summary of the year's work of the physician and dentist is as follows: —

Number of physician's visits to the school,	530
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department,	5,298
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	360
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department,	232
Total number of patients admitted to hospital,	341
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital,	193
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	39
Smallest number of patients treated at out-patient department in one day,	2
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day,	12
Smallest number of patients in hospital in one day,	1
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician,	226
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school,	218
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school,	87
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution: —	
Wrentham State School,	2
Massachusetts General Hospital,	3
Clinton Hospital,	1
Operations performed: —	
Incision for septic condition,	9
Repair of severed tendons,	1
Reduction of fracture of clavicle,	2
Reduction of fracture of tibia,	1
Reduction of fracture of radius,	2
Removal of tonsils,	2
Removal of adenoids,	5
Amputation of fingers,	1
Suturing of incised wounds,	15
Culturing of throat and nose,	10,015
Shick test administered,	354
Number of immunizations with diphtheria antitoxine,	1,522
Etherizations,	15
Number of new inmates during the year whose vision was tested,	226
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested,	30
Glasses prescribed,	25
Number of ear examinations,	260
Number of throat and nose examinations,	10,751

Dental work performed by Dr. H. A. Draffin.

Number of amalgam fillings,	492
Number of cement fillings,	125
Number of cleanings,	91
Abscesses and other treatments,	87
Extractions,	201

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLEY, M.D.,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

Industrial School for Boys.

Table 15. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1915,	245	
Committed during the year,	221	
Received from the Lyman School for Boys,	5	
Returned from parole,	87	
Returned from leave of absence,	15	
Returned from hospitals,	4	
		[1] 577
Paroled,	218	
Returned paroles placed out,	81	
Granted leave of absence,	15	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys,	5	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	11	
Transferred to Wrentham State School,	2	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital,	3	
Taken to Clinton Hospital, Clinton,	1	
Returned to court because over or under age,	5	
Released upon attaining majority,	1	
Absent without leave,	21	
		363
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1916,		214

Table 16. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Both parents born in the United States,	60
Both parents foreign born,	111
Father native born and mother foreign,	21
Father foreign born and mother native,	12
Father native born and mother unknown,	4
Mother foreign born and father unknown,	2
Mother native born and father unknown,	1
Nativity of both parents unknown,	15
Total,	226

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[1] This represents 522 individuals.

Table 17. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Born in the United States,		187
Born in foreign countries,		39
Canada and the Provinces,	14	
England,	6	
Italy,	5	
Russia,	5	
St. Michaels,	4	
Poland,	2	
Austria,	1	
Armenia,	1	
Portugal,	1	
Total,		226

Table 18. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Larceny,	83
Breaking and entering,	32
Breaking and entering and larceny,	33
Stubborn child,	33
Robbery,	2
Sodomy,	2
Trespass,	2
Carrying weapons,	3
Assault,	4
Setting fires,	2
Idle and disorderly,	4
Attempt to commit rape,	3
Forgery,	4
Assault and battery,	3
Drunkenness,	4
Injuring grave stones,	1
Vagrancy,	2
Disturbing religious assembly,	1
Waywardness,	6
Highway robbery,	1
Riding freight,	1
Total number committed,	226

TABLE 19. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Had both parents living, own or step,	164
Had father only,	16
Had mother only,	31
Parents unknown,	3
Both parents dead,	12
Had stepfather,	14
Had stepmother,	7
Had intemperate father,	56
Had intemperate mother,	7
Parents separated,	18
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned,	65
Had parents owning residence,	35
Had not attended school within one year,	57
Had not attended school within two years,	55
Had not attended school within three years,	32
Had been in court before,	138
Had used intoxicating liquor,	25
Had used tobacco,	180
Had been inmate of another institution,	37

TABLE 20. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*[1]

15–16 years,	97
16–17 years,	75
17–18 years,	43
Apparently over 18,	6
Apparently under 15,	4
Age unknown,	1
Total,	226

TABLE 21. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

In 2d grade,	4
In 3d grade,	2
In 4th grade,	21
In 5th grade,	18
In 6th grade,	40
In 7th grade,	45

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[1] The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads, "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

TABLE 21 — *Concluded.*

In 8th grade,	38
In 9th grade,	32
In high school,	26
Total,	226

TABLE 22. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Boys paroled.	Length of Stay.		Boys paroled.	Length of Stay.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1,	–	1	46,	1	–
3,	–	3	34,	1	1
3,	–	4	29,	1	2
4,	–	5	17,	1	3
3,	–	6	18,	1	4
2,	–	7	14,	1	5
4,	–	8	6,	1	6
4,	–	9	3,	1	7
7,	–	10	2,	1	8
17,	–	11	1,	1	9

Total number paroled for first time during year, 218; average length of stay in the school, 12⅘ months.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1916: —

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1915,				$2,558 12
Receipts.				
Institution Receipts.				
Sales: —				
Farm and stable: —				
Cows and calves,	$632 50			
Pigs and hogs,	281 35			
Hides,	138 22			
		$1,052 07		
Repairs and renewals,		45 00		
Total sales,			$1,097 07	
Miscellaneous receipts: —				
Interest on bank balances,		$77 44		
Sundries,		39 42		
			116 86	
				1,213 93
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.				
Maintenance appropriations: —				
Balance of 1915,			$5,643 63	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),			5,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1916,			70,884 41	
				81,528 04
Special appropriations,				25,250 43
Total,				$110,550 52
Payments.				
To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,				$1,213 93
Maintenance appropriations: —				
Balance November schedule, 1915,			$8,201 75	
Eleven months' schedules, 1916,			70,884 41	
November advances,			3,539 14	
				82,625 30
Amount carried forward,				$83,839 23

Amount brought forward,		$83,839 23
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules,	$25,250 43	
November advances,	490 15	
		25,740 58
Balance, Nov. 30, 1916: —		
In bank,	$499 71	
In office,	471 00	
		970 71
Total,		$110,550 52

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	$82,695 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	82,207 70
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	$487 30

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages: —		
George P. Campbell, superintendent,	$2,700 00	
Medical service,	4,149 36	
Ward service (male),	1,628 34	
Ward service (female),	9,094 51	
Repairs,	3,200 32	
Farm and stable,	6,407 19	
Grounds,	6,431 43	
Teaching,	1,092 70	
		34,703 85
Religious instruction: —		
Catholic,	$575 00	
Jewish,	300 00	
Protestant,	195 00	
		1,070 00
Travel, transportation and office expenses: —		
Postage,	$355 99	
Stationery and office supplies,	369 92	
Telephone and telegraph,	387 41	
Travel,	569 75	
Sundries,	16 85	
Freight,	28 82	
		1,728 74
Food: —		
Butterine,	$136 86	
Beans,	667 77	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	31 42	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	685 38	
Cheese,	50 52	
Eggs,	145 50	
Flour,	2,080 75	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	755 05	
Fruit (fresh),	30 25	
Amounts carried forward,	$4,583 50	$37,502 59

Amounts brought forward,	$4,583 50	$37,502 59
Food — *Con.*		
Fruit (dried and preserved),	280 91	
Lard and substitutes,	711 51	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	92 04	
Meats,	2,535 70	
Molasses and syrups,	288 59	
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc.,	238 81	
Potatoes,	896 00	
Seasonings and condiments,	235 35	
Sugar,	1,956 10	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	547 63	
Vegetables (fresh),	94 83	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	132 73	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	202 94	
Sundries,	105 95	
Freight,	355 01	
		13,257 60
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$2,411 78	
Clothing (outer),	114 15	
Clothing (under),	945 63	
Dry goods for clothing,	1,683 29	
Hats and caps,	42 04	
Leather and shoe findings,	115 17	
Socks and smallwares,	597 83	
Sundries,	8 00	
Freight,	65 79	
		5,983 68
Furnishings and household supplies: —		
Beds, bedding, etc.,	$716 13	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	139 13	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	285 51	
Dry goods and smallwares,	155 14	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	6 00	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	154 68	
Kitchen and household wares,	547 43	
Laundry supplies and materials,	451 04	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	117 76	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	233 82	
Sundries,	1 25	
Freight,	55 75	
		2,863 64
Medical and general care: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$120 91	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	300 51	
Manual training supplies,	83 77	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	1,098 46	
Medical attendance (extra),	255 43	
Return of runaways,	438 82	
School books and supplies,	50 07	
Tobacco, pipes, matches,	7 00	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	58 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$2,412 97	$59,607 51

Amounts brought forward,	$2,412 97	$59,607 51
Medical and general care — *Con.*		
Water,	1,540 16	
Sundries,	191 08	
Freight,	34 81	
		4,179 02
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$1,666 54	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	1,206 39	
Electricity,	1,459 30	
Oil,	65 05	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	36 40	
Sundries,	30 76	
Freight,	3 70	
		4,468 14
Farm and stable: —		
Blacksmithing and supplies,	$25 00	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	118 30	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	450 78	
Fencing materials,	73 13	
Fertilizers,	71 34	
Grain, etc.,	1,040 54	
Hay,	5,236 06	
Harnesses and repairs,	919 60	
Horses,	265 08	
Cows,	653 00	
Other live stock,	175 25	
Rent,	75 00	
Spraying materials,	162 13	
Stable and barn supplies,	142 35	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	441 22	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	556 87	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	75 55	
Sundries,	93 43	
Freight,	688 18	
		11,262 81
Grounds: —		
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	$216 26	
Freight,	25	
		216 51
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	$2 35	
Electrical work and supplies,	297 14	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	178 42	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	403 42	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	357 79	
Plumbing and supplies,	188 66	
Roofing and materials,	218 51	
Steam fittings and supplies,	180 06	
Tools, machines, etc.,	177 84	
Boilers, repairs,	72 24	
Sundries,	44 12	
Freight,	53 19	
		2,173 74
Amount carried forward,		$81,907 73

Amount brought forward,		$81,907 73
Repairs and renewals: —		
Dynamos,	$14 70	
Painting,	218 77	
Belting and shafting,	61 80	
Freight,	4 70	
		299 97
Total expenses for maintenance,		$82,207 70

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1915,		$22,971 94
Appropriations for fiscal year,		88,700 00
Total,		$111,671 94
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	$25,250 43	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	1 19	
		25,251 62
Balance Nov. 30, 1916,		$86,420 32

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,		$970 71	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money): —			
Account of maintenance,	$3,539 14		
Account of special appropriations,	490 15		
		4,029 29	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1916, schedule,		6,323 29	
			$11,323 29

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	$11,323 29

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 220.70.
Total cost for maintenance, $82,207.70.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $7.1632.
Receipt from sales, $1,097.07.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0956.
All other institution receipts, $116.86.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0101.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Fireproof storehouse,	Res. 1915, chap. 146	$18,000 00	$6,993 42	$17,683 87	$316 13
Wing of central building,	Res. 1915, chap. 146	21,000 00	12,970 96	19,558 57	74,141 43
Completion of central building,	Res. 1916, chap. 137	72,700 00			
Work shed,	Res. 1915, chap. 146	1,250 00	1,248 81	1,248 81	1 19[1]
Water system,	Res. 1916, chap. 137	16,000 00	4,037 24	4,037 24	11,962 76
		$128,950 00	$25,250 43	$42,528 49	$86,420 32

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[1] Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. CAMPBELL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NOV. 30, 1916.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

32 acres school grounds, at $75,	$2,400 00	
160 acres tillage, at $30,	4,800 00	
120 acres mowing, at $54,	6,480 00	
30 acres orchard, at $40,	1,200 00	
130 acres pasture, at $20,	2,600 00	
189 acres woodland, at $20,	3,780 00	
229 acres waste and miscellaneous, at $10,	2,290 00	
		$23,550 00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates),	$12,000 00	
Cottage No. 2,	6,000 00	
Cottage No. 3,	5,000 00	
Cottage No. 4,	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 5,	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 6,	6,500 00	
Cottage No. 7,	15,274 00	
Cottage No. 8,	18,200 00	
Farmer's house (employees),	1,000 00	
House with brick basement,	1,700 00	
Stone house,	1,000 00	
Workman's house, south meadow,	1,200 00	
Administration building (administration),	10,000 00	
Infirmary,	1,500 00	
Kitchen and laundry building,	4,500 00	
Chapel,	2,000 00	
Industrial building,	21,500 00	
Cow barn and shed,	6,000 00	
Addition to cow barn,	7,743 00	
Horse barn,	1,200 00	
Piggery,	1,200 00	
Dairy house,	1,200 00	
Small tool house,	100 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$152,217 00	$23,550 00

Amounts brought forward,	$152,217 00	$23,550 00
Corn house,	100 00	
North wood shed,	300 00	
North tool shed,	700 00	
Windmill,	300 00	
Three silos,	550 00	
Two hen houses,	800 00	
Brooder house,	1,000 00	
Ice house,	500 00	
Ice house and refrigerator,	1,489 00	
Fireproof storehouse, cost,	17,999 82	
Central building (in process of construction),	19,558 57	
Work shed, cost,	1,248 81	
Old evaporation building,	500 00	
House, tailor shop,	500 00	
Old shop building and sheds,	1,000 00	
Brick shop (storage),	200 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power),	200 00	
Water system (cost),	7,136 00	
Addition to water system (in process of construction),	4,037 24	
Sewerage system (cost),	5,718 32	
Telephone system,	650 00	
Sidewalks,	1,210 00	
		217,914 76
Total real estate,		$241,464 76

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	65,456 54
Total valuation of property,	$306,921 30

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Industrial School for Boys.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	245	–	245
Number received during the year,	332	–	332
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	342	–	342[1]
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	214	–	214
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	220.70	–	220.70
Number of individuals actually represented,	522	–	522
Average number of officers and employees during the year,[2]	43.69	13.63	57.33

[1] Also 21 absent without leave.

[2] Monthly.

Number in Care of the Parole Department.

Number on visiting list of the Parole Department Nov. 30, 1916,	523
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from the Parole Department,	106
Returned to the school and not released at close of year,	14

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages,	$34,703 85
2. Clothing,	5,983 68
3. Subsistence,	13,257 60
4. Ordinary repairs,	2,473 71
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	25,788 86
Total for institution,	$82,207 70

Expenditures for the Parole Department.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent. (See page 104.)

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.

Notes on current expenses — *Con.*

3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.
Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

This report covers the parole work of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. The parole work of each school will be considered separately.

The total number of boys on parole from both schools during the year ending Nov. 30, 1916, was 2,239, an increase of 229 over last year. The total number of boys visited during the year was 2,029, of whom 1,366 were from the Lyman School and 663 from the Industrial School for Boys. During the year a total of 6,305 visits have been made to boys on parole. Of these visits, 4,788 were made to boys paroled from the Lyman School and 1,517 to boys paroled from the Industrial School for Boys. Investigations of boys' homes numbered 1,307, as compared with 1,176 last year.

It is worth noting that the number on parole from the Lyman School has increased 9.1 per cent., while the number on parole from the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley has increased 29.7 per cent.

Our present force is too small to deal efficiently and constructively with the situation. Several of our men have from 200 to 300 boys to look after (a number far too large), and others a lesser number but in more scattered and widely extended territory.

If our men did not spend a large part of their evenings in writing reports of visits and investigations, it would not be possible to do as much real work among the boys. Often visitors work far into the night after a long day in the field, and sometimes Sundays as well. One visitor reports working 27 Sundays on emergency cases, returning runaway boys to the school and attending to imperative calls from parents and others. A condition and not a theory confronts us, and if there can be no increase in our force, every possible transportation facility increasing the mobility of our men, enabling them often to do two days' work in one, must be allowed. In my judgment both efficiency and economy would be attained by allowing such visitors as own automobiles to use them (under careful supervision) at a price to be determined by your Board.

The general prosperity and the scarcity of workingmen has had its effect upon the older boys paroled from the Lyman School and upon all boys paroled from the Industrial School, and never before in the history of this department have applications from employers been so numerous, or the demand for our boys so great. Indeed, a much larger demand, both on farms and in factory and shop, has existed during the year than could be supplied. The average wage for our boys over sixteen years of age is estimated by our visitors as from $10 to $12 per week. Farm boys are receiving better wages than formerly, and only very small, young or incompetent boys receive less than $10 monthly, including board, while several of our older boys are earning from $25 to $35 a month with board. An increasing number of boys are handling their own money and placing it in savings banks. In this connection, it is my opinion that if a boy will voluntarily save his wages and establish a bank account, more is accomplished in training him in thrift and economy than by any other method.

This industrial activity is, I believe, a factor in the increasing number of boys who are reported as "doing well without question" in the tables showing the status of all boys at twenty-one years of age.

Ideals in paroling Boys to their Own Homes.

Lowell says: —

> Greatly begin: though thou have time but for a line,
> Be that sublime;
> Not failure, but low aim, is crime.

This department has not lost or lowered its ideals; it believes in individual, constructive work. To accomplish the best results in parole, especially in the case of younger boys, the parole officer should accompany each boy from the school to his own home, and there, amid the usual greeting of the parents welcoming their boy home again, explain the objects of parole and secure the understanding and co-operation of the parents as he can do in no other way. This is ideal. The practical, as we find it, is for the visitor to visit as soon as possible after the boy reaches his home; but overburdened as our department is this is often a period not of days but of weeks.

Ideals in Placing.

Ideal placing is to select the right home for each boy. To do this requires much time, much painstaking investigation, and after all this, success is not guaranteed. To fit boys into places we must consider the race, nationality, religion, age, temperament and general character of all the members of each family desirous of taking a boy. In these cases our choice is limited in several directions. We may have no places combining all the characteristics that are desirable and have several boys who must be placed out, or we may have several places and no boys of suitable qualifications available.

Alumni Meeting and Home-coming Day.

The alumni meeting of the boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, and the home-coming day for the boys of the Lyman School who had attained their majority, were held, the former at Copley Hall, Boston, on the 22d of February, and the latter at the Lyman School on the 12th of October, and both were occasions not only of much joy to the boys themselves, but full of hope and promise alike to trustees, superintendents, teachers and officers.

Changes of Personnel.

Mr. Francis E. Deady, a valuable and efficient visitor, resigned his position, to take effect on March 31, 1916, and on the 15th of May following, Mr. George H. Read of Fall River, a former teacher, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

For more definite details of the work of this department for the year, reference is invited to the various statistics and tables following this report.

We are indebted to the superintendents and officers of the two schools for their kindly assistance, and to the trustees for their counsel and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

I. Lyman School for Boys.

Table 23. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on visiting list of the Parole Department during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on Parole Department's visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1916,			1,575
Becoming of age during the year,		189	
Committed to Massachusetts Reformatory,		10	
Died,		4	
Discharged from custody as unfit subject,		1	
Returned to school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	26		
Not serious,	77		
		103	
			307
On the visiting list Dec. 1, 1916,			1,268

Of the 1,268 on the visiting list, 88 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the New England States and employment unknown, and 108 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 1,072 boys may be summarized as follows: —

Table 24. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on visiting list of Parole Department, Nov. 30, 1916.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States army and navy,	101	9.4
At board, attending school,	101	9.4
Attending school, not boarded,	55	5.1
Employed on farms,	96	9.0
In textile and other mills,	222	20.7
Recently released,	19	1.7
In 45 different occupations,	208	19.4
Idle, invalid, in hospitals, occupations unknown and in other institutions.	109	10.1
Classed as laborers,	41	4.0
In machine shops,	54	5.0
In shoe shops,	41	4.0
Clerks,	25	2.3
Totals,	1,072	100

The report cards of the 1,072 boys show that at the time of the last report 843, or 79 per cent., were doing well; 156, or 14 per cent., fair; and 73, or 7 per cent., badly.

TABLE 25. — *Status Nov. 30, 1916, of all boys under twenty-one years of age who have been committed to the Lyman School for Boys.*

In the school,			441
Outside the school: —			
Paroled to parents,		585	
Paroled to others,		375	
Boarded out attending school,		101	
Sentenced by courts to Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,	10		
Previously,	67		
		77	
Sentenced by courts to penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		8	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,		3	
Left the State,		88	
In the United States army,		58	
In the United States navy,		43	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	49		
Previously,	59		
		108	
Runaways from the school, whereabouts unknown,		41	
			1,487
Total,			1,928

Aside from the parents of the boy, other relatives are sought who might assume the care and responsibility of the absent or unfit parent. During the year just closed 21 boys whose parents were either dead or not able to care for them were sent to other relatives.

TABLE 26. — *Placings of boys paroled from the Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Number of boys paroled in their own homes or with relatives,	241
Number of boys paroled to others,	235
Number of boys boarded out,	101
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	577

TABLE 27. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during the year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

For serious fault, not relocated, ...	26
For relocation and other purposes, ...	432
Total number returned, ...	458

TABLE 28. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in the Lyman School for Boys who became of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States army and navy, ...	21	11.1
Employed on farms, ...	9	5.0
In textile and other mills and factories, ...	15	8.0
In machine shops, ...	10	5.2
In 20 different occupations, ...	89	47.0
In Massachusetts Reformatory and other penal institutions, .	3	2.0
Unknown, ...	15	8.2
Out of the State, ...	22	12.0
Idle, occupations unknown, in hospitals, cripple and invalids, .	4	2.0
Total, ...	189	100

TABLE 29. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in the Lyman School for Boys who became of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well, ...	138	73.0
Doing fairly well, ...	7	3.7
Doing badly, ...	9	4.7
Conduct unknown, ...	35	19.0
Totals, ...	189	100

TABLE 30. — *Collection of wages for boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Amount of money collected as wages for boys during the year and placed to their credit in banks, ...	$1,173 28
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected, .	56
Total amount of money standing to the credit of boys in the Westborough savings bank, ...	$7,423 20
Number of boys in behalf of whom money is deposited, .	289

Boys over eighteen years of age usually make their own bargains and collect their own wages. Wages of boys living at home are taken care of by the boy or his family, and not the visitor.

TABLE 31. — *Young boys boarded out from Lyman School for Boys, and expenditures for board and clothing for the year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Number of boys at board Dec. 1, 1915,	106
Number of additional boys for whom board has been paid during the year,	101
Total number for whom board has been paid during year,	207

Amount spent for board,	$10,927 02
Amount for clothing,	3,009 33
Amount spent for doctors,	240 25
Amount spent for hospitals and hospital treatment,	107 93
Amount spent for dentists,	36 25
Miscellaneous,	223 48
Total,	$14,544 26

TABLE 32. — *Tuition in public schools for young boys boarded out from the Lyman School during the year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Number of boys for whom tuition has been paid during the year,	103
Amount of tuition paid,	$2,274 87

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 33. — *Changes in the number of Industrial School boys on visiting list of the Parole Department during the year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Total number of individuals on visiting list for year ending Nov. 30, 1916,			664
Becoming of age during the year,		106	
Committed to the Massachusetts Reformatory,		7	
Died,		2	
Discharged from custody,		1	
Returned to school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	7		
Not serious,	18		
		25	
			141
On the visiting list Nov. 30, 1916,			523

Of the 523 boys on the visiting list, 24 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the New England States and employment unknown, and 30 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 467 boys, with the number engaged in each occupation, were as follows: —

Table 34. — *Occupation of boys from the Industrial School for Boys who were on the visiting list of the Parole Department Nov. 30, 1916.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
United States army and navy,	32	7.0
Employed on farms,	30	6.4
In textile and other mills and factories,	97	21.0
Classed as laborers,	30	6.4
Clerks and working in stores,	18	4.0
Recently released,	34	7.0
Teamsters,	10	2.0
In 57 different occupations,	159	34.0
Idle, occupations unknown, ill and in institutions,	57	12.2
Total,	467	100

The reports of the above-mentioned 467 boys show that at the time of the last report 408, or 87 per cent., were doing well; 28, or 6 per cent., doubtfully, and 31, or 7 per cent., badly.

Table 35. — *Status Nov. 30, 1916, of all boys under twenty-one years of age who have been committed to the Industrial School for Boys and have come under the care of the Parole Department.*

With parents,		369
With others,		122
In Massachusetts Reformatory,		28
In penal institutions other than Massachusetts Reformatory,		4
In the United States army,		17
In the United States navy,		15
Lost sight of: —		
This year,	12	
Previously,	18	
		30
Returned to the Industrial School and not relocated,		25
Total,		581

TABLE 36. — *Condition of all boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1916.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	439	84.3
Not doing well,	29	5.2
Out of State,	24	4.5
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	30	5.8
Total,	523	100

TABLE 37. — *Visits made to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys and homes of boys investigated, year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Number of visits to paroled boys,	1,517
Number of boys visited,	539
Number of homes investigated and reported upon,	524

TABLE 38. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in the Industrial School for Boys who became of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	70	66.0
Doing fairly well,	12	11.4
Doing badly,	14	13.2
Conduct unknown,	10	9.4
Total,	106	100

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 39. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Expenses of Boys Parole Department: —		
Salaries: —		
Superintendent,	$2,000 01	
Clerks,	1,024 27	
Visitors,	11,079 81	
		$14,104 09
Visitors' expenses: —		
Traveling expenses,	$7,579 12	
Telephone and telegraph,	922 51	
		8,501 63
Amount carried forward,		$22,605 72

Amount brought forward,		$22,605 72
Office expenses: —		
Postage,	$274 36	
Printing,	294 57	
Stationery,	218 01	
Telephone and telegraph,	216 20	
Incidentals,	204 68	
		1,207 82
Total expenditures for maintenance of Boys Parole Department,		$23,813 54
Expenditures in connection with boarded-out boys,		14,544 26
Expenditures in connection with instruction in public schools for young boys boarded out,		2,274 87
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys,		$40,632 67

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

It was sixty years ago last August that this institution was dedicated. Many changes have been made during these years, and yet the same spirit that pervades to-day was noticeable at that time, judging from newspaper and other accounts on file among our records. The keen-sighted and foresighted men who first served as trustees realized then the advantages of the cottage system; they realized that steadfastness of purpose, intelligence, love, sympathy and patience are all necessary to the success of an institution of this kind.

During the year just passed more persons have visited the school than ever before in its history, our records showing that there were 2,107 visitors. Of these, 1,052 came to see the girls, and 1,055 as interested citizens of this Commonwealth or as visitors from other States.

Increased interest on the part of the judges of the Commonwealth is noticeable. There were thirty-two judges who made visits here in the course of the year. Twenty-five came with the Judiciary Association and lunched with us and visited the institution. Our invitation to the Association of Probation Officers was well responded to; 140 in all spent the day inspecting the institution and our methods, and talking with girls whom they had known before commitment.

The attitude of the girls regarding school work has been such as to justify our expectations of the central school building. Those attending the commercial class have been particularly appreciative of school privileges. The addition this year of typewriting has been an inspiration to them.

Another class of great interest to the girls is the home economics class. Here simple, practical homemaking is taught, to supplement the cottage kitchen training. With the addition of an adequate equipment, such as an electric range and other conveniences, the usefulness of the class would be much increased.

The seventh and eighth grades studied some of Shakespeare's more simple plays. In connection with the work of this class they were taken to the Lancaster Public Library to see an exhibition of Shakespearian pictures. They presented on the lawn at the institution a few scenes of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The girls learned their lines remarkably well and interpreted them correctly. In another class George Eliot's "Silas Marner" was dramatized and presented by the girls before the whole school.

The closing exhibition last June was very good, and was attended by over 300 people. In connection with the display of hand work of all kinds, which was made by the girls, there were special exercises on three different afternoons. One afternoon a recital was given by the piano and vocal pupils. Another day the gymnasium classes gave an exhibition, consisting of dumb bell, wand and Indian club exercises, games and some attractive folk dances. The third day the whole school took part in an outdoor pageant. Another encouraging thing was the receipt of a bronze medal and diploma awarded by the Panama-Pacific Exposition because of the excellence of the exhibit we furnished them.

In November the Glee Club girls, assisted by three of the teachers, gave a very delightful concert in the Lancaster town house. This was the first time the girls of the institution had ever done anything of this sort outside of the school.

Religious instruction and services have continued along the same lines as last year. Twenty-six Catholic and five Episcopal girls were confirmed by the bishops. The chapel was beautifully and appropriately decorated for both occasions, and the two ceremonies were very impressive indeed.

The classification of one of our cottages has been changed to a parole cottage. Here the girls will go preliminary to being paroled from the institution. The aim is to bring into closer relation the work as taught here with the work as found on parole, — to instil in the girls the dignity of housework and to foresee and aid them in meeting outside conditions.

The girls have made over 3,000 sponges, wipes and wicks for war relief. The girls took great interest in doing this, and received a complimentary letter to the effect that the work was beautifully and carefully done.

A great deal of work has been done throughout the institution to make things more convenient and more attractive. Changes were made in the kitchen and laundry departments of the administration building and Fay cottage; new floors have been laid in several rooms in five cottages; new plumbing has been put into several cottages and stationary tubs installed. Several buildings have been shingled, painting has been done inside and outside of the various cottages, and porches have had new supports put under them and have been refloored. Considerable work has been done in the horse barn, constructing horse stalls and grain bins in the cellar of that building.

The farm did not produce average crops this year. The excessive rains of the spring and summer were ruinous to much of the planting. Sixteen hundred new blackberry, raspberry and gooseberry bushes were set out, and are doing well. The grounds have been beautified by the addition of plants and shrubs.

The conduct of the girls throughout the institution has been remarkably good, showing a happy spirit, and, for the most part, an earnest endeavor to improve. The increasingly large number of girls each year who are given honorable discharges by the trustees is gratifying. While, to be sure, the real test comes when the girl is again placed in the community, still it is here in the institution that her standards are raised, bad habits are corrected and her character developed, the better to meet the new conditions of community life.

There have been but few changes among the officers during the year. Those who are here are earnest, conscientious, loyal people, with the welfare of the girls and the institution at heart.

The health of the girls has been very good. Details of the medical work are given in the physician's report (page 110).

The many and frequent visits of the trustees throughout the year. their ever-ready interest, sympathy and help are very encouraging to all of us.

Respectfully submitted,

AMY F. EVERALL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1916, is respectfully submitted.

More thorough examinations have been made of new commitments and returned girls. More attention has been given to the treatment of chronic infections and defects. Records have been improved. A plan has been worked out whereby the treatment of girls reporting at the hospital can be better controlled and followed up. This has been made possible by having a resident medical assistant at the school. Dr. Edda von Bose came to the school in March, and has conscientiously served since. When Dr. Bose first came to the school we let one nurse go, thinking that it might be possible to get along with only one. It was soon demonstrated that there was more work than one could do, and a second nurse has been secured.

Dr. D. F. O'Connor has examined and treated the eyes, ears, noses and throats of the inmates. Dr. E. T. Fox has attended to the dentistry. Detailed report of their work is given below.

A considerable number of girls have been sent to larger hospitals for special examinations and treatments.

I would recommend that a small laboratory be fitted up at the hospital. This would be of great assistance in making a diagnosis in doubtful diseased conditions and in determining when a girl with some chronic infection has ceased to be dangerous to the community.

Your attention is called to the summary which follows, showing the large number of examinations and treatments given during the year.

Summary of Work done.

Number of visits to school by physician,	310
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient department,	5,475
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	239
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital,	193
Average number of patients in hospital daily,	10
Average number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient department,	12
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	60
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day,	19
Smallest number treated in out-patient department in one day,	4
Smallest number of patients in hospital in one day,	5
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician,	134
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving institution,	286
Number of inmates examined by physician on their return to the school,	44
Number of inmates examined by nurse on leaving institution,	51
Total number of syphilitic girls,	75
Average number of syphilitic girls,	62
Number of Wassermann tests,	259
Number of slides taken,	275
Number of girls from whom slides were taken,	233
Total number of treatments given for gonorrheal diseases,	10,715
Number of girls transferred to Wrentham State School,	16
Number sent to Massachusetts General Hospital,	24
Number sent to State Infirmary, Tewksbury,	19
Number sent to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	2
Number sent to New England Hospital,	2
Number sent to Westborough State Hospital,	3
Number sent to Free Hospital for Women,	3
Number sent to Boston Consumptive Hospital,	1
Number sent to Clinton Hospital,	13
Number sent to Isolation Hospital, Worcester,	1
Number sent to Reformatory for Women, Framingham,	3

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits,	22
Number of inmates committed during year whose vision was tested,	134
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested,	23
Number of ear examinations,	145
Number of throat examinations,	150
Number of nose examinations,	140
Number of glands, "yes,"	120

Number of glands, "no,"	14
Prescriptions for glasses,	44
Number of cases of various sorts classified: —	
Operations for adenoids and tonsils,	28
Operation for chalazion,	1
Operation for tongue-tie,	1
Operation for curettage of nose,	1
Defective vision,	54
Defective hearing,	27
Deviated septum,	42
Going-out girls seen,	49

Report of Work of Dentist.

Different patients treated,	288
Cleansings,	170
Amalgam fillings,	785
Cement fillings,	126
Enamel fillings,	284
Gutta percha fillings,	41
Gold fillings,	2
Crowns (porcelain),	10
Crowns (gold),	1
Extractions under cocaine,	66
Cocaine administrations,	28
Extractions under nitrous oxid,	177
Nitrous oxid gas administrations,	104
Pulps removed under pressure,	38
Abscesses cured,	25
Treatments for same,	65
Full upper dentures,	1
Partial dentures,	1
Bridge work,	4

Respectfully submitted,

CHESTER C. BECKLEY,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls.

[Prepared by the Girls Parole Department.]

Table 40. — *Total number of girls in custody of Industrial School for Girls, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1915,	262	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,	359	
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1915,	621	
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1916,	134	
		755
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1916,	98	
Honorably discharged during year,	20	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment,	19	
Over age when committed,	1	
Deaths during year,	1	
		139
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1916,		616

Table 41. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1915,	262	
Since committed,	134	
		396
Recalled to the school: —		
For a visit to the school,	52	
From visit,	2	
On account of illness,	7	
For rest,	5	
From hospital,	10	
From temporary place,	1	
Because unsatisfactory in place,	9	
For further training,	2	
For larceny,	1	

TABLE 41 — *Concluded.*

Recalled to the school — *Con.*			
For untruthfulness,		1	
For running away,		12	
For running from the school,	3		
For running from place,	8		
For running from home,	1		
For planning to run away,		2	
For immoral conduct,		17	
Because in danger of immoral conduct,		2	
		—	[1] 123
Released from the school: —			
On parole to parents or relatives,		24	
On parole to other families for wages,		96	
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages,		3	
On parole to other families to attend school, earning board,		6	
On parole to parents or relatives, to attend school,		2	
To temporary place,		1	
For visit at home,		1	
For visit,		2	
From a visit to the school,		51	
Ran away from Industrial School,		5	
Transferred to hospitals,		23	
To hospital for insane for observation,		2	
Committed to school for the feeble-minded,		15	
On becoming of age,		1	
Over age, when committed,		1	
		—	[2] 233
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1916,			286

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[1] One hundred individual girls were returned during the year.

[2] Two hundred and one individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 42. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for the first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
5,	–	3[1]	5,	2	3
1,	–	4	4,	2	4
1,	–	5	2,	2	5
1,	–	6	4,	2	8
1,	–	9	1,	2	9
1,	1	1	3,	2	11
1,	1	2	2,	3	1
2,	1	3	2,	3	2
4,	1	4	1,	3	3
3,	1	5	1,	3	4
2,	1	6	1,	3	7
4,	1	7	2,	3	8
2,	1	8	1,	3	9
4,	1	9	1,	4	–
2,	1	10	1,	4	3
3,	1	11	1,	4	4
3,	2	–	1,	4	6
2,	2	1	1,	4	9
1,	2	2	1,	5	–

Total number paroled for first time during year, 78; average length of stay in the school, two years, one and two-thirds months.

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[1] Or less.

TABLE 43. — *Technical causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

A delinquent,	3	Lewd, wanton and lascivious in speech and behavior,	4
A delinquent child,	7	Runaway,	3
Common night walker,	2	Runaway girl,	1
Fornication,	4	Stubbornness,	31
Habitual truant,	1	Stubborn child,	31
Idle and disorderly,	8	Stubborn and disobedient child,	3
Larceny,	16	Unnatural and lascivious act,	1
Lewdness,	14		
Lewd and lascivious,	1	Total number committed,	134
Lewd and lascivious person,	1		
Lewd, lascivious cohabitation,	1		
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person,	2		

Table 44. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Between 10 and 11 years,	2
Between 11 and 12 years,	1
Between 12 and 13 years,	3
Between 13 and 14 years,	15
Between 14 and 15 years,	27
Between 15 and 16 years,	36
Between 16 and 17 years,	46
Between 17 and 18 years,	4
Total number committed,	134

Average age, 15 years, 4 months and 2 days.

Table 45. — *Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Born in United States,		120
Born in Azores,	1	
Born in Canada,	2	
Born in England,	1	
Born in Greece,	1	
Born in Italy,	3	
Born in Nova Scotia,	1	
Born in New Brunswick,	1	
Born in Portugal,	1	
Born in Prince Edward Island,	1	
Born in West Indies,	2	
Total foreign born,		14
Total number committed,		134

Table 46. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Both parents born in United States,		54
Father born in United States, mother in foreign country,		8
Canada,	1	
Germany,	1	
Ireland,	3	
New Brunswick,	2	
Nova Scotia,	1	
Mother born in United States, father in foreign country,		6
Germany,	1	
Newfoundland,	2	
Nova Scotia,	1	
Prince Edward Island,	2	

TABLE 46 — *Concluded.*

Both parents born in the same foreign country,		42
Austria,	1	
Azores,	1	
England,	3	
Canada,	13	
Greece,	1	
Ireland,	4	
Italy,	6	
New Brunswick,	1	
Nova Scotia,	4	
Prince Edward Island,	1	
Russia,	3	
Portugal,	1	
Sweden,	1	
West Indies,	2	
Father and mother born in different foreign countries,		17
Father in Canada; mother in New Brunswick,	1	
Father in Canada; mother in Ireland,	1	
Father in England; mother in Canada,	1	
Father in England; mother in Ireland,	2	
Father in England; mother in Germany,	1	
Father in England; mother in New Brunswick,	2	
Father in Ireland; mother in Scotland,	1	
Father in Italy; mother in Ireland,	1	
Father in Nova Scotia; mother in New Brunswick,	1	
Father in Nova Scotia; mother in Sweden,	1	
Father in Nova Scotia; mother in Prince Edward Island,	1	
Father in New Brunswick; mother in Ireland,	1	
Father in Prince Edward Island; mother in Ireland,	1	
Father in Scotland; mother in Prince Edward Island,	1	
Father in West Indies; mother in Nova Scotia,	1	
Father or mother of unknown nativity,		7
Father unknown; mother born in Sweden,	1	
Father unknown; mother born in United States,	4	
Father unknown; mother unknown,	2	
Total,		134

TABLE 47. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

In school,	18	Waitress,	1
Housework at home,	15	Loafing,	53
Housework for wages,	17		
Factory,	28	Total number committed,	134
Department store,	2		

Table 48. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

In high school (first year),	5
In high school (second year),	2
Through grade IX.,	4
In grade IX.,	4
In grade VIII.,	15
In grade VII.,	24
In grade VI.,	35
In grade V.,	16
In grade IV.,	16
In grade III.,	5
In grade II.,	1
In grade I.,	1
In ungraded, and special class,	6
Total number committed,	134

In school when committed,	18
Out of school less than one year,	47
Out of school between one and two years,	30
Out of school between two and three years,	28
Out of school between three and four years,	7
Out of school between four and five years,	4
Total number committed,	134

TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1916: —

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1915,			$1,279 17
Receipts.			
Institution Receipts.			
Sales: —			
Farm and stable: —			
Cows and calves,	$145 00		
Pigs and hogs,	150 00		
Hides,	113 38		
Total sales,		$408 38	
Miscellaneous receipts: —			
Sundries,		40 58	
			448 96
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.			
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance of 1915,		$2,947 77	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),		3,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1916,	$74,860 21		
Less returned,	8 34		
		74,851 87	
			80,799 64
Special appropriations,		$4,306 84	
Less returned,		1 30	
			4,305 54
Mary Lamb fund,		$7 62	
Rogers Book fund,		13 67	
Fay fund,		72 00	
			93 29
Total,			$86,926 60
Payments.			
To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,			$448 96
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance November schedule, 1915,		$4,226 94	
Eleven months' schedules, 1916,		74,851 87	
November advances,		2,523 66	
			81,602 47
Amount carried forward,			$82,051 43

Amount brought forward,		$82,051 43
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules,		4,305 54
Trust funds: —		
Mary Lamb fund,		7 62
Rogers Book fund,		13 67
Fay fund,		72 00
Balance, Nov. 30, 1916: —		
In bank,	$316 34	
In office,	160 00	
		476 34
Total,		$86,926 60

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	$81,750 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	81,749 70
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	$0 30

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages: —		
Amy F. Everall, superintendent,	$2,000 00	
General administration,	3,810 00	
Medical service,	3,433 80	
Ward service (female),	18,746 42	
Repairs,	1,616 76	
Farm and stable,	7,717 01	
		$37,323 99
Religious instruction: —		
Catholic,	$575 00	
Jewish,	235 00	
Protestant,	510 00	
All others,	80 00	
		1,400 00
Travel, transportation and office expenses: —		
Advertising,	$1 45	
Postage,	265 00	
Printing and binding,	13 77	
Stationery and office supplies,	425 61	
Telephone and telegraph,	155 74	
Travel,	350 74	
Sundries,	101 50	
Freight,	18 37	
		1,332 18
Food: —		
Butter,	$34 16	
Butterine,	332 71	
Beans,	463 37	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	91 90	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	364 45	
Cheese,	61 20	
Eggs,	789 72	
Amounts carried forward,	$2,137 51	$40,056 17

Amounts brought forward,	$2,137 51	$40,056 17
Food — *Con.*		
Flour,	1,152 50	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	539 25	
Fruit (fresh),	118 82	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	124 76	
Lard and substitutes,	283 40	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	42 30	
Meats,	3,205 02	
Molasses and syrups,	333 34	
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc.,	286 48	
Potatoes,	1,232 64	
Seasonings and condiments,	452 37	
Sugar,	1,355 92	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	513 39	
Vegetables (fresh),	56 01	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	308 58	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	154 58	
Freight,	279 02	
		12,575 89
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$753 82	
Clothing (outer),	572 82	
Clothing (under),	207 67	
Dry goods for clothing,	1,513 45	
Hats and caps,	122 70	
Leather and shoe findings,	18 43	
Machinery for manufacturing,	72 26	
Socks and smallwares,	511 28	
Freight,	24 01	
		3,796 44
Furnishings and household supplies: —		
Beds, bedding, etc.,	$437 89	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	271 94	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	268 52	
Dry goods and smallwares,	299 07	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	2 75	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	696 34	
Kitchen and household wares,	884 58	
Laundry supplies and materials,	250 10	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	144 58	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	297 94	
Freight,	45 98	
		3,599 69
Medical and general care: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$95 63	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	103 43	
Manual training supplies,	44 00	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	1,117 99	
Medical attendance (extra),	44 00	
Patients boarded out,	21 57	
Return of runaways,	35 00	
School books and supplies,	263 75	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,725 37	$60,028 19

Amounts brought forward,	$1,725 37	$60,028 19
Medical and general care — *Con.*		
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	172 87	
Water, examination,	15 00	
Sundries,	35 00	
Freight,	22 40	
Combs, toothbrushes, etc.,	112 45	
		2,083 09
Heat, Light and Power: —		
Coal,	$3,383 91	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	3,857 89	
Electricity,	911 76	
Oil,	64 27	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	7 67	
Sundries,	66 95	
Freight,	1 44	
		8,293 89
Farm and stable: —		
Bedding materials,	$101 36	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	276 91	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	210 74	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	23 73	
Fencing materials,	59 61	
Fertilizers,	599 42	
Grain, etc.,	4,575 89	
Harnesses and repairs,	88 54	
Horses,	325 00	
Cows,	100 00	
Other live stock,	138 00	
Labor (not on pay roll),	39 75	
Rent,	100 00	
Road work and materials,	58 40	
Stable and barn supplies,	88 66	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	161 37	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	419 42	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	50 03	
Sundries,	7 75	
Freight,	66 40	
		7,490 98
Grounds: —		
Fertilizers,	$2 45	
Labor (not on pay roll),	46 80	
Road work and materials,	4 00	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	31 47	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	24 30	
Freight,	1 10	
Spraying elm trees,	41 81	
Working on plan of grounds,	31 87	
		183 80
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Brick,	$21 60	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	80 30	
Electrical work and supplies,	160 12	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	284 19	
Amounts carried forward,	$546 21	$78,079 95

Amounts brought forward,	$546 21	$78,079 95
Repairs, ordinary — *Con.*		
Labor (not on pay roll),	297 91	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	503 88	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	559 32	
Plumbing and supplies,	264 23	
Roofing and materials,	30 00	
Steam fittings and supplies,	5 30	
Tents, awnings, etc.,	15 55	
Tools, machines, etc.,	9 94	
Boilers, repairs,	15 00	
Freight,	16 03	
		2,263 37
Repairs and renewals: —		
Painting barn, administration building and Elm Cottage,	$380 24	
Reflooring barn and stable,	144 45	
Laundry set tubs in Mary Lamb, Bolton and Fay Cottages,	283 00	
Renewing porches and piazza at Bolton Cottage, and sills of farm house,	92 76	
Repairing roofs of ice house, farm house, shop and office,	177 74	
Plumbing and plumbing renewals,	328 19	
		1,406 38
Total expenses for maintenance,		$81,749 70

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1915,		$5,218 29
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	$4,305 54	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	05	
		4,305 59
Balance Nov. 30, 1916,		$912 70

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$476 34	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	2,523 66	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation, account November, 1916, schedule,	3,897 83	
		$6,897 83

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,		$6,897 83

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 266.08.
Total cost for maintenance, $81,749.70.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $5.9084.
Receipt from sales, $408.38.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0295.
All other institution receipts, $40.58.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0029.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
High-pressure water system, ...	Res. 1914, chap. 91	$5,340 00	$4,275 59	$4,427 30	$912 70
Fire escapes, ...	Res. 1915, chap. 102	300 00	29 95	299 95	05[1]
		$5,640 00	$4,305 54	$4,727 25	$912 70

[1] Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. EVERALL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Industrial School for Girls.

Nov. 30, 1916.

Real Estate.

Land.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	$9,200 00	
7 acres woodland,	400 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,835 00	
12 acres (Broderick lot),	1,000 00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot),	700 00	
10 acres woodland,	300 00	
Water works, reservoir and land,	7,500 00	
Sewer systems,	10,000 00	
		$31,935 00

Buildings.

Storehouse,	$5,000 00	
Hospital,	10,000 00	
Chapel,	14,000 00	
Putnam cottage,	18,000 00	
Fisher cottage,	18,000 00	
Richardson cottage,	18,000 00	
Rogers cottage,	16,000 00	
Fay cottage,	16,300 00	
Mary Lamb cottage,	16,000 00	
Elm cottage,	7,000 00	
Farmhouse,	2,000 00	
Bolton cottage,	21,000 00	
Honor cottage,	31,000 00	
Pines cottage,	29,000 00	
Dairy,	1,200 00	
Large barn,	13,350 00	
Bolton farm buildings,	3,000 00	
Holden shops,	900 00	
Hose house,	200 00	
Piggery,	1,700 00	
Silo,	500 00	
Ice houses,	1,000 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$243,150 00	$31,935 00

Amounts brought forward,	$243,150 00	$31,935 00
Spring houses,	100 00	
Reservoir gate house,	200 00	
Pump building and machinery,	1,500 00	
Administration building,	14,900 00	
Electric wiring and telephone system,	10,500 00	
Schoolhouse,	40,000 00	
Heating unit and underground conduits,	11,500 00	
High-pressure water system,	5,340 00	
Fire escapes,	300 00	
		327,490 00
Total real estate,		$359,425 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	60,648 72
Total valuation of property,	$420,073 72

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Industrial School for Girls.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	–	262	262
Number received during year (committed, 134; returned from parole, 54).	–	188	188
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	–	229	229
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution,	–	286	286
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	–	266	266
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	21	50	71

Number in Care of the Parole Department.

Number in care of Parole Department for part or all of the year,	429
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody,	139
Employees of Parole Department,	13

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
Salaries and wages,	$37,323 99	
Religious instruction,	1,400 00	
Travel, transportation and office expenses,	1,332 18	
Food,	12,575 89	
Clothing and materials,	3,796 44	
Furnishings and household supplies,	3,599 69	
Medical and general care,	2,083 09	
Heat, light and power,	8,293 89	
Farm and stable,	7,490 98	
Grounds,	183 80	
Repairs, ordinary,	2,263 37	
Repairs and renewals,	1,406 38	
		$81,749 70
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. Fire escapes,	$30 00	
2. High-pressure water system,	4,275 59	
Total,		4,305 59
Grand total,		$86,055 29

Expenditures for Parole Department.

Salaries,	$13,179 17	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses,	3,834 26	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls,	2,586 13	
Total,		$19,599 56
Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls, and the Girls Parole Department,		$105,654 85

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): AMY F. EVERALL.
Superintendent of Parole Department: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

During the year ending Nov. 30, 1916, 429 different girls have been on parole for a whole or a part of the year, and 7 girls have been in the charge of the department while temporarily out of the school. The daily average number of girls in our care has been 281. The weekly per capita cost has been $1.34. These figures represent only those girls who have been actively in our care, and do not include girls who have been paroled out of the State and who have been unvisited, or the girls whose whereabouts are unknown.

The problems to be met vary little from year to year, but their outlines are sharpened by experience.

School Girls.

This last year we have undertaken to place more girls in public schools. We regard this as so important a matter that one visitor is devoting her time to the placing, the study and the care of this group of girls, of whom there have been 23 this year. Four other girls, not included in this group, have been in school also, two in grammar school, one in high school and one in business college.

The main trouble is keeping the girls in places, — a natural result of divided interest, since it is hard for a girl to maintain her standing in her classes and enough enthusiasm about household duties to make her worth her board to anybody. Much attention from the visitor is essential to keep up the girl's courage and the employer's patience, and to enlist the help and sympathy of the teachers.

During the year 5 girls graduated from grammar schools. Seven girls are now in high school, 7 in grammar school and 1 in trade school. Sixty-five places have been used. Four girls went to their own homes. One girl had 7 places, 2 girls 6 places each, 3 girls 4 places each, 7 girls 3 places each, 4 girls 2 places each and 5 girls remained in one place. An added difficulty in getting places is the endeavor, whenever a change of place must be made, to secure one in the same district so that the girl will not have to change her school.

The conduct of these girls in school has been exceptionally good, justifying our belief in the possibility of their reinstatement in the public schools without danger to other pupils.

There has been only one case of severe illness, — this involved an operation for appendicitis. In placing, consideration has always been paid to the girl's physique and strength, and also to the fitting of temperaments of employer and girl so that the latter might be spared the wear of needless friction.

It is essential, too, that the girl should have enough recreation. The employer is apt to fill all the girl's time out of school hours with household duties or the care of the baby, and to expect too much of "the State girl."

There have been no difficulties with the girls at school, only two girls having been unable to keep up with their classes. One of these has since been diagnosed as high-grade feebleminded and the other as defective. The chief cause of this success in school has been due to making the girl herself understand the difficulties involved in getting her back into the public school. In every instance the girl has put forth her best efforts to succeed.

These girls have been well clothed, and have been trained to take good care of their clothes. The fact that they were to be washed, mended and made ready for some other girl has done much to increase interest in their care.

We hope to place in school all the younger girls who are mentally fit, for the younger the girl can be absorbed into the community in this normal way the more sure we feel of ultimate success with her.

PLACING OUT.

Most vital to the success of the girl on parole is the home where she is placed to earn wages, since it is through this home that she finds her new point of contact with the community and her new ideals.

The greatest progress in the work of the department is shown in the increasingly critical investigation of what the places offered us can give the girls in the way of wholesome social relations as well as opportunities for further education and training. "A good place may be the making of a girl or a succession of girls. A poor one makes failure and discouragement easy." These investigations mean rejecting those places where the applicants are manifestly in search of cheap service and are not likely to be really interested in the girl herself, as well as those where conditions are unsuitable. This critical attitude maintains after places are accepted, each visitor who uses a place making a report on it. In this way we check up our first judgment.

Equal care is spent, on the other hand, in trying to give to each employer the girl best fitted to that employer's needs. This "fitting" is essential to the girl's happiness. She suffered from maladjustment to her environment before her commitment to the school. It is most necessary for the girl herself to feel that she "belongs" in her new environment. Of the 78 girls placed out for the first time this year only 2 ran away from their places.

This adjustment is made possible by the study of the girl's temperament and needs based (1) on her characteristics and reactions to training as they appear in reports from the Industrial School, (2) on personal interviews at the school with the girl, when her likes and dislikes, her ambitions (if she has any) and her future are discussed, and (3) upon her development on parole.

While more or less frequent change of place is made necessary by the restless instability of many of the girls, by changes in the households of employers, or by more favorable opportunities for growth offered the girls in other homes, 35 girls have remained in one place throughout the year.

During this year there have been 363 new applications for girls, of which we have used 105. We have placed girls this year in 230 different places 353 times.

WORK OTHER THAN HOUSEWORK.

Seventy-seven girls have done work other than housework, the greater part of them (51) in factories of various kinds. Fifteen girls have worked in hospitals or sanatoria as attendant; in dormitories as ward maids, chamber maids, laundress, and waitress in the kitchen. Five have had positions as waitress, 4 have done clerical work, 5 have worked in laundries, 1 in a bleachery and 1 has done dressmaking. Five have been salesgirls, 1 worked in a photograph studio, 1 was a telephone operator, 1 a cashier and 1 an assistant in a doctor's office. Some girls have done more than one kind of work.

There is great difficulty in finding suitable boarding places for girls wishing to do other work than housework and not living at home. At the present high cost of living the girl can really earn more at housework, as we are able to secure more attractive places at higher wages than formerly. The girls should be given every opportunity possible to do the work best suited to their ability, though the industries seem to offer girls few inducements and many hazards. The greater freedom attendant upon work in factories, stores or offices may offer too great temptation before a girl has learned to use her own powers of resistance.

THRIFT AND SAVINGS.

Every girl who is physically able is expected to support herself, *i.e.*, clothe herself, pay her dentist's bills and an occasional doctor's bill if necessary. She is encouraged to save at least a quarter of what she earns. We hope to teach her to adapt her expenditures to her income. It is most important for her to learn to face the fact of her dependence upon herself. A growing bank account is a source of courage. We have seven girls, for instance, two just twenty-one and the others nineteen or twenty years old, who have saved during their parole sums varying from $128.17 to $258.38. Six girls have saved this year $492.54, two having $100 and $93.27, respectively.

It is interesting to note that 89 girls have been entirely self-supporting throughout the entire year, and 54 more throughout the one to eleven months of their parole. Forty-seven other girls have cost the department less than $1 apiece, the parole of 37 of them having extended throughout the entire year. The number would undoubtedly have been larger but for illnesses, the burden of which was shared or carried wholly by the department. Expenses of administration are not considered in this statement. On the other hand, some incompetent or difficult girls cost the State much money for board, hospital care, etc.

Marriages.

Twenty-three girls have been married, 14 while paroled at home, 5 from places where they were doing housework for wages and 4 while runaways. Nineteen of these marriages apparently promise well.

Health.

We see that the earliest possible attention is paid to the girl's physical ailments. This close supervision of their health would not be possible but for the time so unstintingly given us by a volunteer who has had 237 hospital cases this last year.

We are having more and more girls examined as to their mental condition. Seventy such examinations have been made this year. Three of the feeble-minded girls have been committed to institutions for the feeble-minded. We find that in most instances of difficult readjustment in the community the girl's failure is due to some mental lack or mental twist which accounts for her irresponsibility. We find that in most instances, too, these conditions are not curable. Society is just beginning to recognize these border-line states as dangerous to its welfare. We can bring added proof in our studies of these failures that a new type of care is needed.

Girls passing out of Care.

No report of a year's work would be complete without some statement as to the girls passing out of the care of the trustees during the year. Ninety-eight girls attained their majority (became twenty-one years old); 20 received honorable discharge in recognition of their constantly good behavior on parole and the probability of its continuance; 19 were committed to other institutions; 1 was over age when committed; and 1 died of tuberculosis, making a total of 139 girls.

Of the 118 whose conduct is to be considered (the 98 becoming of age and the 20 receiving honorable discharge) 84, or 71.2 per cent., were doing well and 5, or 4.2 per cent., were doing badly. The conduct of 29, or 24.5 per cent., was unknown and therefore unclassifiable, because they had been paroled to relatives out of the State and lost sight of (some of these probably doing well), or because they had been paroled from an institution too recently to judge, or had become twenty-one while in an institution, or because they were runaways.

Among the many problems which tax our resources none is more difficult than the mother of an illegitimate child.

We cannot but question the wisdom of committing to a reformatory institution a girl who is pregnant. Should not such commitment be deferred till after the birth of the baby? Then, if the girl proves inadequate to the responsibility, should she not be examined mentally before decision is made as to the institution adapted to her needs?

Experience emphasizes more strongly each year the need of closer relations with the girl's own home and relatives, so that wherever necessary regenerative influences may be brought to bear upon the home, which influences will react favorably on the girl.

The long service of our visitors is proof of the gripping appeal of the delinquent girl, half child, half woman, who has so often had the order of her experiences reversed, to her deep confusion, and who needs to have her life "shaped to new ends."

The real problem is the girl herself, — her mental attitude on which her future conduct will depend. Not only are we studying her, but she is studying us. Until she is convinced, herself, that her visitor is sincere in her desire to be of real service to her she will be suspicious of all attempts to curtail her longed-for freedom. To her the best of life is to be free to have her own way. Our first task, then, is to see her point of view and to try to meet it. Absolute frankness from the first is essential, not only explaining our reasons for decisions, but making sure the girl understands, and, so far as possible, appreciates them. It is far easier to do the girl's thinking for her than to try to get her own mental processes started, but there is no comparison in the results of the two methods. For her to be equipped to meet life means that she must understand herself and her own powers. The visitor must inspire the girl constantly with courage and with faith in her own ability to make good.

All girls committed to the school should be tried on parole unless so feeble-minded that self-support outside of an institution for the feeble-minded is manifestly impossible. The final solution of the problem of restoration to the community must be fought out in the community itself.

A possible answer to the question of what to do with certain girls might be found in an indeterminate parole, — keeping the girl under supervision for four or five years after her majority. Some girls grow up so slowly that they are still children at twenty-one, so that the possibilities of development under continued oversight are not fully tested.

Through all the disappointments of repeated failures we must maintain our belief in the right-mindedness of the greater part of the world as illustrated in the continued patience of employers and the power of growth in the individual soul of the girl, slow and interrupted though it may be.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH N. BURLEIGH,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

Table 49. — *Summary of certain phases of work of Girls Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Girls taken to new places,	341	times.
Girls visited,	1,452	times.
Girls interviewed elsewhere (in office, etc.),	1,378	times.
Girls escorted,	997	times.
Work hunted with girls,	7	times.
Shopping with girls,	491	times.
Homes visited with girls,	57	times.
Hospital cases,	477	
Girls taken to physicians,	63	times.
Girls taken to dentists,	117	times.
Legal cases (not court cases),	5	
Court cases,	13	
Runaways hunted (77 girls),	[1] 181	times.
Runaways found, not counting those found by police,	51	times.
Visits at the Industrial School,	61	
Parents and relatives seen,	871	times.
Homes investigated,	187	
Number of times visited,	189	
Number of persons interviewed,	560	
Places investigated,	239	
Other people interviewed,	2,542	
Errands, finding trunks, shopping, etc.,	262	

Table 50. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Appropriation,			$20,035 00
Expenditures.			
Administration and visiting: —			
Salaries,	$13,179 17		
Traveling expenses of officers,	2,332 23		
Office expenses, including rent,	1,502 03		
Total expended for administration and visiting,		$17,013 43	
Amounts carried forward,		$17,013 43	$20,035 00

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[1] Six hundred and fourteen hours spent.

Amounts brought forward,		$17,013 43	$20,035 00

TABLE 50 — *Concluded.*

Expenses of girls: —			
Traveling expenses of girls,	$629 44		
Clothing,	597 94		
Board,	750 49		
Medical care, including dentistry,	590 64		
Miscellaneous expenses of girls,	17 62		
Total expended for girls,		2,586 13	
Total expenditures of department,			19,599 56
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,			$435 44

TABLE 51. — *Status Nov. 30, 1916, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts (4 mothers and babies),	45
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts,	11
On parole in families earning wages (9 mothers and babies),	161
On parole in family earning board,[1]	1
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	4
Attending school earning board or wages,	13
Attending school, living at home,	2
Attending school, being boarded,	1
Out of State, in places,	3
In hospitals (5 mothers and babies, 4 awaiting confinement),	11
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	38
Temporarily in charge of Welcome House,	1
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown: —	
(*a*) This year,	25
(*b*) Previously,	14
	330
In the school Nov. 30, 1916,	286
	616

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[1] This girl was seven months' pregnant when committed.

TABLE 52. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1915,		$10,417 32
Cash received from savings to credit of 258 girls from Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916,	$7,325 04	
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 10 girls,	64 20	
Cash received from other sources,	92 24	
Interest on deposits,	251 05	
		7,732 53
By 1,188 deposits with the department,		$18,149 85
Cash withdrawn by 299 girls,		8,083 78
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1916,		$10,066 07

TABLE 53. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 299 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing,	193	$3,318 58
Dentist,	60	577 45
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	81	385 07
To help at home,	25	220 37
Board,	85	327 56
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone,	95	234 72
Expenses for baby,	12	160 29
Hospital,	5	47 20
Overpaid wages, returned to employer,	5	11 59
Christmas and spending money,	25	83 35
To repay for money or articles stolen or destroyed,	13	108 94
Schooling and lessons,	3	8 38
To start housekeeping,	3	61 80
Transferred to other institutions,	3	37 08
Miscellaneous,	2	4 78
Girls becoming of age,	68	2,375 30
		$7,962 46
Trust accounts drawn for board and clothing of children, doctor's bills, etc.,	4	121 32
		$8,083 78

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Girls Parole Department.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	Boston.
Mrs. S. I. Morse,	Sandwich.
Mrs. E. C. Baldwin,	Melrose.
Mrs. Thomas F. Brennan,	West Somerville.

PART III.

TRUST FUNDS.

TRUST FUNDS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1915,	$751 39	$24,200 00	$24,951 39
Receipts in 1915–16.			
Income from investment,	926 76		926 76
	$1,678 15	$24,200 00	$25,878 15
Payments in 1915–16.			
Lyman School for Boys,	230 17		230 17
Balance Nov. 30, 1916,	$1,447 98	$24,200 00	$25,647 98
Present Investments.			
Athol bond,		$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany Railroad Company, certificates,		300 00	
Everett bond,		3,000 00	
New York bond,		1,000 00	
Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad bond,		5,000 00	
West Brookfield bond,		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company, stock,		400 00	
Easthampton note,		6,000 00	
Norwood note,		6,000 00	
		$24,200 00	
Cash on hand,		1,447 98	
			$25,647 98

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1915,		$20,000 00	$20,000 00
No transactions in 1915–16.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1916,		$20,000 00	$20,000 00
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company stock,		$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Company bonds,		5,000 00	
New London Northern Railroad Company, stock,		1,000 00	
			$20,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1915,	$1,379 29		$1,379 29
Receipts in 1915–16.			
Income from investment,	1,590 67		1,590 67
Balance Nov. 30, 1916,	$2,969 96		$2,969 96
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,	. . .	. . .	$2,969 96

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1915,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1915–16.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1916,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Athol bond,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1915,	$106 99	$100 00	$206 99
Receipts in 1915–16.			
Income from investment,	52 82		52 82
Balance Nov. 30, 1916,	$159 81	$100 00	$259 81
Present Investment.			
Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	. . .	$100 00	
Cash on hand,	. . .	159 81	
			$259 81

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1915, ...	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1915–16.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1916, ...	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bond, ...	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1915, ...	$9 58		$9 58
Receipts in 1915–16.			
Income from investment, . . .	40 91		40 91
	$50 49		$50 49
Payments in 1915–16.			
Industrial School for Girls, . . .	7 62		7 62
Balance Nov. 30, 1916, . . .	$42 87		$42 87
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand, ...	. . . .	. . . .	$42 87

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1915, ...	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1915–16.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1916, ...	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
New Haven, Conn., bond, . . .	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1915, ...	$377 25		$377 25
Receipts in 1915–16.			
Income from investment, . . .	50 33		50 33
	$427 58		$427 58
Payments in 1915–16.			
Industrial School for Girls, . . .	72 00		72 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1916, . . .	$355 58		$355 58
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand, ...	. . . .	. . . .	$355 58

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1915,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1915–16.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1916,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Quincy bond,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

Income Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1915,	$20 46		$20 46
Receipts in 1915–16.			
Income from investment,	35 77		35 77
	$56 23		$56 23
Payments in 1915–16.			
Industrial School for Girls,	13 67		13 67
Balance Nov. 30, 1916,	$42 56		$42 56
Present Investment.			
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Public Document No. 93

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

(Formerly the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools and the Trustees of the Industrial School for Boys)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1917.

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Supervisor of Administration.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CARL DREYFUS, Boston, *Chairman.*
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, Boston, *Vice Chairman.*
JAMES W. McDONALD, Marlborough.
JOHN F. SCULLY, Brockton.
MATTHEW LUCE, Cohasset.
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, Brookline.
LEWIS M. PALMER, M.D., Framingham.
JAMES J. SHEEHAN, Peabody.
AMY E. TAYLOR, Lexington.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

F. LESLIE HAYFORD, Room 312-E, State House, Boston.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*
AMY FORD EVERALL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Department.*
EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Department.*

THE SCHOOLS.

1. **Lyman School for Boys**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 430. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose offices are at the Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, and at Room 312–C, State House, Boston.

2. **Industrial School for Boys**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 8 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 240. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose offices are at the Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, and at Room 312–C, State House, Boston.

3. **Industrial School for Girls**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 312. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Department, whose office is at Room 312–F, State House, Boston.

PART I.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1917, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CARL DREYFUS, *Chairman,*
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, *Vice Chairman,*
JAMES W. McDONALD,
JOHN F. SCULLY,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
LEWIS M. PALMER,
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,
AMY E. TAYLOR,
Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

F. Leslie Hayford,
Executive Secretary.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

INCREASE IN NUMBERS.

During the past year there has been a striking increase in the number of commitments to the three schools under the Board. In 1916 the courts sent a total of 612 children to these schools; in 1917 the number was 797, an increase of 30 per cent. The large increase in commitments has been felt most by the Lyman School, to which 49 per cent. more children were sent by the courts during the past year than in the year preceding. In the following table is shown the number of commitments to each school for 1916 and 1917.

TABLE 1. — *Commitments to each school for years ending Nov. 30, 1916, and Nov. 30, 1917.*

SCHOOL.	COMMITMENTS.			
	1916.	1917.	INCREASE.	
			Number.	Per Cent.
Lyman School for Boys,	257	384	127	49.4
Industrial School for Boys,	221	258	37	16.7
Industrial School for Girls,	134	155	21	15.7
Total,	612	797	185	30.2

With such an unusual increase in commitments the schools have naturally been overcrowded. Although the length of time children are kept in the schools has been shortened somewhat, it has not been possible to make the rate of paroling keep pace with the rapidly increasing rate of commitments. The extent to which the schools have been overcrowded is indicated in the following table, which gives the normal capacity of each school, the daily average number of inmates during the past year, the largest number of inmates in each school at any one time during the year, and the number in each school at the end of the fiscal year.

TABLE 2. — *Normal capacity of each school, daily average number of inmates, largest number of inmates at one time, and number at end of year, year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

SCHOOL.	Normal Capacity.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Largest Number of Inmates at One Time.	Number of Inmates at End of Year.
Lyman School for Boys,	430	467.68	504	494
Industrial School for Boys,	240	246.49	264	244
Industrial School for Girls,	312	306.26	335	328

It must be evident that the schools cannot do their best work when such a condition exists. Not only are cottage groups entirely too large, but classroom and shop accommodations are overtaxed. Furthermore, proper classification of inmates is rendered extremely difficult, if not indeed impossible. The result must be much less individual treatment than is desirable and a poorer preparation for parole. The entire work of fitting these children for efficient citizenship is hampered.

The presence of a considerable number of mental defectives among the children sent to these schools, and especially among the girls, adds to the difficulty. At the Industrial School for Girls the number of mental defectives is so great as to hamper seriously the school's work in its present crowded condition. With the schools for the feeble-minded unable to receive any of those who are committable to such schools, the Industrial School for Girls is finding the problem an increasingly difficult one, and a growing residuum of feeble-minded girls is clogging the institution. It is earnestly hoped that relief through additional accommodations at the schools for the feeble-minded or through provisions for the care of the defective delinquent class may be speedily forthcoming.

The growing stream of commitments makes more urgent the question of how to provide for the training of these increasing numbers. As was stated last year, it does not seem wise to the trustees greatly to increase the present capacity of the Lyman School, which has already reached a size which makes proper training difficult. The capacity of the Industrial School for Boys, on the other hand, might properly be increased. In the case of the Industrial School for Girls, the institution would probably be able to care for all girls whom the courts commit if it were relieved of the burden, uncontemplated when the school was established, of the feeble-minded.

The causes of the marked increase in commitments during the past year are difficult, if not indeed impossible, to determine. That this increase is in some measure related to the participation of the United States in the war — with the attendant excitement, social and industrial activity, and the departure of fathers and older brothers — is quite likely. But whether this is the sole cause, or even the chief cause, we are unable at present to say.

A Shorter Period of Training in the Schools.

For several years an effort has been made to shorten the period of training in the schools. Not only has the growth in the number of commitments made this desirable, but it is also the belief of the trustees that these children should be returned to a normal community environment as early as possible. Without a very highly intensified individual treatment, however, the length of stay in the schools cannot be greatly lessened. At the two schools for boys, nevertheless, something has been accomplished. The average length of stay in the Lyman School of boys paroled in 1916 was fifteen and one half months, in 1917 it was fourteen and one half months. At the Industrial School for Boys the average length of stay in the school was lessened from twelve and four-fifths months in 1916 to eleven and three-fourths months in 1917. At the Industrial School for Girls the presence of a large number of mentally deficient and backward girls has prevented similar results.

INDIVIDUAL STUDY AND TRAINING.

The trustees believe it to be of the highest importance that careful study be made of each child committed, and that individualized training, based upon such study, be carried out. The understanding necessary for properly individualized training can be gained only by finding out the probable causes of the child's delinquency, the environmental conditions under which the child has been living, and his individual characteristics, abilities and disabilities. A thorough study of each child ought to be made as soon as possible after his commitment, and the results of such study carefully checked, evaluated and revised from time to time as the child becomes better known to those who deal with him in the school. All the facts thus ascertained should be taken into consideration in laying down and modifying his training throughout his stay in the institution. In no other way can anything like the proper application of scientific methods of dealing with the individual be made. Individual work, intelligently carried on, should be the constant aim in each of the schools under this Board.

DEATH OF ELMER L. COFFEEN.

It is with deep regret that we record the death on May 4, 1917, after a long illness, of Elmer L. Coffeen, for ten years superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys. Mr. Coffeen was a man of high ideals, sympathetic understanding of the boys who came under his care, and a sincere desire to serve humanity. In him the Lyman School has lost a beloved superintendent, the trustees a loyal co-worker, and the Commonwealth a conscientious public servant.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN PERSONNEL AT THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Coffeen's place as head of the Lyman School has been filled by the election as superintendent of Charles A. Keeler, who has been at the school for fourteen years, and who for four years was assistant superintendent and during Mr. Coffeen's illness acted in his stead.

Charles W. Wilson, for fourteen years connected with the Lyman School, during the last six of which he served as principal of the academic department, resigned at the end of the year to become superintendent of the Vermont Industrial School.

The position of assistant superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys has been filled by the selection of William A. Claflin.

The Industrial School for Girls has suffered what it is hoped will be only a temporary loss in its medical service by the leaving of Dr. Chester C. Beckley, physician in charge, and Dr. D. F. O'Connor, oculist, to enter the Medical Officers Reserve Corps of the United States Army. Dr. Beckley's place is being filled temporarily by Dr. Gilman C. Chase of Clinton and Dr. O'Connor's by Dr. William E. Dolan of Worcester.

HEALTH AT THE THREE SCHOOLS.

The general health of the inmates of the three schools has been good, and the institutions have been free from epidemics except for a brief epidemic of gastrointestinal disturbance at the Industrial School for Girls.

FARM PRODUCTION.

The trustees believe that during the present exigency every effort should be made to increase the farm production at the three schools. The superintendents were so instructed early in the year, and a conference was held at which trustees, superintendents and head farmers went over the plans for the spring planting. As a result of this special effort the crops of the three schools were exceptionally large in spite of a long drought and an early frost at the Industrial School for Boys.

The Work of the Schools

has been carried on along the same general lines as last year. No striking changes have been made in methods of training or discipline. Such modifications in the work as have been made are recorded in the reports of the superintendents of the schools.

Material Improvements at the Schools.

At the Lyman School the cow barn has been thoroughly remodeled and made an up-to-date sanitary building. The new milk house and creamery building has been completed and modern dairy equipment installed.

At the Industrial School for Boys the construction of the central portion and chapel wing of the central building has been carried forward and is nearing completion. The independent water system, begun in 1916, has been nearly completed.

At the Industrial School for Girls the water reservoir has been cleaned, the extension to the piggery nearly finished, the heating systems in Putnam cottage and the administration building improved, the installation of the high-pressure water system for fire protection completed, and additional sidewalks built.

The Parole Departments.

The most striking feature of the work of the parole departments is the continuous increase in the number of boys in the care of the Boys Parole Department. At the end of the fiscal year of 1912, the first year in which the parole work for both the Lyman School and the Industrial for Boys was given over to this department, there were 1,249 boys on parole from both these schools. At the end of the year just closed (Nov. 30, 1917) the total number was 2,303. This is an increase of 84 per cent. During the same period the number of visitors, including the superintendent in this department, has grown from 7 to 10, an increase of only 43 per cent. If we deduct from the total of 2,303 boys on parole the 316 who were in the military or naval service on Nov. 30, 1917, the number subject to supervision would be 1,987, an average of almost 200 boys per visitor (including the superintendent as a visitor) as compared with an average per visitor of 178 boys in 1912.

It is apparent that the visiting force of the Boys Parole Department is inadequate for the task imposed upon it and that there should be a considerable increase in the number of visitors.

In the Girls Parole Department a further specialization of work has been effected by placing under the charge of one visitor all mother-and-baby cases. In the same department the policy of placing girls on parole in public schools has been continued with satisfactory results. During the year a total of 30 girls have been given this opportunity for schooling, as compared with 23 the year before.

Savings of Wards on Parole.

During the past year the sum of $8,582.88, saved from the earnings of 367 wards, was placed in savings banks in trust for these wards. Of this amount $1,689.23 was saved by 125 boys and $6,893.65 by 242 girls. These savings do not include money saved by boys who handled their own wages, as those over eighteen years of age usually do. They therefore do not represent the total savings by all boys and girls on parole. They are a good index, however, of the habits of thrift which the parole departments endeavor to inculcate in their charges, and which in many instances influence not only the boys and girls themselves but, by example, other members of their families as well. At the end of the fiscal year (November 30) the total amount of savings on deposit in savings banks for wards was $16,963.82, of which $7,692.64 belonged to boys and $9,271.18 to girls.

Honorable Discharges.

For a number of years it has been the policy of the Board to grant honorable discharges from their custody to girls who have proved themselves by their conduct and their development in character worthy and deserving of such signal recognition. This policy has encouraged girls to do their best and has placed a goal before them. During the past year this policy has been extended to include boys in the care of the Board.

During the year a total of 48 honorable discharges have been granted, 30 to boys and 18 to girls. The number of these honorable discharges is not an index of the work of the schools and the parole departments, in preparing their wards for independent good conduct, for the standard set is so high that only those boys and girls who show exceptional promise and do signally well over a considerable period are thus rewarded. Those receiving honorable discharges are not those who have merely "made good," but are the "honor class" of those who have measured up to the most exacting test of prolonged good conduct and evidence of sterling worth.

The Service Flags.

It is with great pride and gratification that we report that on Nov. 30, 1917, there were 316 boys under twenty-one years of age, who had been inmates of the Lyman School and the Industrial School for Boys, who were known to be in the military or naval service of the United States. Of this number, 217 were Lyman School boys and 99 were boys from the Industrial School for Boys.

The Cost.

The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1917, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was $398,637.41, distributed as follows: —

Office of executive secretary,	$3,918 72
Traveling and other expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report,	1,112 10
Expenses of Boys Parole Department, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole,	40,598 14
Expenses of Girls Parole Department,	19,970 08
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys,	143,507 32
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys,	94,191 10
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls,	95,339 85
Total,	$398,637 31

The weekly per capita cost of the three schools for the year was $5.90 for the Lyman School, $7.35 for the Industrial School for Boys, and $5.99 for the Industrial School for Girls.

Meetings of the Board.

The Board has held 21 meetings during the year, while 64 other meetings have been held by the standing committees of the Board.

Requirements for Legislation — New Equipment.

1. *Lyman School for Boys.*

The purchase of the so-called Bailey place adjoining the school is again earnestly recommended. This property, as has been stated in former reports, consists of a house, barn and outbuildings, all in good repair, and 10 acres of tillage land. It is extremely desirable that this property become a part of the school premises because of its location, being bounded by the school grounds on two sides and being close to one of the cottages in which inmates of the school are housed. The property is also very desirable for agricultural purposes; last year it was rented by the school and a substantial profit was realized from its cultivation.

The installation of a fireproof record vault to provide for the protection of the financial and other records of the school, and the making of certain changes in the administration building to provide much needed additional office room, are also again recommended.

2. *Industrial School for Boys.*

The recommendation, made each year for the past three years, that a new cottage for 30 boys and attendants be provided for this school, in order to meet the insistent need of additional accommodations, is renewed.

The trustees also again recommend the erection of an infirmary building. As was pointed out in last year's report, the present infirmary accommodations are entirely inadequate, and the lack of any accommodations for isolation of patients would subject the school to very great danger in case of an epidemic.

3. *Industrial School for Girls.*

The trustees recommend the erection of a wagon shed and of an ice house at this school, involving a total expenditure of only $1,600.

TABLE 3.—*Number in the three Schools on Nov. 30, 1916, and Nov. 30, 1917.*

SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF INMATES ON NOV. 30		Increase.
	1916.	1917.	
Lyman School for Boys,	441	494	53
Industrial School for Boys,	214	244	30
Industrial School for Girls,	286	328	42
Total,	941	1,066	125

PART II.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE DEPARTMENTS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I beg leave to submit for your consideration the following report for the year 1917.

NUMBERS.

At the beginning of the year there were 441 boys in the school. The number of boys received during the year was 891, while 838 were released, leaving the number in the school at the close of the year 494. The largest number in the school at any one time was 504. The average daily population for the entire year was 467. When you consider that the normal capacity of the institution is 430 and that a daily average of 37 more than this number had to be provided for, with the result that they were crowded into the cottages with little reference to classification, it would seem imperative that another cottage should be provided to relieve the congested condition.

The large number of boys is also testing the capacity of our school building.

ACADEMIC WORK.

The work of the school grades has progressed in a very satisfactory manner, notwithstanding the fact that the schoolrooms have been crowded beyond their capacity.

A large proportion of the boys admitted, through ignorance, bad habits and a stunted mentality, lack the merest rudiments of an education. Yet through unceasing efforts on the part of the teachers, a marked improvement is made, — in many cases an advancement of two or three grades in a year.

The manual training and physical training classes have continued their good work of the past, and the advanced manual training department, besides its regular class work, has done a large amount of repair work for the farm and other departments.

Charles W. Wilson, the principal of the academic department, who had been connected with the school fourteen years, resigned to take a more responsible position as superintendent of the Vermont Industrial School. By his resignation the school lost a man thoroughly fitted for his work and one who sought in every way to help the boy.

Exhibition day this year was held on July 4, and many of the parents and friends of the boys, as well as interested persons from various towns, visited the school and inspected the academic and industrial work. The afternoon was devoted to athletic sports, military drill and a band concert.

Industrial Training.

A very hopeful feature of our work is the emphasis laid on industrial training for boys who show ability and a desire for trade work. We aim to unite the science to the practical needs of the institution. Our industrial department includes instruction in carpentry, shoe making, printing, masonry, blacksmithing, cooking, sewing, laundry, electrical work and plumbing.

All needed repairs have been kept up and many improvements made in the various buildings. Among the notable improvements we may mention the remodeling of the cow barn, the old wooden stanchions having been replaced with modern equipment, new concrete mangers and floors installed and a new addition with modern equipment for bull and calf pens built.

The milk was formerly cared for and the butter made in a creamery located in the hay barn adjoining the cow stable. This room has been remodeled for hospital stalls, and we now have a new creamery building apart from the cow barn, and equipment suitable, not only for giving the milk and butter the proper attention, and for doing the work in accordance with modern methods, but also for giving the proper training to the many boys who go out on farms when paroled.

FARM.

The farm department has had a busy and successful year. Boys and officers responded loyally to the urgent request of the trustees to raise additional crops, and were rewarded for their efforts by producing the largest amount of vegetables in the history of the farm.

HEALTH.

The general health of the boys has been exceptionally good. A large percentage of the boys come to the school in poor physical condition. In a few months, through regular habits and wholesome food, a marked change takes place in their appearance.

Upon the arrival of a new boy he is given a thorough bath and clean clothing. He is then placed in the hospital until given a thorough physical examination, and until a record is made.

That the boy may be placed in the family group best suited to him, he is first sent to a receiving cottage and a careful study made to ascertain traits of character and vocational desires.

VISITING DAY.

I feel that the matter of obtaining the co-operation of the parents cannot be too strongly emphasized. It often proves an important factor in winning the boy.

The parents are urged to visit their boys each month, and we try to make them understand the desirability of this co-operation. In many cases, the building up of the home, preparatory to receiving the boy, has been the outcome of these visits.

Realizing that it is a monetary sacrifice for many of the parents to visit their boys on the regular visiting day (the last Wednesday of the month), a second day, or the last Sunday of the month, is devoted to receiving those who cannot come on the last Wednesday. During the summer months the boys gather in family or picnic groups on the lawn and enjoy with their parents a band concert. The parole officers are invited to the school on that day and visit the various family groups, getting acquainted with boy and parents, and a better knowledge of home conditions is sometimes gained than by a visit to the home.

I renew my recommendation of last year, — that provision be made for the construction of an adequate storehouse. With the large amount of fruit and vegetables produced each year, suitable storage facilities should be provided.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and especially the Lyman School for Boys, suffered a great loss through the death of my predecessor, Elmer L. Coffeen. Mr. Coffeen's life was one of constant endeavor for the uplift of the unfortunate boy, and although a comparatively young man, he had accomplished important work at the Lyman School.

I wish to thank the trustees for their loyal support, and the Parole Department for their hearty co-operation. The officers and teachers have worked faithfully in the performance of their duties and have been unsparing in their efforts to help the boys.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. KEELER,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The number of boys coming to the hospital the past year has been rather larger than usual. It is true, however, that the number of boys in the school has been larger than ever before. On the whole the health of the school has been excellent and the amount of serious illness small. February was our busiest month. Seventy boys were taken into the hospital as patients, during this month, a large part of them ill with the grippe. One boy was very sick with pneumonia, followed by effusion. His chest was aspirated and about a quart of fluid withdrawn. Later he was sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital where he was operated on for empyæma.

During March and April we had 5 cases of mumps; in June, 3 cases of diphtheria. We also had during the year 2 cases of chicken pox, and 2 of erysipelas. The most severe accident was a badly crushed hand, which was treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Other cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital were: 1 for hernia operation, 1 for appendicitis, 3 for deep abscesses, 1 for observation and diagnosis. The diagnosis made in the last case was tuberculosis of the bowels. Four boys were treated at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for mastoid disease, 19 were operated on for tonsils and adenoids.

Summary of Work done.

Number of visits by physician,	282
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients,	9,369
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	596
Number of different patients treated, out-patients,	2,738
Number of different patients treated, ward patients,	361
Average number patients in hospital daily,	5

Average number of out-patients in hospital daily,		27
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients,		52
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients,		21
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients,		9
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients,		0
Number new inmates examined by physician,		376
Number inmates leaving examined by physician,		133
Number inmates returned examined by physician,		80
Number inmates leaving school examined by nurse,		125
Number inmates returned examined by nurse,		37
Number inmates sent to other hospitals,		51
Massachusetts General Hospital,	27	
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	24	
Number transferred to State Infirmary,		4
Number of operations performed,		14
Deep abscesses,	6	
Chest aspirated,	1	
Circumcision,	1	
Tonsils and adenoids,	6	
Number of inmates admitted whose vision was tested,		390
Number of inmates admitted whose nose and throat were examined,		390
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested,		47
Number of inmates given glasses,		23
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated,		28
Number of inmates whose ears were treated,		45
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated,		24

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 4. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1916,			441
RECEIVED: —	Committed,	384	
	Returned from places,	239	
	Returned "boarded-out" boys,	40	
	Runaways recaptured,	176	
	Returned from hospitals,	45	
	Transferred from Industrial School for Boys,	6	
	Recommitted,	1	
			891
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,			[1] 1,332
RELEASED: —	Paroled to parents and relatives,	292	
	Paroled to others than relatives,	132	
	Paroled to make their own way,	4	
	Boarded out,	132	
	Runaways,	202	
	Sent to hospitals,	47	
	Turned over to police,	2	
	Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	12	
	Entered United States Navy,	9	
	Entered United States Army,	5	
	Recommitted to Industrial School for Boys,	1	
			838
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1917,			494

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[1] This represents 860 individuals.

TABLE 5. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1917, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1917.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	99	100
Berkshire,	7	372	379
Bristol,	42	1,079	1,121
Dukes,	–	22	22
Essex,	53	1,659	1,712
Franklin,	4	92	96
Hampden,	26	756	782
Hampshire,	7	154	161
Middlesex,	90	2,321	2,411
Nantucket,	–	22	22
Norfolk,	14	637	651
Plymouth,	10	255	265
Suffolk,	100	2,348	2,448
Worcester,	30	1,211	1,241
Totals,	384	11,027	11,411

TABLE 6. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Fathers born in United States,	25	25	26	16	25	24	12	23	23	30
Mothers born in United States,	29	14	14	23	21	25	29	20	20	26
Fathers foreign born,	28	13	14	20	14	31	34	21	19	29
Mothers foreign born,	23	24	26	25	16	26	17	24	26	42
Both parents born in United States,	62	42	29	43	37	35	24	33	32	53
Both parents foreign born,	122	109	79	75	94	123	111	149	104	183
Nativity of both parents unknown,	21	31	23	15	23	26	51	32	50	37
Nativity of one parent unknown,	21	24	18	31	31	37	26	31	38	48
Per cent. of American parentage,	33	27	27	22	17	14	10	11	12	14
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	55	55	55	44	42	48	45	52	40	48
Per cent. of unknown parentage,	12	18	18	11	10	10	20	11	19	10

Table 7. — *Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Born in United States,	220	198	158	152	190	222	234	282	249	333
Foreign born,	39	30	20	40	24	31	10	7	7	49
Unknown nativity,	9	4	2	5	1	1	2	–	1	3

Table 8. — *Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1917, and previously.*

Age (Years).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1917.	Committed from 1885 to 1916.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	–	4	25	29
Eight,	2	26	115	143
Nine,	12	78	231	321
Ten,	28	196	440	664
Eleven,	46	395	615	1,056
Twelve,	71	822	748	1,641
Thirteen,	98	1,398	897	2,393
Fourteen,	121	2,141	778	3,040
Fifteen,	6	157	913	1,076
Sixteen,	–	20	523	543
Seventeen,	–	4	179	183
Eighteen and over,	–	2	17	19
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	384	5,255	5,518	11,157

Table 9. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Had parents,	232
Had no parents,	10
Had father,	31
Had mother,	61
Had stepfather,	21
Had stepmother,	8
Had intemperate father,	119

Had intemperate mother,	2
Had both parents intemperate,	39
Had parents separated,	33
Had attended church,	384
Had never attended church,	–
Had not attended school within one year,	11
Had not attended school within two years,	–
Had been arrested before,	251
Had been inmates of other institutions,	75
Had used intoxicating liquor,	26
Had used tobacco,	184
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested,	124
Were attending school,	168
Were idle,	56
Parents owning residence,	38
Members of the family had been arrested,	111

TABLE 10. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Boys.	Length of Stay.		Boys.	Length of Stay.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
20,	–	3[1]	12,	1	7
11,	–	4	7,	1	8
24,	–	5	9,	1	9
14,	–	6	6,	1	10
14,	–	7	9,	1	11
14,	–	8	8,	2	–
15,	–	9	5,	2	1
9,	–	10	9,	2	2
11,	–	11	6,	2	3
13,	1	–	7,	2	4
17,	1	1	4,	2	5
12,	1	2	3,	2	6
14,	1	3	1,	2	9
13,	1	4	1,	3	2
15,	1	5	1,	3	3
15,	1	6			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 319; average length of stay in the school, 14.43 months.

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[1] Or less.

TABLE 11. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Assault,	7
Breaking and entering,	109
Delinquent child,	52
Larceny,	143
Transferred from custody of State Board of Charity,	29
Stubbornness,	31
Running away,	3
Vagrancy,	1
Carrying firearms,	3
Setting fires,	1
Forgery,	1
Trespassing,	2
Drunkenness,	1
Violating regulations of Hampden County Training School,	1
Total number committed,	384

TABLE 12. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commitments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by paroling.
1907–08,	378.50	268	324	96
1908–09,	408.23	232	374	96
1909–10,	358.56	180	403	78
1910–11,	324.30	197	354	112
1911–12,	358.59	215	394	152
1912–13,	408.39	254	433	176
1913–14,	446.31	246	442	162
1914–15,	442.00	289	545	128
1915–16,	448.50	257	497	183
1916–17,	467.68	384	574	264
Average for ten years,	404.11	252.2	424	144.7

TABLE 13. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*

A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1908,	14.92	1913,	15.09
1909,	15.59	1914,	15.23
1910,	15.16	1915,	15.83
1911,	15.44	1916,	15.61
1912,	15.63	1917,	14.33

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1908,	20.28	1913,	18.42
1909,	18.93	1914,	17.24
1910,	18.77	1915,	16.12
1911,	18.49	1916,	15.47
1912,	19.76	1917,	14.43

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1908,	13.44	1913,	13.22
1909,	13.36	1914,	13.27
1910,	13.34	1915,	13.18
1911,	13.57	1916,	13.02
1912,	13.28	1917,	12.98

D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for past ten years.

1908,	229	1913,	410
1909,	217	1914,	377
1910,	233	1915,	405
1911,	274	1916,	386
1912,	374	1917,	279

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year.	Gross.	Net.	Year.	Gross.	Net.
1908,	$4 89	$4 87	1913,	$5 51	$5 48
1909,	4 88	4 86	1914,	5 26	5 23
1910,	5 68	5 62	1915,	5 37	5 31
1911,	6 39	6 35	1916,	5 44	5 42
1912,	6 25	6 23	1917,	5 90	5 89

TABLE 14. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

In 1st grade,	6
In 2d grade,	10
In 3d grade,	24
In 4th grade,	58
In 5th grade,	95
In 6th grade,	73
In 7th grade,	71
In 8th grade,	28
In 9th grade,	2
In high school,	13
Special class,	2
Never went to school,	2

TREASURER'S REPORT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1917: —

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1916,				$4,475 02

Receipts.

Institution Receipts.

Sales: —				
Food,		$23 70		
Clothing and materials,		39 25		
Farm and stable: —				
Cows and calves,	$40 00			
Hides,	13 93			
		53 93		
Repairs, ordinary,		175 81		
			$292 69	
Miscellaneous receipts: —				
Interest on bank balances,			80 91	
				373 60

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance of 1916,		$2,141 59	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),		7,070 00	
Approved schedules of 1917,	$132,756 50		
Less returned,	5 00		
		132,751 50	
			141,963 09
Special appropriations,			5,110 88
Lyman trust fund income,			841 13
Total,			$152,763 72

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		$373 60
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1916,	$6,616 61	
Eleven months' schedules, 1917,	132,751 50	
November advances,	2,927 01	
		142,295 12
Amount carried forward,		$142,668 72

Amount brought forward,		$142,668 72
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules,		5,110 88
Lyman trust fund income,		841 13
Balance Nov. 30, 1917: —		
In bank,	$4,077 45	
In office,	65 54	
		4,142 99
Total,		$152,763 72

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	$142,580 00
Amount paid for salary increases, under chapter 323, General Acts of 1917,	959 00
Total,	$143,539 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	143,507 32
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	$31 68

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages: —		
Chas. A. Keeler, assistant and acting superintendent,	$1,554 84	
Chas. A. Keeler, superintendent,	900 00	
General administration,	9,918 06	
Medical service,	2,311 30	
Ward service (male),	19,790 46	
Ward service (female),	14,263 23	
Repairs,	2,291 41	
Farm and stable,	2,561 93	
Grounds,	443 56	
		$54,034 79
Religious instruction: —		
Catholic,	$909 66	
Jewish,	251 20	
Protestant,	455 00	
		1,615 86
Travel, transportation and office expenses: —		
Automobiles,	$333 54	
Postage,	501 71	
Printing and binding,	230 45	
Printing annual report,	31 00	
Stationery and office supplies,	484 85	
Telephone and telegraph,	443 68	
Travel,	951 92	
Freight,	70 91	
		3,048 06
Amount carried forward,		$58,698 71

Amount brought forward,		$58,698 71
Food: —		
Butter,	$414 03	
Butterine,	1,424 38	
Beans,	1,581 63	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	458 59	
Canned soups,	24 89	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,488 44	
Cheese,	319 72	
Eggs,	969 26	
Flour,	8,432 66	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,463 80	
Fruit (fresh),	143 83	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	521 52	
Lard and substitutes,	836 91	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	217 65	
Meats,	6,701 13	
Milk (fresh and substitutes),	1 60	
Molasses and syrups,	717 89	
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc.,	586 59	
Potatoes,	918 30	
Seasonings and condiments,	598 59	
Sugar,	2,849 40	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	563 38	
Vegetables (fresh),	1 40	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	575 89	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	394 02	
Freight,	505 64	
		32,711 14
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$143 65	
Clothing (outer),	2,694 95	
Clothing (under),	386 00	
Dry goods for clothing,	2,024 76	
Hats and caps,	106 34	
Leather and shoe findings,	3,601 97	
Machinery for manufacturing,	422 17	
Socks and smallwares,	1,218 31	
Freight,	106 57	
		10,704 72
Furnishings and household supplies: —		
Beds, bedding, etc.,	$525 07	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	81 88	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	223 64	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	80 23	
Kitchen and household wares,	1,408 85	
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,108 74	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	354 61	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	357 85	
Freight,	73 98	
Electric lamps,	569 49	
		4,784 34
Amount carried forward,		$106,898 91

Amount brought forward,		$106,898 91
Medical and general care: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$195 65	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	515 08	
Ice and refrigeration,	156 74	
Manual training supplies,	198 37	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	462 12	
Medical attendance (extra),	159 70	
Return of runaways,	1,439 21	
School books and supplies,	838 17	
Matches,	95	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	86 58	
Water,	1,053 89	
Freight,	33 73	
Sewer rental and repairs,	609 50	
		5,749 69
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$7,513 30	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	8,871 27	
Electricity,	76 16	
Oil,	357 53	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	204 58	
Freight,	10 39	
Wood,	49 00	
		17,082 23
Farm and stable: —		
Bedding materials,	$40 18	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	123 67	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	221 65	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	35 75	
Fencing materials,	109 15	
Fertilizers,	873 71	
Grain, etc.,	6,430 49	
Harnesses and repairs,	42 53	
Horses,	250 00	
Other live stock,	100 61	
Labor (not on pay roll),	14 83	
Rent,	450 00	
Spraying materials,	134 55	
Stable and barn supplies,	3 66	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	518 57	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	615 35	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	153 68	
Freight,	120 91	
		10,239 29
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Brick,	$99 55	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	170 37	
Electrical work and supplies,	496 04	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	249 26	
Labor (not on pay roll),	166 44	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	323 05	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	666 88	
Amounts carried forward,	$2,171 59	$139,970 12

Amounts brought forward,	$2,171 59	$139,970 12
Repairs, ordinary — *Con.*		
Plumbing and supplies,	136 00	
Roofing and materials,	334 86	
Steam fittings and supplies,	147 18	
Tools, machines, etc.,	49 76	
Boilers, repairs,	14 92	
Engines, repairs,	29 00	
Freight,	100 65	
		2,983 96
Repairs and renewals: —		
Manual training machines,	$36 96	
Silo at Phelps cottage,	220 40	
Power mortiser,	195 89	
Repairs on barn (Phelps),	99 99	
		553 24
Total expenses for maintenance,		$143,507 32

Special Appropriations.

Balance Dec. 1, 1916,		$3,139 82
Appropriations for fiscal year,	$3,000 00	
Deficiency, repairs and equipment for power plant,	1,671 93	
		4,671 93
Total,		$7,811 75
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	$5,110 88	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	6 49	
		5,117 37
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,		$2,694 38

Resources and Liabilities.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$4,142 99	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	2,927 01	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1917, schedule,	3,685 82	
		$10,755 82

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	$10,755 82

Per Capita.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 467.68.
Total cost for maintenance, $143,507.32.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $5.9009.
Receipt from sales, $292.69.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.012.
All other institution receipts, $80.91.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0033.

Special Appropriations.

Object.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Dairy equipment,	Res. 1916, chap. 105	$700 00	$624 91	$624 91	$75 09
Extension and repair of cow barn,	Res. 1917, chap. 91	3,000 00	380 71	380 71	2,619 29
Fire escapes,	Res. 1916, chap. 105	1,300 00	1,299 73	1,299 73	27[1]
Milk house and creamery,	Res. 1916, chap. 105	1,800 00	708 60	1,799 74	26[1]
Repairs and equipment for power plant,	Res. 1915, chap. 133	17,000 00[2]	1,671 93	18,665 97	5 96[1]
Laundry machinery,	Res. 1916, chap. 105	2,300 00	425 00	2,300 00	–
		$27,771 93[2]	$5,110 88	$25,071 06	$2,694 38

[1] Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

[2] Deficit of $1,671.93.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. KEELER,
Superintendent and Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1917.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.		
40 acres grounds (buildings),	$16,000 00	
$111\frac{3}{8}$ acres mowing and tillage,	10,022 75	
148 acres pasture,	3,700 00	
6 acres woodland,	180 00	
$\frac{9}{10}$ acre railroad siding,	200 00	
		$30,102 75
Buildings.		
Willow Park cottage,	$5,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Elms cottage,	22,000 00	
Chauncey and Lyman cottages,	38,000 00	
Gables cottage,	9,000 00	
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00	
Worcester and Wachusett cottages,	47,000 00	
Oak cottage,	16,000 00	
Bowlder cottage,	17,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Administration building,	11,100 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
Storehouse,	12,300 00	
School building,	43,400 00	
Power station,	44,043 00	
Greenhouse,	2,000 00	
Scale building,	500 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Piggery,	1,000 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Creamery building,	1,436 00	
Hen houses,	1,200 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$320,079 00	$30,102 75

Amounts brought forward,	$320,079 00	$30,102 75
Horse barn and fire station,	7,980 00	
Superintendent's house,	3,500 00	
Superintendent's barn,	600 00	
Superintendent's summer house,	50 00	
Ice house,	1,550 00	
Subways,	6,765 00	
Heating system,	10,049 00	
Hot-water system,	3,465 00	
Sewerage system,	10,650 00	
		364,688 00
Berlin house and grounds,	$3,400 00	
Berlin barn and sheds,	1,500 00	
Berlin land, 90 acres,	1,100 00	
		6,000 00
Total real estate,		$400,790 75

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	137,454 76
Total valuation of property,	$538,245 51

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Lyman School for Boys.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, .	441	–	441
Number received during the year, ...	891	–	891
Number passing out of the institution during the year, .	838	–	838
Number at the end of the fiscal year, ...	494	–	494
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	467.68	–	467.68
Average number of officers and employees during the year, .	48.90	41.44	90.34

Number in Care of Parole Department.

Number on visiting list of the Parole Department Nov. 30, 1917, .	1,407
Number coming of age during the year, and thus dropped from the Parole Department, ...	187
Employees of Parole Department, ...	10

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries and wages, ...	$54,034 79	
2. Clothing, ...	10,704 72	
3. Subsistence, ...	32,711 14	
4. Ordinary repairs, ...	2,983 96	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses, .	43,072 71	
		$143,507 32
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings, . .		5,110 88
Total for institution, ...		$148,618 20

Expenditures for Parole Department.[1]

Salaries for visitors, ...	$12,537 01	
Other expenses, ...	11,883 44	
Board of boys under fourteen, ...	14,096 70	
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out, ...	2,081 17	
		$40,598 32

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[1] The Parole Department handles the parole work of two institutions, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Department of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.
Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

There have been no radical changes in the school during the past year, but the institution has grown in a substantial manner both in its physical equipment and in increased efficiency in the work for which it exists, viz., character building.

This is the only school for delinquents where the age of commitment is limited to between fifteen and eighteen years, and where the basis of character-forming activity is largely vocational training under the stress of real production. I would therefore call your attention to some facts which seem the result of this somewhat unique plan.

The limited range of ages brings together a group of boys in the later stages of adolescence, and makes it possible to fix the attention on a definite period in boy life without the distraction of dealing with pre-adolescent and mature types of boys. Although in the last analysis the individual must be the unit treated, as a practical matter of education, whether moral or intellectual, it must be largely that of a group or groups. Therefore, the organization of the school environment to fit a limited type of boy is more adequate to his needs and requirements than if a wider range of needs must be provided for.

This limiting of the age of commitment involves, perhaps, a deeper meaning, in that it fits a more particular stage in the natural development of the boy than the founders appreciated. It includes those years when a boy becomes conscious of a greater power and demands a greater freedom and range of activity. This is the time when every boy wants to become a man. In fact, very many boys come to us simply because of a mistaken sense of values in their efforts to be, or seem to be, manly. However, to work and earn and be responsible for one's own maintenance is a natural and proper ambition in the direction of being a man. It is an ambition which not only satisfies the natural desire of the boy, but is also a practical need of nearly all, coming to us as they do from homes where the pressure of mere existence is constant. By taking advantage of these conditions of rather uniform age and needs, increased efficiency is obtained. Of the 218 boys paroled in 1915–16, but 24 were returned for fault, and the average time of stay in the school has been gradually reduced from 15.7 months in 1914 to 11.7 months in 1917.

Careful consideration of the individual has been a factor in obtaining the above result. As reported last year, each boy is released on parole so soon as his case warrants a fair prospect of success in the open community. The home, the boy's personality, the history of his delinquency, and his reaction to the school life are considerations in determining his parole. The result of individualization in the matter of parole during the past year is made clear by the following tabulation concerning the length of stay in the school: —

Boys paroled.	Length of Stay.		Boys paroled.	Length of Stay.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
2, ...	–	2	39, ...	–	11
3, ...	–	3	64, ...	1	–
2, ...	–	4	39, ...	1	1
3, ...	–	5	27, ...	1	2
1, ...	–	6	4, ...	1	3
1, ...	–	7	3, ...	1	4
4, ...	–	8	1, ...	1	5
7, ...	–	9	1, ...	1	7
7, ...	–	10			

Total number paroled for the first time during year, 208; average length of stay in the school, 11.73 months.

These results, while properly a source of satisfaction to those responsible for the work of the school, should not keep us from the full realization of the fact that no matter how efficiently planned or conducted, institution life is not community life in reality; and after a boy is paroled he needs still to be adjusted to the requirements and temptations of society as he must meet them. Just how far the reduction in the length of time boys should be required to stay at the school may be carried, it is difficult to say; but adequate constructive work after the boy has been paroled is of utmost importance if we are to save time and care in getting our delinquent boys out of the school and developed into responsible citizens in the community. It should be noted that this reduction in time reduces the cost of caring for the individual in the institution, and is a source of further saving to the State in that it more quickly returns him to productive effort in society.

FARM.

I have to report to you another disappointing year in the matter of crops. A long drought during the growing season, followed by an early frost, did much to lessen the value of the extraordinary efforts made this year for an increased production. However, the total value of farm products was $22,893.37. The total cost of the food purchased, such as flour, meats and fish, was $16,346.15; in other words, the farm has produced about 60 per cent. of our total food consumption. With favorable weather conditions this should be greatly increased the coming year. Some of the more valuable products of the farm were as follows: —

Poultry (pounds),	2,764½
Eggs (dozens),	3,037
Pork (pounds),	17,201
Vegetables (bushels),	4,457
Beef (pounds),	8,864
Milk (pounds),	131,097
Fruits (bushels),	609½

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

The new central building has gone forward as satisfactorily as could be expected under the existing conditions of labor and transportation, and should be fully occupied some time during the summer. (The chapel is already in use and gives adequate opportunity for talks and lectures as well as for religious services.) Boy labor has been used on this building in the placing of concrete and doing other rough work. It is hoped that the grading and the road around the building will be finished in the spring, thus completing this unit so much needed.

The boys, working under their instructors, have installed a new water service, with the exception of the steel standpipe of 140,000 gallons, which was erected by contract. About 4,000 feet of water pipe was laid and a concrete pump house built; also some 800 feet of collecting pipe and a collecting basin of 23,000 gallons completed. Two electrically driven Gould pumps, each capable of pumping 150 gallons per minute, have been installed in the pump house. There is every indication that this water system will be adequate for the present and future needs of the institution.

Equipment.

In spite of the reduced length of stay in the school enabling us to handle more boys each year, we are greatly pressed for room. If the demands of the courts are to be satisfied, another cottage should be put into service as soon as possible.

Furthermore, I must again call your attention to the fact that the school is rapidly outgrowing some of its original equipment. Much of this was obtained through the remodeling of old Shaker buildings. This must now be replaced by larger and more efficient equipment. A new hospital building and furnishings, also a new kitchen and laundry building and equipment, are pressing needs, even with the present population of 250.

Academic Education.

Academic education at this school is, at present, limited to teaching the fundamentals to the illiterate boys, of whom there are usually about 10 per cent. in the school, and some further instruction for those boys who have not finished the 5th grade. It is hoped that with the additional schoolroom accommodations supplied by the new central building, this work will be extended, especially in the form of night school, where the shop boys will be given lessons in mechanical drawing and be taught the more salient facts of the particular industry in which they are engaged. Furthermore, the school should furnish such special training as is required to interest boys in reading and insure their getting reasonably acquainted with such literature as their capabilities will permit.

A new opaque projection machine presented to the school last year makes it possible to give illustrated talks on educational subjects at very slight cost. Through the boys' efforts in their band and the minstrel shows, sufficient money has been accumulated to purchase a moving-picture machine, which besides being an excellent source of entertainment has great educational value, inasmuch as films illustrating almost every industry are obtainable at small expense.

Religious Training.

There is no class of boys standing more in need of religious training than the juvenile delinquent. Many of these boys have received little of such training at home and are far below par in their susceptibility to emotional or spiritual appeal. As in the past, a very definite effort is made to give each boy at least sufficient training to enable him to hold a permanent interest in his spiritual welfare after leaving the school. Our Catholic boys are given an opportunity to go to confession each week, and the rabbi continues his weekly visits to the Hebrew boys, doing much to stimulate an interest in their faith. The Protestant boys attend service and receive Bible instruction each Sunday.

Military Training.

This year a system of military training has been instituted with very gratifying results. Contrary to our expectations the boys came to enjoy the drilling, and, assisted by the school band, our evening parade and the battalion review held each Sunday became features of the school life. Furthermore, the boys learned to carry themselves straighter and eventually made a better personal appearance because of the training. Two hundred and fifty dummy guns have been made in the carpenter and blacksmith shops, and it is hoped that this phase of the school life will be further developed during this year.

We are grateful for a set of silk colors presented by Mrs. Bayard Thayer of Lancaster, the voluntary services of whose son, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, did much in bringing our military training to so satisfactory an issue.

HEALTH.

A proper standard of physical health is essential, inasmuch as mind and morals are very largely dependent upon physical reactions. In the past we have been able practically to eliminate illness from the school through plenty of open-air work and exercise, well-balanced diet and thorough cleanliness. At the close of each day's work every boy is given a bath and change of clothing, that he may be physically in keeping with the orderly games, reading, etc., in the living rooms provided for their evening hours.

The adoption of permanent immunization for diphtheria has entirely rid us of the recurrent epidemics which for the past two years have so badly upset the institution.

RECREATION.

This phase of the school life is apt to be relegated to a secondary place in the scheme for moral education. This is a mistake of which I believe we are still guilty, as the play element offers one of the best opportunities for moral education.

Some progress, however, has been made in the past year. Whenever the boys have been free from work, baseball, football, outdoor basket ball, track athletics and swimming have pretty well filled the play time. During the winter months the boys have the gymnasium, which is occupied every afternoon and evening. Each cottage produces at least one dramatic entertainment, and when the weather permits tobogganing is an added pleasure.

The constant voluntary visits to the school of the old boys that have made good have led to the establishment of Labor Day as "Old Boys' Day." Each year from sixty to eighty of these old fellows return in evident appreciation of the good gained from their stay in the institution. Some of their talks which follow the annual dinner are indeed notable because of the praiseworthy point of view the boys have attained. You will perhaps be particularly gratified that at least 250 of the 1,400 boys released from the school since its opening in 1909 have joined the colors and are doing their bit with the best of them. Several of them hold warrants as corporals and sergeants, and two at least have returned disabled and with special awards for bravery in action. These are heartening evidences that delinquent boys are not so different from other boys, and that most of them, if tided over the unstable years of adolescence, will become worthy citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Industrial School for Boys.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The report of the medical work done at the Industrial School for Boys during the year ending Nov. 30, 1917, is respectfully submitted.

Since the opening of the school the health of the inmates has never been better than during the past year. The most troublesome condition with which we had to deal was the occasional appearance of mild cases of diphtheria during the early months of the year. These cases were undoubtedly due to the presence of a number of chronic carriers in the school, who were inmates when the disease was prevalent the previous year.

In order completely to eradicate the disease a new method of immunization was employed. The latter part of March every boy was given the Schick test. The reaction was recorded and each boy was classified as susceptible or immune as shown by the reading of the tests. The boys who were susceptible were then given one cubic centimeter of diphtheria toxin-antitoxin, which had been used successfully by the New York Board of Health in combating diphtheria in institutions in that city.

The serum was administered in three doses at weekly intervals to the inmates who were susceptible (approximately 50 per cent.), with the result that within three months the disease was completely and permanently eradicated. We now give each boy, shortly after his admission, the Schick test to determine his immunity, and if he is found susceptible to diphtheria he is given three immunizing doses of the toxin-antitoxin to render him permanently immune.

As a result of this method of immunization we have not had a case of diphtheria since last June. The immunized boys have been given a reapplication of the Schick test at intervals of three months after receiving the toxin-antitoxin, and are invariably found to be immune. The physician strongly recommends the use of this method in all institutions that have been infected with diphtheria.

A description of the technique and of the beneficent result of this method as applied in this school will be found in the Public Health Bulletin, a periodical published by the Massachusetts State Department of Health, for May, 1918.

We have had a number of minor accidents during the year, none of which were of a serious nature. We have also had three cases of pneumonia, all of which recovered.

We feel the need more than ever of adequate hospital and isolation facilities. Being obliged to receive boys from the courts, regardless of their physical condition, it is imperative that we should have a suitable place for proper isolation and observation before they are allowed to mingle with the other inmates of the school.

Every new commitment is examined by the physician upon his arrival, and if he is infected with any disease of a communicable nature, he presents a serious problem as to his disposition, until he ceases to be a menace to his fellow inmates.

Each new boy has an examination made of his eyes and ears, and if he needs glasses they are provided. He also has his teeth attended to, if necessary, by the school dentist.

Before being paroled, each boy is again thoroughly examined, and it is gratifying to note the decided physical improvement incident upon the time he has spent at the school. The boys have plenty of good food and out-of-door employment and exercise. The establishment of a system of military training during the past year has made a great improvement in the physique and carriage of the boys, as well as bringing about a better esprit de corps for the school as a whole.

The following is a summary of the year's work: —

Number of physician's visits to the school,	515
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department,	4,546
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	179
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department,	1,521

Total number of patients admitted to hospital,	179
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital,	152
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	35
Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day,	3
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day,	9
Smallest number of patients in hospital in one day,	1
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician,	271
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school,	208
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school,	61
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution: —	
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1
Massachusetts General Hospital,	2
State Infirmary, Tewksbury,	1
Wrentham State School,	1
Operations performed: —	
Incision for septic condition,	15
Circumcision,	1
Reduction of fracture of scapular,	1
Suture of incised wounds,	15
Reduction of dislocated knee,	1
Ligation of severed artery,	1
Removal of tonsils,	1
Removal of adenoids,	4
Amputation of fingers,	1
Culturing of nose and throat,	52
Schick test administered,	433
Number of immunizations by toxin-antitoxin,	216
Etherizations,	9
Number of new inmates during the year whose vision was tested,	271
Number of new inmates during the year whose hearing was tested,	271
Number of glasses prescribed,	20

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. H. A. Draffin.

Number of amalgam fillings,	558
Number of cement fillings,	236
Number of cleanings,	176
Number of treatments,	87
Number of extractions,	228

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLY,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

Industrial School for Boys.

Table 15. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1916,	214	
Committed during the year,	258	
Received from the Lyman School for Boys on transfer,	13	
Returned from parole,	61	
Returned from leave of absence,	8	
Returned from hospitals,	3	
		[1]557
Paroled,	208	
Returned paroles placed out,	60	
Granted leave of absence,	10	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys,	6	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	6	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital,	2	
Taken to State Infirmary,	1	
Taken to Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1	
Transferred to Wrentham State School,	1	
Returned to Connecticut Reformatory,	1	
Released to father,	1	
Absent without leave,	16	
		313
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1917,		244

Table 16. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Both parents born in the United States,	66
Both parents foreign born,	141
Father native born and mother foreign,	32
Father foreign born and mother native,	19
Mother native born and father unknown,	4
Nativity of both parents unknown,	9
Total,	271

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[1] This represents 507 individuals.

TABLE 17. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Born in the United States,		240
Born in foreign countries,		31
Canada and the Provinces,	7	
Greece,	4	
Russia,	4	
Portugal,	3	
Italy,	2	
Poland,	2	
Germany,	1	
Sweden,	1	
England,	1	
Syria,	1	
Armenia,	1	
Ireland,	1	
Austria and Galicia,	2	
St. Michaels,	1	
Total,		271

TABLE 18. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Larceny,	115
Breaking and entering and larceny,	58
Breaking and entering,	26
Stubborn child,	37
Trespass with intent to steal,	1
Assault and battery,	3
Assault,	2
Attempt to commit rape and kindred offences,	4
Receiving stolen property,	1
Indecent exposure,	2
Drunkenness,	1
Vagrancy,	3
Ringing in false alarm of fire,	3
Forgery,	1
Unlawfully carrying revolver,	1
Manslaughter,	1
Runaways,	8
Violation of probation,	1
Disturbing the peace,	3
Total number admitted,	271

TABLE 19. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Had parents living, own or step,	176
Had father only,	26
Had mother only,	41
Parents unknown,	5
Both parents dead,	18
Had stepfather,	14
Had stepmother,	16
Had intemperate father,	70
Had intemperate mother,	5
Parents separated,	35
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned,	82
Had parents owning residence,	48
Had not attended school within one year,	77
Had not attended school within two years,	67
Had not attended school within three years,	48
Had been in court before,	183
Had used intoxicating liquor,	19
Had used tobacco,	225
Had been inmate of another institution,	31

TABLE 20. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*[1]

15–16 years,	111
16–17 years,	106
17–18 years,	48
Apparently over 18,[2]	5
Apparently under 15,[3]	1
Total,	271

TABLE 21. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

In 2d grade,	3
In 3d grade,	6
In 4th grade,	15
In 5th grade,	36

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[1] The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads, "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."

[2] Including transfers from Lyman School.

[3] Transfer from Lyman School.

In 6th grade,	42
In 7th grade,	64
In 8th grade,	43
In 9th grade,	21
In high school,	41
Total,	271

Table 22. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Boys paroled.	Length of Stay.		Boys paroled.	Length of Stay.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
2,	–	2	39,	–	11
3,	–	3	64,	1	–
2,	–	4	39,	1	1
3,	–	5	27,	1	2
1,	–	6	4,	1	3
1,	–	7	3,	1	4
4,	–	8	1,	1	5
7,	–	9	1,	1	7
7,	–	10			

Total number paroled for the first time during year, 208; average length of stay in the school, 11.73 months.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Industrial School for Boys.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1917: —

Cash Account.

Balance Dec. 1, 1916,			$970 71

Receipts.

Institution Receipts.

Sales: —			
Farm and stable: —			
Cows and calves,	$171 00		
Pigs and hogs,	11 50		
		$182 50	
Miscellaneous receipts: —			
Interest on bank balances,	$83 16		
Sundries,	13 15		
		96 31	
			278 81

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance of 1916,		$6,323 29	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),		6,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1917,		82,661 51	
			94,984 80
Special appropriations,			56,281 28
Total,			$152,515 60

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,			$278 81
Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance November schedule, 1916,		$7,784 15	
Eleven months' schedules, 1917,		82,661 51	
November advances,		1,550 77	
			91,996 43
Special appropriations: —			
Approved schedules,		$56,281 28	
Less advances, last year's report,		490 15	
			55,791 13
Amount carried forward,			$148,066 37

Amount brought forward,		$148,066 37
Balance Nov. 30, 1917: —		
In bank,	$4,054 26	
In office,	394 97	
		4,449 23
Total,		$152,515 60

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	$94,272 45
Balance from previous year, brought forward,	–
Total,	$94,272 45
Expenses (as analyzed below),	94,191 10
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	$81 35

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages: —		
Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent,	$2,700 00	
General administration,	6,157 28	
Medical service,	1,050 00	
Ward service (male),	9,794 47	
Ward service (female),	3,343 76	
Repairs,	6,322 65	
Farm and stable,	6,090 66	
Teaching,	1,020 08	
		$36,478 90
Religious instruction: —		
Catholic,	$600 00	
Jewish,	300 00	
Protestant,	214 17	
		1,114 17
Travel, transportation and office expenses: —		
Postage,	$381 62	
Stationery and office supplies,	500 65	
Telephone and telegraph,	348 74	
Travel,	545 40	
Sundries,	19 16	
Freight,	22 23	
		1,817 80
Food: —		
Butterine,	$394 94	
Beans,	784 82	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	34 24	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	851 59	
Cheese,	107 87	
Eggs,	168 60	
Flour,	4,828 33	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	797 08	
Fruit (fresh),	27 10	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	294 09	
Lard and substitutes,	978 36	
Amounts carried forward,	$9,267 02	$39,410 87

Amounts brought forward,	$9,267 02	$39,410 87
Food — *Con.*		
Macaroni and spaghetti,	65 40	
Meats,	2,015 66	
Molasses and syrups,	511 99	
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc.,	180 50	
Potatoes,	9 50	
Seasonings and condiments,	316 03	
Sugar,	2,446 00	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	579 27	
Vegetables (fresh),	11 58	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	182 33	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	268 46	
Sundries,	148 47	
Freight,	343 94	
		16,346 15
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$2,680 96	
Clothing (outer),	42 29	
Clothing (under),	1,087 28	
Dry goods for clothing,	1,895 80	
Hats and caps,	193 64	
Leather and shoe findings,	384 96	
Socks and smallwares,	624 16	
Sundries,	25	
Freight,	53 71	
		6,963 05
Furnishings and household supplies: —		
Beds, bedding, etc.,	$514 48	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	87 49	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	86 96	
Dry goods and smallwares,	288 47	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	12 83	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	235 63	
Kitchen and household wares,	766 20	
Laundry supplies and materials,	720 92	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	201 75	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	407 17	
Sundries,	21 77	
Freight,	71 80	
Electric lamps,	201 35	
		3,616 82
Medical and general care: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$249 03	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	355 44	
Manual training supplies,	230 30	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	631 13	
Medical attendance (extra),	111 40	
Return of runaways,	400 23	
School books and supplies,	85 08	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	16 20	
Water,	1,311 29	
Sundries,	271 96	
Freight,	26 96	
		3,689 02
Amount carried forward,		$70,025 91

Amount brought forward,		$70,025 91
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$4,077 19	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	2,225 54	
Electricity,	1,468 66	
Oil,	65 05	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	93 83	
Freight,	2 99	
		7,933 26
Farm and stable: —		
Bedding materials,	$31 00	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	143 33	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	280 03	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	554 04	
Fencing materials,	30 94	
Fertilizers,	1,721 74	
Grain, etc.,	7,802 46	
Hay,	250 91	
Harnesses and repairs,	150 44	
Horses,	425 00	
Other live stock,	77 00	
Rent,	73 00	
Spraying materials,	118 65	
Stable and barn supplies,	52 49	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	516 07	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	592 13	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	40 02	
Sundries,	81 63	
Freight,	208 01	
		13,148 89
Grounds: —		
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	$85 45	
Sundries,	159 41	
		244 86
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	$63 35	
Electrical work and supplies,	295 21	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	237 78	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	367 04	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	472 20	
Plumbing and supplies,	249 09	
Roofing and materials,	17 00	
Steam fittings and supplies,	80 42	
Tools, machines, etc.,	227 34	
Boilers, repairs,	236 64	
Sundries,	33 00	
Freight,	67 77	
		2,346 84
Repairs and renewals: —		
Potato peeler,	$125 00	
Motors,	147 00	
Electrical work,	47 44	
Painting,	100 00	
Plumbing,	68 23	
Freight,	3 67	
		491 34
Total expenses for maintenance,		$94,191 10

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1916,		$86,420 32
Appropriations for fiscal year,		7,345 00
Total,		$93,765 32
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	$56,781 28	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	18	
		56,781 46
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,		$36,983 86

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$4,449 23	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	1,550 77	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1917, schedule,	5,529 59	
		$11,529 59

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	$11,529 59

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 246.49.
Total cost for maintenance, $94,191.10.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $7.348.
Receipt from sales, $182.50.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0014.
All other institution receipts, $96.31.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0007.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Fireproof storehouse,	Res. 1915, chap. 146	$18,000 00	$315 95	$17,999 82	$0 18
Central building,	Acts 1917, chap. 324	97,700 00	46,427 60	65,986 17	31,713 83
Water system,	Res. 1916, chap. 137	16,000 00	10,037 73	14,074 97	1,925 03
Renovating Shaker cottage,	Res. 1917, chap. 88	1,545 00	–	–	1,545 00
Remodeling electric distributing system,	Res. 1917, chap. 88	1,800 00	–	–	1,800 00
		$135,045 00	$56,781 28	$98,060 96	$36,984 04

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. CAMPBELL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Industrial School for Boys.

Nov. 30, 1917.

Real Estate.

Land.

32 acres school grounds, at $75,	$2,400 00	
160 acres tillage, at $30,	4,800 00	
120 acres mowing, at $54,	6,480 00	
30 acres orchard, at $40,	1,200 00	
130 acres pasture, at $20,	2,600 00	
189 acres woodland, at $20,	3,780 00	
229 acres waste and miscellaneous, at $10,	2,290 00	
Sidewalks,	1,210 00	
		$24,760 00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates),	$12,000 00	
Cottage No. 2,	6,000 00	
Cottage No. 3,	5,000 00	
Cottage No. 4,	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 5,	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 6,	6,500 00	
Cottage No. 7,	15,274 00	
Cottage No. 8,	18,200 00	
Farmer's house (employees),	1,000 00	
House with brick basement (3 tenement),	1,700 00	
Stone house,	1,000 00	
Workman's house, south meadow,	1,200 00	
Administration building (administration),	10,000 00	
Infirmary,	1,500 00	
Kitchen and laundry building,	4,500 00	
Chapel,	2,000 00	
Industrial building,	21,500 00	
Cow barn and shed,	6,000 00	
Addition to cow barn,	7,743 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$148,517 00	$24,760 00

Amounts brought forward,	$148,517 00	$24,760 00
Horse barn,	1,200 00	
Piggery,	1,200 00	
Dairy house,	1,200 00	
Small tool house,	100 00	
Corn house,	100 00	
North wood shed,	300 00	
North tool shed,	700 00	
Windmill,	300 00	
Three silos,	550 00	
Two hen houses,	800 00	
Brooder house,	1,000 00	
Ice house,	500 00	
Ice house and refrigerator,	1,489 00	
Fireproof storehouse, cost,	17,999 82	
Central building (in process of construction),	65,986 17	
Work shed, cost,	1,248 81	
Old evaporation building,	500 00	
House, tailor shop,	500 00	
Old shop building and sheds,	1,000 00	
Brick shop (storage),	200 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power),	200 00	
Water system (cost),	7,836 00	
Addition to water system (in process of construction),	14,074 97	
Sewerage system (cost),	5,918 32	
Telephone system,	650 00	
Electrical distributing system (in process of construction),	500 00	
Equipment for heat, light and power,	252 45	
		274,822 54
Total real estate,		$299,582 54

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property,	79,791 70
Total valuation of property,	$379,374 24

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	214	-	214
Number received during the year,	271	-	271
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	224	-	224[1]
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	244	-	244
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	246.49	-	246.49
Number of individuals actually represented,	507	-	507
Average number of officers and employees during the year,[2]	45.26	13.55	58.81

[1] Also 16 absent without leave.

[2] Monthly.

Number in Care of Parole Department.

Number on visiting list of the Parole Department Nov. 30, 1917,	581
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from the Parole Department,	138
Number honorably discharged from the supervision of trustees,	8
Returned to the school and not released at close of year,	13

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages,	$36,478 90
2. Clothing,	6,963 05
3. Subsistence,	16,346 15
4. Ordinary repairs,	2,346 84
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	32,056 16
Total for institution,	$94,191 10

Expenditures for the Parole Department.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent. (See page 81.)

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.
Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

This report covers the parole work of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.

The total number of boys on parole from both schools during the year ending Nov. 30, 1917, was 2,416, an increase of 177 over last year. The total number of boys visited during the year was 2,110, of whom 1,487 were from the Lyman School and 623 from the Industrial School for Boys. During the year a total of 7,605 visits have been made to boys on parole. Of these visits, 5,409 were made to boys paroled from the Lyman School and 2,196 to boys paroled from the Industrial School for Boys. Investigations of boys' homes numbered 1,304, and there were 107 investigations of proposed foster homes.

As the years go by, the work of the Parole Department increases both in volume and in scope. In the early days of the department, very few petitions for the release of boys to their homes, requiring repeated investigations of conditions there, were presented to the trustees. In contrast to this, there have been 1,304 investigations of homes this year, a large part of which were reinvestigations caused by petitions. Returning runaways from the schools, and taking boys to hospitals from the schools, together with these numerous reinvestigations, have taken much time from the constructive parole work for our boys. Social workers agree that the oversight and care of even 100 boys per visitor on parole or probation is the full limit for doing effective work; yet our visitors average many more, varying according to circumstances, accessibility being one of the chief factors in determining the number.

A glance at the statistics given below will show an increase in the visiting list of 14.6 per cent. over last year. The number of boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley has increased from 467 on Dec. 1, 1916, to 581 in 1917, or 24.4 per cent. The number on parole from the Lyman School for Boys is 1,407 in 1917, as compared with 1,268 in 1916, a gain of 10.9 per cent. To meet this increase our visiting force has not been augmented in proportion, and as the office work of this department now demands the presence of the superintendent or assistant superintendent practically all the time, some provision must be made for the care of the boys in the district up to this time under the superintendent's personal visitation. To this increase in duties, without an adequate increase in workers, may be laid in part the increase of boys on parole classed as "whereabouts unknown," though the unusual opportunities for boys to better their financial conditions have undoubtedly caused many boys to leave their homes or places, and must be considered also as a factor in this increase.

Home Upbuilding.

The importance of establishing cordial relations between the home of a newly committed boy and the visitor has been stated and restated in previous reports. Too much emphasis can hardly be placed upon this phase of the work. It is the aim of each visitor to see such homes as soon as possible after the boy is sent to the school. Fresh from a conference with the boy, a tactful visitor is always welcome and his suggestions, at this time, most likely to be heeded. In many instances, where the cause of the boy's delinquency was almost wholly contributed by the home and its surroundings and a return to such home seemed at the time impossible, by the efforts of the visitor, using as a lever the love for the absent boy, such changes have been wrought that the home, as well as the boy, has been reformed. From every point of view this is a tremendously important part of a visitor's work. It restores a boy to his own home; it makes the home fit to receive the boy; it saves the State much expense in outfitting a boy for a place other than his home and in visiting him therein often at considerable expense; the boy and his parents are usually better satisfied; the danger of runaways and the expense entailed in returning such boys is obviated; and, last but not least, the responsibility for the boy is placed where it belongs, on the home. In my judgment a normal boy of eighteen years of age, who has even a poor home but whose desire to return to it is strong, and that desire is reciprocated by the parents, should, under ordinary circumstances, be allowed a trial there before placing elsewhere.

Boys of School Age.

With boys under fourteen years of age, and who, under the law, must attend public schools, the problem is different. Such boys, unless they have had, previous to commitment, a long record of delinquency, are placed upon entrance to the Lyman School either in the Berlin cottage or in a cottage at the main school itself, using the same method of treatment as Berlin; that is, not being subject to the rigid discipline of the older boys. Here, under the watchful eye and training of the master and matron, they remain for a few months only, when their cases are presented to your Board to determine whether they shall have a trial at home or be boarded for a period in a home other than their own. Experience has proved that in the great majority of cases young boys, detained and trained a few months only at the school, and then allowed a trial at home, fail to do well and are returned to the school because of further delinquency. Not being able to work, such boys soon find in their leisure hours the same temptations and the same companions that caused their previous commitment, and, while the home itself may be ready to receive such boys, it is, in most cases, hazardous to allow these younger boys to return to their old environment until a year, at least, has passed since their commitment.

Both the work in making the home fit, undertaking to remove the objectionable and often criminal tendencies therein, and the supervision of these younger boys in districts tending to promote delinquency among children, demand the very best that is in the visitor, — a real, kindly and sympathetic interest and a tactful dealing with the different aspects of the case.

There can be no perfunctory work here. Here is where the personality of the visitor counts. The work of the Parole Department, if done efficiently, not only shortens the time necessary for boys to remain in the schools, and by so much relieves the State of the expense entailed thereby, but, what is more important, restores the boy to his normal life in the community earlier. To hamper a work so vital to the well-being of a boy by an inadequate force is to my mind, as a distinguished Federal officer in another field has said, "economically indefensible."

OFFICE FORCE.

For the last two years we have had an office force of two, — a clerk and a bookkeeper. Upon them has rested the burden of making out the regular monthly schedule of expenses, the boarding schedule of 100 boarded boys bimonthly, bookkeeping, banking of earnings of boys working for wages, filing reports, — 8,016 the past year, — notifying visitors of weekly changes, and a large correspondence with trustees, parents and boys, necessary for so large an establishment.

Up to this time, requisitions for and inspection of clothing for all boys going to place, together with making the necessary arrangements for their transfer, have also been a part of the work of the office force. It is no wonder that some confusion has arisen. A bookkeeper, stenographer and clerk are imperatively demanded.

CONFERENCES AT SHIRLEY.

There have been held at the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley five bimonthly meetings of the department, at which papers on various phases of parole work, drawn from experiences of the writer, have been presented and discussed, paragraph by paragraph, by the members of the force. The superintendent of the Industrial School is always present, and adds his suggestions in the discussions. Copies of these papers and discussions thereon have been preserved, and altogether these meetings have been of much practical value. It is proposed the coming year to continue them. On the day of these gatherings, the forenoon is spent by each visitor in visiting boys committed to the institution from the district represented by him. Thus, our meetings have a twofold value, — getting acquainted with the boys soon to be paroled, and the stimulus gained by the conference.

Personnel.

Owing to illness caused by an accident received while in the service of the State, Mr. Orrin A. Gardner was given a leave of absence, without pay, from January 1 to the end of the year. It is hoped that he may again, at an early date, take up his duties as visitor.

Mr. Edward H. Sullivan, after twenty-seven months' service as visitor, resigned to enter a more lucrative position in the business world, March 1, 1917.

Mr. James S. Kenneally was appointed visitor, beginning his work April 23, 1917, and Mr. Fred L. Whitcomb was made temporary visitor and is now serving in that capacity.

Near the close of the year, Mr. John J. Smith, who has had for his specialty the work among the Shirley boys, was appointed acting assistant superintendent. He will continue his work among the boys, but will be in the office in Boston, soon to be established, a part of the time.

Honor Roll.

Twenty-nine boys (21 Lyman and 8 Shirley), for continued meritorious conduct during parole, having proved themselves worthy, have been honorably discharged by vote of your Board. In each case letters announcing the same are sent by the secretary of the Board of Trustees to the boy and to the court from which he was originally committed. To this roll of honor must be added the names of 316 (217 Lyman and 99 Shirley) boys who are serving the cause of liberty in the Army and Navy of the United States. Many of our older boys, young men now, have been advanced in rank, — one at least is now a captain in the regular army. We are receiving scores of letters from boys in the camps and over the sea, paying high tribute to the training of the Massachusetts Training Schools and to faithful teachers and visitors.

Home-coming Days.

The home-coming day for boys becoming of age during the year at the Lyman School and the alumni banquet for Shirley boys on parole were both discontinued this year, — the former on account of so many boys becoming of age being in the Army, and for the latter was substituted the Labor Day reunion at the Shirley School. This reunion was largely attended. There were pleasant interviews between former pupils and officers, with much good fellowship resulting.

For further details of the work of this department, reference may be had to the various statistical tables appended to this report.

The department desires to express its appreciation of the courtesy and aid of the superintendents and officers of both schools, and to your Board for continuous constructive counsel and oversight.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

I. Lyman School for Boys.

Table 23. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on visiting list of Parole Department during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on Parole Department's visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1917,			1,675
Becoming of age during the year,		187	
Committed to the Massachusetts Reformatory,		12	
Transferred to Shirley,		3	
Died,		4	
Honorably discharged from custody,		10	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	7		
Not serious,	45		
		52	
			268
On the visiting list Dec. 1, 1917,			1,407

Of the 1,407 on the visiting list, 56 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the New England States and employment unknown, and there are 142 on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 1,209 boys may be summarized as follows: —

Table 24. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on visiting list Nov. 30, 1917.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States Army and Navy,	217	17.9
At board, attending school,	84	6.9
Attending school, not boarded,	75	6.2
Employed on farms,	93	7.7
In textile and other mills,	119	9.8
Recently released,	41	3.4
In 51 different occupations,	209	17.2
Idle, invalid, in hospitals, occupation unknown and in other institutions,	224	18.6
Classed as laborers,	38	3.2
In machine shops,	50	4.2
In shoe shops,	43	3.6
Clerks and in stores,	16	1.4
Total,	1,209	100.0

The report cards of the 1,209 boys show that at the time of the last report 928, or 76 per cent., were doing well; 224, or 19 per cent., fair; and 57, or 5 per cent., badly.

Aside from the parents of the boy, other relatives are sought who might assume the care and responsibility of the absent or unfit parent. During the year just closed 36 boys whose parents were dead or not able to care for them were sent to other relatives.

TABLE 25. — *Placing of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives,	292
Number of boys paroled to others,	190
Number of boys boarded out,	132
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	614
Number of boys actually at board Nov. 30, 1917,	84

TABLE 26. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

For serious fault, not relocated,	7
For relocation and other purposes,	280
Total number returned,	287

TABLE 27. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States Army and Navy,	39	20.9
Employed on farms,	4	2.1
In textile and other mills,	25	13.3
Honorably discharged,	11	5.9
In 28 different occupations,	42	22.4
In Massachusetts Reformatory and other institutions,	5	2.7
Out of the State,	23	12.4
Idle, occupations unknown, in hospitals and invalids,	38	20.3
Total,	187	100.0

TABLE 28. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	125	66.9
Doing fairly well,	14	7.4
Doing badly,	8	4.9
Conduct unknown,	40	21.3
Total,	178	100.0

TABLE 29. — *Collection of wages for boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Amount of money collected as wages for boys during the year and placed to their credit in banks,	$1,689 23
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	125
Total amount of money standing to the credit of boys in the Westborough savings bank,	$7,692 64
Number of boys in behalf of whom money is deposited,	334

Boys over eighteen years of age usually make their own bargains and collect their own wages. Wages of boys living at home are taken care of by the boy or his family, and not by the visitor.

TABLE 30. — *Young boys boarded out from Lyman School for Boys, and expenditures for board and clothing for year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Number of boys at board Dec. 1, 1916,	101
Number of additional boys for whom board has been paid during the year,	122
Total number for whom board has been paid during the year,	223

Amount spent for board,	$10,642 27
Amount spent for clothing,	2,908 48
Amount spent for doctors,	262 93
Amount spent for hospitals and hospital treatment,	112 20
Amount spent for dentists,	8 00
Miscellaneous,	162 82
Total,	$14,096 70

TABLE 31. — *Tuition in public schools for boys boarded out from Lyman School during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Number of boys for whom tuition has been paid,	147
Amount of tuition paid,	$2,081 17

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 32. — *Changes in numbers of Industrial School boys on visiting list of Parole Department during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1917,			741
Becoming of age during the year,		138	
Committed to the Massachusetts Reformatory,		1	
Honorably discharged from custody,		8	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	3		
Not serious,	10		
		13	
			160
On the visiting list Nov. 30, 1917,			581

Of the 581 boys on the visiting list, 9 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the New England States and employment unknown, and 29 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 543 boys, with the number engaged in each occupation, were as follows: —

TABLE 33. — *Occupations of boys from Industrial School for Boys who were on visiting list of Parole Department Nov. 30, 1917.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
United States Army and Navy,	99	18.4
Employed on farms,	25	4.6
In textile and other mills,	125	23.0
Classed as laborers,	36	6.7
Clerks and working in stores,	9	1.7
Recently released,	22	4.1
Teamsters,	11	2.0
In 56 different occupations,	157	28.6
Idle, occupations unknown, ill and in institutions,	59	10.9
Total,	543	100.0

The reports of the above-mentioned boys — 543 — show that at the time of the last report 390, or 72 per cent., were doing well; 108, or 20 per cent., fairly well; and 45, or 8 per cent., badly.

TABLE 34. — *Condition of all boys on parole from Industrial School on Nov. 30, 1917.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	390	67.1
Doing fairly well,	108	18.6
Doing badly,	45	7.7
Out of the State,	9	1.5
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	29	5.1
Total,	581	100.0

TABLE 35. — *Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States Army and Navy,	24	17.4
Employed on farms,	11	7.9
In textile and other mills and factories,	33	23.9
Honorably discharged from custody,	8	5.8
In 20 other occupations,	20	14.6
Out of the State,	15	10.9
Massachusetts Reformatory,	1	.7
Idle, occupations unknown, ill and in other institutions,	26	18.9
Total,	138	100.0

TABLE 36. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in the Industrial School for Boys who became of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	77	56.0
Doing fairly well,	35	25.3
Doing badly,	11	8.0
Conduct unknown,	15	10.9
Total,	138	100.0

TABLE 37. — *Visits made to boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Number of visits to paroled boys,	2,196
Number of boys visited,	623

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 38. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Salaries: —		
Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent,	$2,000 00	
Visitors,	10,270 66	
Clerks,	1,171 86	
		$13,442 52
Travel, visitors and boys: —		
Travel of visitors,	$4,966 03	
Carriage hire for visitors,	1,356 46	
Telephone and telegraph,	814 24	
Travel of boys,	1,853 21	
Carriage hire for boys,	113 20	
Return of runaways and sundries,	578 94	
		9,682 08
Office expenses: —		
Postage,	$543 43	
Printing,	201 49	
Stationery,	238 96	
Telephone and telegraph,	231 40	
Sundries,	80 39	
		1,295 67
		$24,420 27
Boys boarded out: —		
Board,	$10,642 27	
Clothing,	2,908 48	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hospital care),	383 13	
Sundries,	162 82	
		14,096 70
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out,		2,081 17
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys,		$40,598 14

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

With a daily average of 41 more girls in the institution this year than last, we have had the added problem of trying to house, clothe and feed this number and keep within the limits of our appropriation, but owing to the great advance in prices, together with the increased population, this was impossible to do. The necessity for the strictest economy has taught us a wonderful lesson, however. It has made us all less selfish, has made us resourceful in substituting cheaper foods for those we were accustomed to, and has filled us all with a strong desire to do our bit for our country. This education has been spread beyond the boundaries of the institution, inasmuch as the girls have passed on good advice in their letters to their parents. A very patriotic spirit has been shown by the girls in the sacrifice of much of their recreation time in knitting for the Red Cross. Few of the girls had ever knitted before, but were taught to do so here. We sent a large box of sweaters, scarfs, wristers and helmets to Boston, and received a splendid letter of commendation for the excellence of the work.

Last summer a representative of the Worcester County Farm Bureau came to the institution and gave a demonstration before the officers and girls of canning by the "cold pack" method. With increased farm products, and an eye to saving this winter, we canned far more fruit and vegetables than ever before. As another indication of their desire to help, the girls signed food administration pledge cards, agreeing to do all in their power to be economical and conserving of food.

Our increased numbers this year are probably due in part to the general unrest caused by the existence of several cantonments in this State, for certain girls are bound to be attracted by the uniforms. The splendid spirit of the school has been maintained, however, in spite of the large number and the crowded conditions. Besides a great deal of individual work with our girls, much constructive work is done *en masse*. The assembling of the girls every morning at 8.30 for one-half hour has done much to increase the *esprit de corps*. This assembling affords the superintendent an opportunity to address the school as a whole, commenting where improvement has been shown, criticizing where necessary, keeping girls in touch with affairs of the world by relating events of interest to them, and to have guests who have remained at the institution over night say a few words to the girls.

The parole cottage, mentioned in my 1916 report, has proved all we hoped it would. After a trial of a year and three months, only one girl paroled from this cottage has been returned to the school for misconduct, and she had lived in this cottage but six weeks. The purpose of the parole cottage is to give the girls that freedom and choice in work which will enable them to make use of their own originality and personality and to become more self-reliant. The largest possible freedom is given each individual, and the cottage has been made a sort of prototype of the home in which each girl might work when she is paroled. Each girl is tested to see whether she is ready to go back into the community. If she does not pass this test, she is removed from the cottage as one who is not yet ready for parole, and her return to the community is thereby delayed. The several girls who were thus delayed in being paroled proved the efficacy of the scheme by "making good" when finally sent into the community.

The most marked improvement in our school work during the year 1916–17 was brought about by the furnishing of an unused basement room in the school building for a domestic science room. Our present equipment is sufficient for 8 girls at a time. A total of 52 girls are enrolled in the domestic science classes. It is our aim to make these classes distinctly practical, and we hope as a result that they may be a material aid to the girls when they take their regular kitchen training.

With this latter point in view, the newer girls are selected for these classes.

Additional sewing classes held during the summer have given more time for actual training and have made possible an innovation in the graded sewing classes. Now as a part of their course, beginning with a simple gingham apron in the first sewing class, the girls make all their own "going out" clothes, instead of drawing from a general supply at the storehouse. This provides an additional incentive to interest and good work, and girls learn how to adapt the regulation sizes to their own needs.

Books from the school library have been unusually popular. The girls enjoy fiction and by making a careful selection from the many wholesome girls' books on the market those can be secured that interest the girls and carry with them good, moral lessons.

A new motion-picture machine and a reflectoscope are sources of both pleasure and instruction to the girls. Since obtaining the latter an evening assembly has been substituted for the Friday afternoon assembly of last year. At this time pictures of things they have been studying are shown, and by informal talks the school work is reviewed.

At the close of the academic year in June a pageant and exhibition were held as usual. Although not as largely attended as in some previous years, the affair was felt to be unusually worthy of mention.

Plans have been made whereby the school work for the mentally defective girls in Bolton cottage is much more satisfactory for that type of girl. All receive academic work, but this alternates with hand work. The change from the rug loom, chair caning, or knitting to the schoolroom makes a variety. Although the present arrangement has been in effect only a short time, better results are already noted by matron and teachers not only in increased interest on the part of the girls but also in better deportment.

At our morning assemblies in the chapel girls from the higher grades have presented topics of current news, usually pertaining to the war. This is excellent drill for the girls, both in discriminating as to what is important and interesting, and also in gaining self possession and poise in presenting well a topic before an audience.

We try to make our entertainments not only interesting but instructive as well. On Flag Day a history of our flag was read and appropriate poems recited and songs sung, and on another day, when a new flag was placed on our school building, a great demonstration of patriotism was shown. Fourth of July, Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Easter, etc., are all appropriately celebrated. The class of pictures selected for the motion-picture entertainments has been of a high and instructive order.

As an outcome of the war we have lost two of our physicians. Dr. C. C. Beckley was sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., and Dr. D. F. O'Connor was sent to Houston, Tex. Dr. Gilman Chase has been taking Dr. Beckley's place and Dr. William E. Dolan Dr. O'Connor's.

No illness of a serious nature has occurred during the year. For detailed account of health, see physician's report.

The religious instruction has continued as in the past. Twelve Episcopal girls were confirmed by Bishop Davies. Mr. Carpenter, for three years in charge of the Protestant service, left us to go to another State, and he has been succeeded by Mr. Harold Campbell of Newton. Rev. Charles H. Duffy, in charge of the Catholic instruction for five and one-half years, was transferred to another district, and Rev. Richard J. Shields was appointed to succeed him.

Much has been done in a material way to improve the institution. The laundry department at Bolton cottage has been made over by removing partitions and installing additional set tubs. New set tubs were placed in the farmhouse and other necessary plumbing done there. Another bathroom was put into Richardson cottage. New flooring was put into several of the old cottages, much interior painting was done, roofs and chimneys have been repaired, and new cement walks have been laid, now completing the system of walks laid out several years ago.

One of the most important accomplishments was the cleaning of our reservoir. The water was drained off and the basin cleaned. The banks were graded and a retaining wall built.

The old hot-air system of heating Putnam cottage was replaced by a splendid steam heating system. The boiler formerly used in our chapel was transferred to the administration building, and the office formerly heated by hot air is now more adequately heated.

An addition was made to our piggery, so that more hogs can be taken care of. All the above was made possible by special appropriations.

Our farm made a very creditable showing. The value of our farm products this year was $24,987.46 against $15,598.74 last year. These figures were compiled from valuations given us by the Auditor's office.

I commented last year on the fact that we had surpassed all preceding records in having had during the year 2,107 visitors. This year we have gone ahead of that in having had 2,469. Of these, 1,515 came to visit girls and 954 to see the institution. Among the latter group were two legislative committees, — that on public institutions and the special recess finance committee, — nine women lawyers, who spent an afternoon here, and the Patriotic Protective League of Women. The trustees made frequent and helpful visits.

Respectfully submitted,

AMY F. EVERALL,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Industrial School for Girls.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1917, is respectfully submitted.

Since Dr. C. C. Beckley voluntarily responded to the call to the colors in June, 1917, I have been substituting for him. I am glad to note that soon after his enlistment Dr. Beckley was promoted to the rank of captain in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. Before another year passes by, it is our most sincere wish that he will return and again be in charge of the medical work here.

The medical work has been carried on along the lines so carefully planned and worked out by Dr. Beckley. The institution has been free of epidemics of all kinds except for 91 cases of gastrointestinal disturbance during the last days of October and first week of November. All cases were of short duration and the epidemic soon spent itself.

As Dr. D. F. O'Connor enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps, the examination and treatment of the eyes, ears, noses and throats of the inmates is being done by Dr. William E. Dolan.

Dr. E. T. Fox has continued his very careful and conscientious dental work. Detailed report of their work is given below.

Dr. Louise F. MacLean has been resident medical assistant since March 29, 1917, and has served conscientiously.

I wish to thank all the officers for their loyal support and assistance rendered me in this work.

I would recommend that all girls be given typhoid prophylaxis, so that an epidemic of typhoid fever may be prevented. This could be done at very little, if any, expense.

Your attention is called to the summary which follows, showing the large number of examinations and treatments given during the year.

Summary of Work done.

Number of patients treated at out-patient department,	6,103
Number of cases admitted to hospital,	491
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital,	341
Average number of patients in hospital,	10
Average number of patients treated at out-patient department,	19
Smallest number of patients treated in one day,	3
Number of new inmates examined by resident physician,	155
Number of inmates examined by resident physician on their return to the school,	123
Total number of syphilitic girls,	110
Average number of syphilitic girls,	75
Number of inmates examined by resident physician on leaving school,	137
Wassermann tests,	331
Number of slides taken,	272
Number of girls from whom slides were taken,	265
Total number of treatments given for gonorrhea,	33,003
An outbreak of gastrointestinal disturbance cases, cause unknown, occurring October 25 to November 3,	91
Cases of German measles in June,	5

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits,	22
Inmates committed during year whose vision was tested,	155
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested,	69
Number of ear examinations,	165
Number of throat examinations,	181
Number of nose examinations,	165
Number of going-out girls seen,	11
Number of glands positive,	106
Number of glands negative,	47
Prescriptions for glasses,	52
Operations for adenoids and tonsils,	31
Defective vision,	66
Defective hearing,	17
Deviated septum,	36

Report of Work of Dentist.

Number of girls treated,	221
Cleansings,	201
Amalgam fillings,	1,044

Enamel fillings,	201
Cement fillings,	84
Extractions,	291
Gas administrations,	149
Cocaine administrations,	11
Abscesses cured,	18
Treatments for same,	57
Pulps removed under pressure,	28
Porcelain crowns,	5
Gold inlays,	1
Dental splints,	1

An accident occurred which fractured the process and loosened five of the upper front teeth; a splint of aluminum was made and fastened in place resulting in the tightening of the teeth and saving the pulps.

Respectfully submitted,

GILMAN L. CHASE,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls.

[Prepared by the Girls Parole Department.]

Table 39. — *Total number of girls in custody of Industrial School for Girls, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1916,	286	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1916,	330	
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1916,	616	
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1917,	155	
		771
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1917,	82	
Honorably discharged during year,	18	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment,	14	
Discharged as unfit subject,	1	
Deaths during year,	2	
		117
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1917,		654

Table 40. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1916,	286	
Since committed,	155	
		441
Recalled to the school: —		
For a visit to the school,	41	
From visit,	1	
On account of illness,	7	
For rest,	1	
From hospital,	10	
From observation in hospital for insane,	1	
From temporary place,	4	
From witnessing at court,	4	
Because unsatisfactory in place,	2	

TABLE 40 — *Concluded.*

Recalled to the school — *Con.*			
For further training,		4	
For larceny,		1	
For running away,		16	
For running from the school,	9		
For running from place,	6		
For running from home,	1		
For being immoral while a runaway,		18	
While a runaway from the school,	2		
While a runaway from place,	12		
While a runaway from home,	4		
Question of immorality while a runaway,		1	
For planning to run away,		1	
In danger of running away,		1	
For immoral conduct,		3	
Because in danger of immoral conduct,		7	
			[1] 123
Released from the school: —			
On parole to parents or relatives,		22	
On parole to other families for wages,		107	
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages,		4	
On parole to other families to attend school, earning board,		5	
On parole to other families to attend school, being boarded,		1	
On parole to parents or relatives to attend school,		2	
To temporary place,		4	
For visit at home,		1	
From a visit to the school,		41	
From a rest at the school,		1	
Ran away from Industrial School,		10	
Transferred to hospitals,		26	
To hospital for insane for observation,		1	
Transferred to Reformatory for Women,		5	
To witness at court,		4	
On becoming of age,		1	
Discharged as unfit subject,		1	
			[2] 236
Remaining in the school, Nov. 30, 1917,			328

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[1] One hundred and one individual girls were returned during the year.

[2] One hundred and ninety-four individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 41. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1,	–	1	3,	2	3
1,	–	2	1,	2	4
3,	–	3	1,	2	5
1,	–	4	1,	2	6
1,	–	6	3,	2	7
1,	–	7	5,	2	8
1,	–	9	1,	2	9
1,	–	11	3,	2	10
1,	1	1	3,	3	–
2,	1	2	1,	3	3
4,	1	3	1,	3	4
6,	1	4	3,	3	7
2,	1	5	2,	3	8
2,	1	6	2,	3	9
6,	1	7	1,	3	10
5,	1	8	1,	4	1
6,	1	9	1,	4	6
6,	1	10	2,	4	7
5,	1	11	1,	4	8
6,	2	–	1,	5	–
8,	2	1	2,	5	9
4,	2	2	1,	6	7

Total number paroled for first time during year, 113; average length of stay in the school, 2 years, 2 months, 13½ days.

TABLE 42. — *Technical causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

A delinquent child,	19
Breaking and entering,	2
Breaking and entering and larceny and assault and battery,	1
Common night walker,	1
Fornication,	10
Idle and disorderly,	2
Idle vagrant and vicious,	3
Larceny,	13
Leading an idle and vicious life,	3
Lewdness,	11
Lewd and lascivious person,	1
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	1
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person,	5
Runaway,	9
Stubbornness,	30
Stubborn child,	36
Stubborn and disobedient child,	4
Wayward,	2
Vagrancy,	2
Total number committed,	155

TABLE 43. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Between 10 and 11 years,	1
Between 11 and 12 years,	3
Between 12 and 13 years,	9
Between 13 and 14 years,	16
Between 14 and 15 years,	16
Between 15 and 16 years,	47
Between 16 and 17 years,	60
Between 17 and 18 years,	3
Total number committed,	155

Average age, 15 years, 4 months and 2.5 days.

TABLE 44. — *Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Born in United States,		139
Born in Canada,	2	
Born in England,	1	
Born in Italy,	5	
Born in Newfoundland,	1	
Born in Portugal,	2	
Born in Russia,	3	
Born in Sweden,	1	
Born in West Indies,	1	
Total foreign born,	—	16
Total number committed,		155

TABLE 45. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Both parents born in United States,		52
Father born in United States, mother in foreign country,		10
Canada,	2	
New Brunswick,	4	
Nova Scotia,	4	
Mother born in United States, father in foreign country,		15
Canada,	2	
Ireland,	4	
Italy,	1	
Norway,	2	
Nova Scotia,	4	
Scotland,	2	
Both parents born in the same foreign country,		60
Austria,	1	
Cape Verde Islands,	1	
Canada,	15	
England,	2	
Finland,	1	
Germany,	2	
Ireland,	10	
Italy,	8	
New Brunswick,	1	
Nova Scotia,	6	
Poland,	2	
Russia,	5	
Portugal,	3	
Sweden,	2	
West Indies,	1	
Father and mother born in different foreign countries,		9
Father in Australia; mother in Ireland,	1	
Father in Canada; mother in England,	1	
Father in England; mother in Newfoundland,	1	
Father in Ireland; mother in Scotland,	1	
Father in Nova Scotia; mother in England,	1	
Father in Nova Scotia; mother in Ireland,	1	
Father in New Brunswick; mother in Nova Scotia,	1	
Father in Portugal; mother in Cape Verde Islands,	1	
Father in West Indies; mother in Ireland,	1	
Father or mother of unknown nativity,		9
Father unknown; mother born in Austria,	1	
Father unknown; mother born in New Brunswick,	1	
Father unknown; mother born in Nova Scotia,	1	

TABLE 45 — *Concluded.*

Father or mother of unknown nativity — *Con.*	
Father unknown; mother born in United States,	3
Father born in Nova Scotia; mother unknown,	1
Father born in United States; mother unknown,	2
Total,	155

TABLE 46. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

In school,	21
Housework at home,	6
Housework for wages,	20
Factory,	18
Department store,	1
Loafing,	89
Total number committed,	155

TABLE 47. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

In high school (first year),	12
In high school (second year),	3
In high school (third year),	1
Through grade IX.,	4
In grade IX.,	2
In grade VIII.,	26
In grade VII.,	25
In grade VI.,	33
In grade V.,	21
In grade IV.,	16
In grade III.,	4
In grade II.,	2
In grade I.,	2
In ungraded, and special class,	3
Illiterate,	1
Total number committed,	155

In school when committed,	20
Out of school less than one year,	58
Out of school between one and two years,	48
Out of school between two and three years,	26
Out of school between three and four years,	2
Never attended school,	1
Total number committed,	155

TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1917:

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1916,				$476 34

Receipts.

Institution Receipts.

Sales: —				
Furnishings and household supplies,		$15 00		
Farm and stable: —				
Cows and calves,	$152 75			
Pigs and hogs,	15 00			
Hides,	58 92			
		226 67		
			$241 67	
Miscellaneous receipts: —				
Sundries,			5 73	
				247 40

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations: —			
Balance of 1916,		$3,897 83	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),		3,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1917,	$90,198 59		
Less returned,	17 96		
		90,180 63	
			97,078 46
Special appropriations,			5,439 04
Trust funds: —			
Mary Lamb fund,		$46 90	
Rogers book fund,		65 14	
Fay fund,		100 00	
			212 04
Total,			$103,453 28

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		$247 40
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1916,	$4,374 17	
Eleven months' schedules, 1917,	90,180 63	
November advances,	494 28	
		95,049 08
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules,		5,439 04
Trust funds: —		
Mary Lamb fund,		46 90
Rogers book fund,		65 14
Fay fund,		100 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1917: —		
In bank,	$2,430 94	
In office,	74 78	
		2,505 72
Total,		$103,453 28

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	$91,085 00
Appropriation to cover extraordinary expenses,	3,000 00
Total,	$94,085 00
Amount paid for special increases in salaries, under chapter 323, Special Acts of 1917,	579 94
	$94,664 94
Expenses (as analyzed below),	95,339 85
Deficiency,	$674 91

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages: —		
Amy F. Everall, superintendent,	$2,000 00	
General administration,	3,772 27	
Medical service,	3,574 35	
Ward service (female),	20,189 73	
Repairs,	1,196 04	
Farm, stable and grounds,	8,312 95	
		$39,045 34
Religious instruction: —		
Catholic,	$600 00	
Jewish,	135 00	
Protestant,	520 00	
All others,	75 00	
		1,330 00
Amount carried forward,		$40,375 34

Amount brought forward,		$40,375 34
Travel, transportation and office expenses: —		
Advertising,	$2 82	
Postage,	290 00	
Stationery and office supplies,	409 78	
Telephone and telegraph,	188 68	
Travel,	310 11	
Freight,	16 91	
		1,218 30
Food: —		
Butter,	$18 37	
Butterine,	313 09	
Beans,	437 44	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	158 54	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,165 31	
Cheese,	74 70	
Eggs,	985 65	
Flour,	2,912 27	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	1,147 13	
Fruit (fresh),	78 59	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	157 98	
Lard and substitutes,	463 51	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	120 95	
Meats,	3,057 99	
Molasses and syrups,	581 41	
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc.,	454 51	
Potatoes,	9 25	
Seasonings and condiments,	441 08	
Sugar,	1,845 61	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	529 20	
Vegetables (fresh),	32 88	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	233 58	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	255 81	
Sundries,	7 36	
Freight,	359 81	
		15,842 02
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$1,623 75	
Clothing (outer),	712 41	
Clothing (under),	234 86	
Dry goods for clothing,	2,037 08	
Hats and caps,	50 85	
Leather and shoe findings,	121 52	
Machinery for manufacturing,	111 29	
Socks and smallwares,	451 26	
Freight,	39 83	
		5,382 85
Furnishings and household supplies: —		
Beds, bedding, etc.,	$896 96	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	210 51	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	352 82	
Dry goods and smallwares,	247 71	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	3 67	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,711 67	$62,818 51

Amounts brought forward,	$1,711 67	$62,818 51
Furnishings and household supplies — *Con.*		
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	682 47	
Kitchen and household wares,	1,063 09	
Laundry supplies and materials,	534 62	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	280 34	
Machinery for manufacturing,	3 00	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	415 81	
Sundries,	251 78	
Freight,	81 42	
Electric lamps,	8 64	
		5,032 84
Medical and general care: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$82 59	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	112 87	
Manual training supplies,	81 77	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	1,021 21	
Medical attendance (extra),	23 00	
Patients boarded out,	30 43	
Return of runaways,	86 92	
School books and supplies,	235 68	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	171 13	
Sundries,	86 72	
Freight,	48 05	
Combs, tooth brushes, etc.,	140 36	
		2,120 73
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$6,919 96	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	2,581 97	
Electricity,	985 87	
Oil,	67 00	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	57 20	
Wood,	240 00	
		10,852 00
Farm and stable: —		
Bedding materials,	$87 80	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	276 47	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	354 31	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	16 96	
Fertilizers,	655 40	
Grain, etc.,	6,817 90	
Hay,	37 57	
Harnesses and repairs,	174 27	
Horses,	438 50	
Labor (not on pay roll),	89 65	
Rent of pasture,	103 20	
Spraying materials,	95 60	
Stable and barn supplies,	123 23	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	343 68	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	335 59	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	40 61	
Freight,	189 52	
		10,180 26
Amount carried forward,		$91,004 34

Amount brought forward,		$91,004 34
Grounds: —		
Labor (not on pay roll),	$8 08	
Road work and materials,	7 90	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	7 98	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	86 79	
Freight,	2 35	
		113 10
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Brick,	$13 95	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	143 53	
Electrical work and supplies,	329 75	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	334 23	
Labor (not on pay roll),	494 93	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	589 53	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	963 00	
Plumbing and supplies,	245 64	
Roofing and materials,	96 87	
Tools, machines, etc.,	134 95	
Boilers, repairs,	30 38	
Engines, repairs,	15	
Freight,	12 51	
		3,389 42
Repairs and renewals: —		
Plumbing and plumbing renewals,	$399 00	
Set tubs, Mary Lamb and Bolton cottages,	270 00	
Porch on hospital,	163 99	
		832 99
Total expenses for maintenance,		$95,339 85

Special Appropriations.

Balance Dec. 1, 1916,		$912 70
Appropriations for fiscal year,		6,300 00
Total,		$7,212 70
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	$5,439 04	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	1 30	
		5,440 34
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,		$1,772 36

Resources and Liabilities.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$2,505 72	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	494 28	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1917, schedule,	2,159 22	
		$5,159 22

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills (approved schedule, $4,483.38; deficiency, $675.84), ...	$5,159 22

Per Capita.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 306.26.
Total cost for maintenance, $95,339.85.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $5.9866.
Receipt from sales, $241.67.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0147.
All other institution receipts, $5.73.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0004.

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Extension of piggery,	Res. 1917, chap. 116	$700 00	$447 19	$447 19	$252 81
Sidewalks,	Res. 1917, chap. 116	500 00	392 90	392 90	107 10
Cleaning reservoir and improving water supply,	Res. 1917, chap. 116	1,500 00	1,296 28	1,296 28	203 72
Improving heating system,	Res. 1917, chap. 116	3,600 00	2,391 27	2,391 27	1,208 73
High-pressure water system,	Res. 1914, chap. 91	5,340 00	911 40	5,338 70	1 30[1]
		$11,640 00	$5,439 04	$9,866 34	$1,772 36

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[1] Reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. EVERALL,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Industrial School for Girls.

Nov. 30, 1917.

Real Estate.

Land.		
176 acres (Lancaster farm),	$9,200 00	
7 acres woodland,	400 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,835 00	
12 acres (Broderick lot),	1,000 00	
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot),	700 00	
10 acres woodland,	300 00	
Water works, reservoir and land,	7,500 00	
Sewer systems,	10,000 00	
		$31,935 00
Buildings.		
Storehouse,	$5,000 00	
Hospital,	10,000 00	
Chapel,	14,000 00	
Putnam cottage,	18,000 00	
Fisher cottage,	18,000 00	
Richardson cottage,	18,000 00	
Rogers cottage,	16,000 00	
Fay cottage,	16,300 00	
Mary Lamb cottage,	16,000 00	
Elm cottage,	7,000 00	
Farmhouse,	2,000 00	
Bolton cottage,	21,000 00	
Honor cottage,	31,000 00	
Pines cottage,	29,000 00	
Dairy,	1,200 00	
Large barn,	13,350 00	
Bolton farm buildings,	3,000 00	
Holden shops,	900 00	
Hose house,	200 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$239,950 00	$31,935 00

Amounts brought forward, ...	$239,950 00	$31,935 00
Piggery, ...	1,700 00	
Silo, ...	500 00	
Ice houses, ...	1,000 00	
Spring houses, ...	100 00	
Reservoir gate house, ...	200 00	
Pump building and machinery, ...	1,500 00	
Administration building, ...	14,900 00	
Electric wiring and telephone system, . .	10,500 00	
Schoolhouse, ...	40,000 00	
Heating unit and underground conduits, . .	11,500 00	
High-pressure water system, ...	5,340 00	
Fire escapes, additional, ...	300 00	
		327,490 00
Total real estate, ...		$359,425 00

Personal Property.

Personal property, ...	64,520 25
Total valuation of property, ...	$423,945 25

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Industrial School for Girls.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	–	286	286
Number received during year (committed, 134; returned from parole, 54).	–	278	278
Number passing out of the institution during the year,	–	243	243
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution,	–	328	328
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	–	306.26	306.26
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	16.25	53.90	70.15

Number in Care of the Parole Department.

Number in care of Parole Department for part or all of the year,	416
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody,	117
Employees of Parole Department,	14

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries and wages,	$39,045 34	
2. Clothing,	5,382 85	
3. Subsistence,	15,842 02	
4. Ordinary repairs,	3,389 42	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	31,680 22	
		$95,339 85
Extraordinary expenses: —		
Extension of piggery,	$447 19	
Sidewalks,	392 90	
Improving water supply,	1,296 28	
Improving heating system,	2,391 27	
High-pressure water system,	911 40	
		5,439 04
Total for institution,		$100,778 89
Amount carried forward,		$100,778 89

Amount brought forward,		$100,778 89

Expenditures for Parole Department.

Salaries,	$13,878 35	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses,	3,562 77	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls,	2,528 96	
Total,		19,970 08
Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls, and the Girls Parole Department,		$120,748 97

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): AMY F. EVERALL.
Superintendent of Parole Department: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

Four hundred and sixteen different girls have been on parole during the whole or a part of the year ending Nov. 30, 1917. The daily average number of those actively in our care, not including those girls who have been paroled out of the State and therefore unvisited, the girls whose whereabouts have been unknown or the 20 girls who have been in charge of this department while temporarily out of the school, has been 269, — 12 less than last year. On the other hand, the increase of commitments to the school, — 21 more than last year, — has added greatly to the work done in investigating the histories and homes of these girls. In spite of fewer numbers on parole and the great increase in all expenses, the weekly per capita cost has advanced but 9 cents and has been $1.43.

The tables accompanying this report serve to illustrate certain phases of the work, but it is not possible to express in figures the elements which are most essential to successful work of this kind.

The general methods of care of this group of girls on parole have been fully described in previous reports. I wish to call the attention of the trustees briefly to an increased efficiency: (1) in the use of resources already existing in the community; and (2) through the elimination of waste by means of more careful organization of effort in the department itself.

In the use of resources already existing in the community, there are three resources of especial use in the reinstatement of the so-called delinquent girls besides the most important one of all, — the homes in which the girls are placed to earn their living or to go to school: (*a*) medical resources; (*b*) the public schools; (*c*) the police.

(*a*) *Medical Resources.* — One hundred and ninety-two individual girls have been treated in the out-patient departments or wards of hospitals in 480 instances. Eighteen individual girls from the school have been taken to hospitals 30 times.

In this way not only is the present ailment treated, but the diagnosis made may indicate the future care needed, and is often the determining factor in answering "What is the next step?"

This is especially true of the use of the Psychopathic Hospital. We become more conscious every year of the real and varied service which this hospital gives us. We send there the girls who for one reason or another are not making satisfactory progress or who are persistently delinquent. Not only does the mental diagnosis made serve as a guide in future placing, or as a warning when to remove the girl whose mental equipment is overtaxed by the strain of life in the community, but it often corrects a hasty conclusion as to a girl's mentality and effects a change of treatment. The excellent physical examination saves hours of hospital work and shows where further medical care is needed. Still another source of help is the psychological effect upon the girl. If a girl is sent there immediately after having been caught in some wrongdoing, the period of ten days' reflection in such new surroundings may give her a clearer sense of her mistake than a return to the school, where she may have the feeling that there are many there worse than she. The visitor also gets certain beneficial reactions from sending a girl to this hospital. It is necessary for her to make a careful analysis of the character of her girl for the use of the doctors. The knowledge that she will be called upon for such an analysis has a tendency to make her more thoughtful in studying her girl. She must also interpret this experience to the girl, — must piece it into the rest of the girl's life. The quality of the visitor's service to the girl is distinctly improved, because the visitor learns to observe more closely and to consider more carefully details of behavior which before may have seemed insignificant. Of the 73 girls examined, 44 (60.3 per cent.) were more or less defective in intelligence; 20 (27.4 per cent.) were psychopathic personalities; and 9 (12.9 per cent.) had no mental disease. Five of the girls diagnosed feeble-minded have been committed to schools for the feeble-minded, only 7.8 per cent. of those who really need institutional care, if we agree with those who declare these psychopaths unfit to live outside of institutions.

(*b*) *The Public Schools.* — In the report for last year a full account was given of the girls sent to public school during the year. In the year ending Nov. 30, 1917, 30 girls were sent to school. Thirty-four schools were used as no two girls were placed in the same school, and change of place sometimes meant change of school. As was pointed out in last year's report, this is one of the most normal ways to restore a girl to her natural place in the community. The higher the type of the school the greater the effect upon the girl. It raises her standards of cleanliness, of thrift and of behavior. These younger girls still have in marked degree the child's inclination to imitate, and quickly show the influence of contact with higher ideals as well as better manners. Everywhere the principals and teachers have shown a real interest in the girls and have tried in every way to meet their needs. Teachers are also a valued source of information in the investigation of a girl's family and history prior to her commitment.

(*c*) *The Police.* — Everywhere we are strengthening the lines of co-operation with officers of the law, — police officers and probation officers.

We turn to the police not only for information about the girl and her family when she is first committed, but whenever the question of her parole at home is considered, or whenever the girl runs away.

Since the beginning of the war the department has made extra efforts to gather in its runaways and to remove them as a possible source of temptation. Nine hundred and thirty-eight hours have been devoted to this task during the year. Forty-nine individual girls have been runaways, some more than once. All but 6 of them were found. Six others who had run away previously were also found. The trustees considered this work of such importance that for a month a visitor's whole time was spent about the training camps and in the places frequented by girls and soldiers and sailors, in the endeavor to locate runaways. The police have given us most courteous and timely help. This co-operation has been of mutual advantage, since it has helped spread the knowledge of the practical care given these delinquent girls by the State.

The probation officers also have given us assistance. The probation office of the Boston Municipal Court is sent a descriptive card whenever a girl runs away, so that their officers may recognize her if she is brought into court under another name. Probation officers are often very helpful in keeping an eye on girls paroled in their own homes, in reporting changed conditions in homes, as well as in making valuable reports on girls when they are first committed.

All of these lines of co-operation with existing agencies help to keep alive the vital questions, how shall we best care for delinquents and how shall we prevent delinquency.

In the elimination of waste by means of more careful organization of effort in the department itself, systems of dealing with human beings must of necessity be of slow growth, since they must consider in their development personal peculiarities. People have to be brought gradually to realize the advantages of new methods or readjustments of old ones.

The department has grown steadily in efficiency in the last five years. It has learned economy of effort by eliminating methods which have not proved of use. The needs of the individual girl are better met by using the special talents of visitors to better advantage. In last year's report the specializations of placing and caring for the school girls were described. This year a third visitor has undertaken to deal with the girls who are pregnant when committed. It is a deplorable fact that this number is steadily increasing. It would seem wiser to care for these girls in some other way than to commit them to a training school, where under the circumstances they cannot remain for training.

These specializations increase the efficiency of the department and the interest of the visitor in her work, and give her freedom in developing it.

We have tried not only to do away with wasted effort, but to emphasize thrift in every way. The best illustration of thrift in administration is the slight increase in per capita cost. Even more important is the teaching of thrift to the girls.

They are taught respect both for the values and for the uses of things. They take great pride in their savings bank accounts. One girl, now twenty-one, had transferred to her own account this year $234.94. Another girl has $202.80 in the bank and is making monthly payments on a $100 Liberty Bond. A third has saved $130.29. Fifteen girls bought Liberty Bonds. The far-reaching effects of these lessons in self-dependence cannot be measured.

There have been 18 honorable discharges granted by the trustees during the year. The possibility of earning honorable discharge has undoubtedly brought about an increase in good conduct. It has shown the girls that good behavior brought recognition, that to be noticed it was not necessary to do something bad. The fact that these honorable discharges are granted only for an unblemished record on parole has added to their value. That the effect of mistakes may not be too discouraging, the trustees send letters of commendation to those girls who make good at the end even if they have stumbled by the way. By far the greater number of the girls do well, needing only the opportunity to blossom out into self-respecting young women.

In almost every instance of failure some mental condition is responsible. If the girl is not actually feeble-minded, she is either so unstable or impulsive as to be irresponsible and therefore a menace to the welfare of the State. Every influence should be brought to bear upon suitable provision for the care of these defective delinquent girls away from the community. The time now spent in practically useless effort to make them good citizens could be expended to great advantage on girls capable of education and who so well repay the State for their care.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH N. BURLEIGH,
Superintendent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

Table 48. — *Summary of certain phases of work of visitors of Girls Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Girls taken to new places,	304 times.
Girls visited,	1,252 times.
Girls interviewed elsewhere (in office, etc.),	1,446 times.
Girls escorted,	881 times.
Work hunted with girls,	11 times.
Shopping with girls,	407 times.
Homes visited with girls,	50 times.
Hospital cases,	480
Girls taken to physicians,	67 times.
Girls taken to dentists,	79 times.
Legal cases (not court cases),	9
Court cases,	15
Runaways hunted (68 including 4 from the school),	[1] 178 times.
Runaways found (including 4 from the school),	61
Visits at the Industrial School,	60
Parents and relatives seen,	920 times.
Homes investigated,	195
Number of times visited,	231
Number of persons interviewed,	799
Places investigated,	195
Other people interviewed,	2,478 times.
Errands, finding trunks, shopping, etc.,	310
Schools visited,	35 times.

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[1] Nine hundred thirty-eight and one-half hours spent, not including the month devoted exclusively by one visitor.

Table 49. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Salaries: —		
Edith N. Burleigh, superintendent,	$1,825 00	
Visitors,	9,620 31	
Clerks,	2,247 52	
Extra clerks,	185 52	
		$13,878 35
Visitors: —		
Travel,	$2,146 03	
Carriage hire,	212 77	
		2,358 80
Office expenses: —		
Advertising,	$26 10	
Postage,	360 19	
Printing,	173 23	
Stationery and office supplies,	366 22	
Telephone and telegrams,	268 23	
Sundries,	10 00	
		1,203 97
Total expended for administration and visiting,		$17,441 12
Assistance to girls: —		
Board,	$715 19	
Clothing,	850 67	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work),	391 15	
Travel,	547 28	
Miscellaneous,	24 67	
Total expended for girls,		2,528 96
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls,		$19,970 08

TABLE 50. — *Status Nov. 30, 1917, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts (3 mothers and babies),	35
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts (1 mother and baby),	15
On parole in families earning wages (12 mothers and babies),	156
On parole in families earning board (3 mothers and babies),[1]	4
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	3
Attending school, earning board or wages,	18
Attending school, living at home,	2
Out of State, in places,	1
In hospitals (3 mothers and babies, 5 awaiting confinement),	14
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	45
Temporarily held in Waverly House, New York,	1
Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd,	1
Boarding temporarily,	1
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown: —	
(*a*) This year,	13
(*b*) Previously,	17
	326
In the school Nov. 30, 1917,	328
	654

TABLE 51. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1916,		$10,066 07
Cash received from savings to credit of 242 girls from Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917,	$6,893 65	
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 11 girls,	382 00	
Cash received from other sources,	190 36	
Interest on deposits,	210 58	
By 1,034 deposits with the department,		7,676 59
		$17,742 66
Cash withdrawn by 290 girls,		8,471 48
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1917,		$9,271 18

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[1] These three girls were pregnant when committed.

TABLE 52. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 290 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing,	181	$3,170 44
Dentist,	62	485 78
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	70	344 22
To help at home,	15	118 24
Board,	66	386 10
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone,	78	214 79
Expenses for baby,	19	333 02
Hospital,	4	93 00
Overpaid wages, returned to employer,	7	20 21
Christmas and spending money,	19	65 50
To repay for money or articles stolen or destroyed,	13	74 87
Schooling and lessons,	8	165 12
Transferred to other institutions,	8	65 39
Liberty Bonds and interest on bonds,	6	368 12
Girls becoming of age,	71	2,552 87
		$8,457 67
Trust accounts drawn for board and clothing of children, doctor's bills, etc.,	3	13 81
		$8,471 48

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Girls Parole Department.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	Boston.
Mrs. S. I. Morse,	Sandwich.
Mrs. Thomas F. Brennan,	Boston.

PART III.

TRUST FUNDS.

TRUST FUNDS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1916,	$1,447 98	$24,200 00	$25,647 98
Receipts in 1916–17.			
Income from investment,	1,194 92		1,194 92
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	$2,642 90	$24,200 00	$26,842 90
Present Investments.			
Athol bond,		$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificates,		300 00	
Everett bonds,		3,000 00	
New York bond,		1,000 00	
Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad bonds,		5,000 00	
West Brookfield bond,		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company, stock,		400 00	
Easthampton note,		6,000 00	
Norwood note,		6,000 00	
		$24,200 00	
Cash on hand,		2,642 90	
			$26,842 90

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1916,		$20,000 00	$20,000 00
No transactions in 1916–17.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,		$20,000 00	$20,000 00
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad certificate,		$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Company bonds,		5,000 00	
New London & Northern Railroad Company certificate,		1,000 00	
			$20,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1916, ...	$2,969 96		$2,969 96
Receipts in 1916–17.			
Income from investments, . . .	1,619 11		1,619 11
	$4,589 07		$4,589 07
Payments in 1916–17.			
Lyman School for Boys, ...	841 13		841 13
Balance Nov. 30, 1917, . . .	$3,747 94		$3,747 94
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand, ...	. . .	. . .	$3,747 94

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1916, ...	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1916–17.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1917, ...	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Athol bond, ...	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1916, ...	$159 81	$100 00	$259 81
Receipts in 1916–17.			
Income from investment, . . .	54 37		54 37
Balance Nov. 30, 1917, ...	$214 18	$100 00	$314 18
Present Investment.			
Boston & Albany Railroad stock, . .	. . .	$100 00	
Cash on hand, ...	. . .	214 18	
			$314 18

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1916, ...	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1916–17.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1917, ...	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bond, ...	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1916, ...	$42 87		$42 87
Receipts in 1916–17.			
Income from investment, . . .	40 82		40 82
	$83 69		$83 69
Payments in 1916–17.			
Industrial School for Girls, . . .	46 90		46 90
Balance Nov. 30, 1917, . . .	$36 79		$36 79
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand, ...	. . .	. . .	$36 79

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1916, ...	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1916–17.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1917, ...	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
New Haven, Conn., bond, . . .	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1916, ...	$355 58		$355 58
Receipts in 1916–17.			
Income from investment, . . .	48 70		48 70
	$404 28		$404 28
Payments in 1916–17.			
Industrial School for Girls, . . .	100 00		100 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1917, . . .	$304 28		$304 28
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand, ...	. . .	. . .	$304 28

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1916, ...	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1916–17.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1917, ...	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Quincy bond, ...	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

Income Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1916, ...	$42 56		$42 56
Receipts in 1916–17.			
Income from investment, . . .	35 64		35 64
	$78 20		$78 20
Payments in 1916–17.			
Industrial School for Girls, . . .	65 14		65 14
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,. . . .	$13 06		$13 06
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand, ...	. . .	. . .	$13 06

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